St. Cloud Journal.

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

W. B. MITCHELL, EDITOR

Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

WHEAT at New York yesterday was $1.32@1.37 for No. 1; at Milwaukee $1.09½; at Minneapolis, $1.03.

THE Wisconsin Legislature has passed the Vance bill which repeals the Potter railroad law.

WASHINGTON'S birth-day was more generally observed throughout the country Tuesday than ever before.

JUDGE DILLON is to charge the jury in the Babcock case to-day. The next thing will be the verdict.

THE St. Paul *Dispatch* thinks there will be "more railroad building in Minnesota in 1876 than during the last four years combined."

THE indications continue to favor the belief that the Indian Bureau will be transferred to the War Department, where it should be.

IT is no credit to the Republican Senate that it delays so long in repealing the unjust postage bill of last session, while the Democratic House took action weeks ago.

MR. CHARLES O'CONNOR'S health is sufficiently restored to permit his presiding at the annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association to be held in New York this evening.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the distinguished actress, died at Boston Friday of cancer. She was nearly sixty years of age, and had accumulated a fortune amounting to $600,000.

SPEAKER KERR'S health continues to fail, and it is thought he will be compelled to permanently abandon the gavel to some one who is physically better able to discharge the office it represents.

DEMOCRATIC economy in Congress is forcibly illustrated in the fact that out of 2,159 bills introduced at the present session but eight have become laws. Average cost per law, up to this time, $200,000.

ANOTHER frightful collision occurred in the English channel last Thursday afternoon, two vessels colliding, the boiler of one bursting and fifty-nine persons being sent to the bottom.

THERE is probably but one newspaper office in the United States—the Chicago *Times*—which would authorize "ladies' library association."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The *Tribune* forgets the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press.* That paper in its general war against capital letters, finds it hard work to refrain from spelling God with a little g.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin in State Convention Tuesday elected delegates to the National Convention and by an almost unanimous vote adopted resolutions favoring Blaine for the Presidency.

The Indiana Republican Convention, held the same day, elected Morton delegates.

THE National Democratic Convention met at Washington Tuesday, and decided to call the convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President at St. Louis, June 27th. This will be thirteen days after the meeting of the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati.

ACCORDING to the report of the officers of the Insane Asylum (page 36) there are but *two* patients from the Legislature now in that institution. It is understood that the rest were given a sixty-days' leave of absence to go to St. Paul and amuse themselves at the capitol. But, what could heve been the cause for detaining these two? It must be that they had nearly recovered their reason.

THE Advisory Council of Plymouth church is still in session at Brooklyn. The reports of the committees on the different questions submitted have generally been favorable to Plymouth church, sustaining it in the action it has taken. It is proposed to have a "scandal bureau," to consist of five prominent Congregationalists, to make further investigation of the Beecher case. Moulton asks to have a finger in the pie.

LANDIS, the murderer of Carruth, having been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and released from custody when his sanity was proven, is now roaming the streets of Vineland seeking whom he may devour.

In view of the frequent success of this insanity dodge, whereby red-handed murderers are let loose unpunished upon communities, it is no wonder that people take the law into their own hands and that lynchings are so frequent. They are driven to it, and the blame lies with those who make and those who interpret the laws.

PROF. BAIRD, of the Smithsonian, has made arrangements with Indian Agents to have thirty Indian families come to the Centennial. A reservation has been prepared for them adjoining the Centennial grounds in a tract of five acres. The families comprise two hundred people, and represent about thirty tribes. The Smithsonian intends to make application to Congress for the necessary funds to defray the expense of the delegation. The Centennial managers decline to defray the expenses out of the general fund. Congress ought to refuse an appropriation for this purpose. We fail to see how any progress of American art or industries is to be shown through the exhibiton of a pack of Indians. If these were the last two hundred left in the country there might be some reason for their being shown at the Centennial, as an evidence of "progress."

THE OLD RAILROAD BONDS.

The matter of the disposition of the old State Railroad bond question came up Saturday in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate Mr. Pochler introduced a bill creating a commission to investigate and report upon these bonds. The commissioners are to be Geo. L. Otis, of Ramsey; C. E. Vanderburg, of Hennepin; O. P. Stearns, of St. Louis; T. C. McClure, of Stearns; L. K. Aaker, of Douglas; M. J. Severance, of Blue Earth; Wm. Schimmel, of Nicollet; Geo. W. Batchelder, of Rice; Samuel Lord, of Dodge; J. Q. Farmer, of Fillmore; William Mitchell, of Winona; J. S. G. Honnor, of Redwood; and E. T. Wilder, of Goodhue. They are instructed to make a thorough investigation of all facts relating to the Minnesota railroad bonds, to the end that the legal and equitable obligations of the State in connection with said bonds may be ascertained and determined. The commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses, and shall report to the next Legislature. The Governor is authorized to fill any vacancies in this commission.

In the House Mr. Pettit, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred so much of Gov. Davis's message and Gov. Pillsbury's inaugural as refers to the railroad bonds, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise, made a lengthy report. The action of Michigan, Indianna and Arkansas, under circumstances similar to our own, in which compromises were made with the holders of certain kinds of bonds, is referred to. The committee say: "In our own case, if the State has equities which would entitle her to a compromise—as your committee and the people of the State generally believe she has—it is not necessary, as some argue, that the State should pay the Five Million Loan bonds, principal and interest in full, and ask no questions. What is required is that, when the bondholders are ready to make such settlement as in the nature of the case would be fair, or as near fair as practicable to both the bondholders and the people of the State, that the State should meet them half way. When that time arrives let a committee of the Legislature come to an agreement with the bondholders as to the basis of settlement, and let the Legislature submit the proposition to the people of the State at once for ratification; providing fully as to the manner of settlement, leaving no contingency unprovided for, as was done when the proposition was submitted providing for paying the bonds with the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands. In this way, your committee are confident an early and equitable adjustment may be effected at any time when the bondholders shall choose, on their part, to make the effort, either directly or through an authorized agent."

The committee think that some concert of action among the bondholders is a prerequisite to any settlement. A "disinterested tribunal" is considered wholly unnecessary, as there is no evidence that the State cannot agree upon terms with the bondholders whenever the latter shall think worth while to act in concert. The State is disposed to deal fairly and liberally with the bondholders, and will pay all she ought to pay.

The committee scout the idea that the credit of the State is suffering in consequence of the interest on these bonds remaining unpaid. As they say, the credit of the State is good for any money she might wish to borrow; the credit of her merchants and other business men is as good as that of men of like means in any other State, and all our railroads have been built since these bonds were issued, the interest on which remained unpaid from the start.

The report concludes as follows: "Should a proposition be submitted to the present Legislature by the bondholders, proposing to accept of new bonds for the old ones upon equitable terms, the new bonds not to draw to exceed six per cent interest, your committee would recommend that the Legislature should submit the offer to the people of the State for ratification or rejection. And finally your committee would say that in their opinion—as the matter now stands—the State should issue new bonds upon the terms suggested as soon as practicable under the provisions of our constitution, whenever the bondholders may make an offer to accept of new bonds upon these terms."

This report concedes quite as much as the people of this State would endorse. Indeed, any extended discussion of the matter in any way in useless until the bondholders shall unite in making some proposition for settlement on an equitable and satisfactory basis. The State is not now called upon to take the initiative.

THE London *Times*, in a leading article on the recent Spanish note on the Cuban question, says that the long and elaborate answer of Spain to the complaints of the Uuited States does not carry much force with it. The insurgents are made out so insignificant that it is difficult to understand why they were not crushed years ago. It says that the line of argument pursued by the Spanish ministry lacks the first element of good advocacy, for it is not even plausible. The article concludes as follows: "No country seeks to interfere by force with Spain's possession of Cuba; but if she cannot govern it she would do well to consider how she could best prepare it for the freedom which always follows colonial misrule."

—The Black Hills folks have established a government and a vigilance committee.

A "MONUMENT" TO STUPIDITY.

A Legislative correspondent of the Alexandria *Post*, writing of the defeat of the Centennial appropriation bill in the House, says:

"Its defeat is a monument to show that our great daily papers cannot always dictate to or drive our rural members. These sometimes have minds of their own."

This, truly, is an intelligent reason to offer for the defeat of the most important bill yet acted upon by either branch of the Legislature the present session! The "great daily papers" favored such an appropriation as would enable Minnesota to make a respectable appearance at the national Centennial, and supported their position with arguments which appealed convincingly to every intelligent citizen. Nearly every weekly paper in the State took similar ground. Public sentiment was and is overwhelmingly in favor of the appropriation. But the "rural members" were not to be dictated to or driven in any such way. They had "minds of their own"! They could give no good reason for thrusting Minnesota into the background at the great Exposition; they had no arguments to offer in support of their action by which an almost irreparable damage should be inflicted upon the State they had been elected to serve; but they had "minds of their own" and were determined to assert the inalienable right of a member of the Legislature to make an ass of himself and to do it so unmistakably and so conspicuously that all the world should see and take notice. And they did it. Whatever points of superiority other States may lay claim to in this Centennial year, Minnesota can boast of having a Legislature which contains more mulishness and stupidity to the square inch than can be found elsewhere in the Union. Of this the defeat of the Centennial bill will stand as an everlasting "monument." When Peter Simple, Hans Dunderhead and the large majority of the other "rural members" of this Legislature "sleep in the valley," this will be their most conspicuous "monument," and their children will be wise enough to question as to why they should have had simpletons for fathers. There are a few good and intelligent men in the Legislature, but they are so very few that they must must feel drearily lonesome.

THE BREADSTUFF TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express's* report of the British corn market says that the severe frost, of which we wrote the past week, was quickly succeeded by a rapid thaw, and trade, which was improving slightly, has relapsed into inactivity. At Paris the market has taken the same course, but as it advanced more during the frost it yielded more rapidly with the return of mild weather. In two or three days flour rose nearly three francs. It looked like the commencement of a steady reaction, but the advance was almost wholly lost within three days. The abundance of home supplies after the poor crop is equally remarkable in France as in England. Not less remarkable is the fact that the stock of flour in Paris is much larger than last year. Notwithstanding its large crop, there is even much more than here. The supplies since the harvest have largely consisted of old wheat, and probably explains in great part the comparative low price of home-grown wheat.

THE bill defining premeditated murder, or any killing resulting from an attempt to commit arson, rape, robbery or burglary, as a capital offense, punishable by death, was read and tested in the Iowa House Friday, on a motion to lay on the table, which was lost—31 to 63. It will be taken up to-morrow, and doubtless passed.

A YEAR'S trial of compulsory education in New York, has, it is said, given *prima facie* proof of its possibility and value. Curiously enough, it has been most successful in the most difficult place, the metropolis. In New York, within the twelve-month, 8,000 children have been rescued from vagrancy.

MR. BLAINE grows eloquent over the idea that Canada has a specie currency while we have not. But our currency is just as good as that of Canada.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

If that be so, how happens it that less than $90 of Canada currency will buy more than $100 of our greenbacks at the counter of any banker, broker, or money-changer in the United States?—*Chicago Tribune.*

"WHAT do you think of the present jury system?" inquired a man of an old Chicago ex-judge the other evening. "Think?" echoed the old man in disgust. "Why, I think it is getting so that if a man should plead guilty of murder, and try to get hung, the jury would, somehow or other, manage to acquit him."

That's about the way it is in Minnesota.

MRS. MOULTON, having passed an examination before the Examining Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims (Dr. Storrs), was propounded from the pulpit last Sabbath as a candidate for membership.

—The list of distinguished failures of the past year, published by the London *Times*, exhibits catastrophes of the most magnificent amount. Those which head the list are I. C. Im Thurn, Sandersons and Collie, each of which is over $15,000,000. Then come Young, Borthwich & Co., $12,500,000; Robert Benson $5,000,000, with many more almost as large.

—The withdrawal of the American custom for steel rails from Sheffield, Eng., is leading to preparations for closing several Bessemer mills. The Sheffield saw firms who send any saws to the United States have become very few.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that immediate and active operations will take place on the northern frontier with Sitting Bull as an object. This warrior has been making raids on the whites recently, and has made it necessary that he should be punished. Gen. Crook has already left Fort Laramie with a column of 500 cavalry, and a caravan of pack-mules, for the Powder River Valley, where Sitting Bull is encamped with 800 or 1,000 warriors. General Custer will leave Fort Lincoln for Powder River on the 25th with 600 cavalry and will act in conjunction with General Crook. The campaign will be vigorous, and will be continued until Sitting Bull shall surrender unconditionally. In case the force under Crook and Custer is not sufficient, infantry reinforcements will come from Forts Peck and Buford and other rendezvous on the Upper Missouri River. The campaign has been planned by General Sheridan.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

—Callinon & Easterbrook, merchants at Stillwater, have suspended payment. J. H. Townshend is assignee.

—Pascal Smith, of St. Paul, has bought out Mr. Camp's interest in the wholesale dry goods house of Camp & Smith.

—Tuesday Patrick Moran, of Eyota, a brakeman on the Waseca accommodation train, while on top of the cars, which were in motion, struck the tool house and was knocked off, breaking his neck.

—The snow outfit, consisting of three trains and eighty men, started from Fargo Friday morning under the supervision of Superintendent H. A. Towne, to open the Dakota Division of the N. P. R. R., to Bismarck.

—On Thursday, at about 2:30 o'clock, a fire broke out in the roof of the Lake Superior & Mississippi and Northern Pacific railroad companies' roundhouse at Rice Point, Duluth, and before its progress could be checked it had destroyed one wing of the building. Four locomotives were badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at or about twenty-five thousand dollars, and is said to be fully covered by insurance.

—Saturday morning Wm. Richardson a well-to-do farmer of Meeker county, living between Litchfield and Forest City, shot his wife through the shoulder and then himself through the head with a carbine. He died almost immediately. His wife is in a dangerous condition, but may recover. She had an infant two weeks old in her arms at the time she was shot. Richardson had been suffering from a disease of the ear, and was subject to occasional attacks of temporary insanity, and it was probably during one of these that he did this shooting.

—The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company has employed detectives to watch certain conductors suspected of pocketing fares collected from passengers. Fourteen conductors (freight) have been discharged summarily—seven from the La Crosse and Prarie Du Chien divisions. Several of the discharged conductors have been in the employ of the company for a long time and their sudden dismissal occasions much surprise and comment.

—Winslow, the Boston forger, came of a bad family. He was intimately connected with a gang of counterfeiters who made their headquarters near Barre, N. H. Two brothers and a sister were engaged in the business, and two other sisters married counterfeiters. One of his brothers committed suicide to escape a long term in the Penitentiary, and one brother-in-law was hanged for murder. Another brother passed half his life in prison.

—The managers of Wade's Opera House in San Francisco recently offered Mr. Edwin Booth $20,000 gold for twenty performances, the money to be paid into bank before Mr. Booth should be required to leave the East. The offer was declined. Mr. Booth already has an engagement to appear at the California Theatre under the management of Mr. John McCullough.

—An iron church built at Cheltenham, England, in 1872, in the midst of a poor population, for whom it provided nearly 1000 seats, fell on Sunday evening, the 23d ult., crushed by the weight of moist snow on the roof. The great weight forced the sides completely out. Fortunately nobody was in the building at the time.

—The Providence *Journal* says that the indebtedness of Rhode Island in five years shows an increase at the appalling ratio of 2800 per cent. It calls upon the General Assembly for relief.

—One of the anticipations Englishmen have the privilege of indulging in is that of increased taxation. There is talk of increasing the army appropriation alone by $10,000,000.

—Snow in many places in the neighborhood of Cisco, Neb., has drifted to the depth of from thirty to fifty feet.

—The production of the trade dollar has been so great in California that nobody will receive it except at a discount of five to ten per cent.

—Massachusetts drinks more lager beer than any one of forty-one other States and Territories, the aggregate for last year being 609,923 barrels.

THE PITTSBURG EXPOSITION.

A Novel Fountain—The Art Gallery—The General Display—All These and a Great Deal More Swallowed Up by One Single Other Attraction.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 19, 1876.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Although rather late in the day to give any account of the Exposition held here, or rathover in Allegheny, for six weeks last fall, it is even yet worthy of some mention, having been the cause of one of the greatest excitements ever known in this section of country. The building appeared to be at least ten thousand feet long. I believe it is always considered indispensable to give the exact dimensions when describing anything of the kind, and it is not for me to depart from old time-honored customs, but not having the remotest idea whether there are five hundred or five thousand feet in a mile—owing to an utter incapacity for acquiring any sort of mathematical knowledge—it is difficult to be exact in this particular; however, it was a very long building.

As soon as the doors were opened to the public the public made a grand rush. Both cities were thronged with visitors and sight-seers, and, indeed, there was much to see; the interior of that huge hall presenting a truly dazzling and delightful spectacle. The great Eastern and Western cities were there represented, while all our own merchants had, as it were, put their best foot foremost, contributing their choicest wares to enhance the general attractiveness of the scene. In the centre of that spacious apartment was a fountain, designed and patented by George Finley, Esq., who visited St. Cloud in former years and still remembers the place with interest. This fountain is something entirely new and far surpasses the old styles in artistic ingenuity. The fixtures are set in motion by the force of the water which forms a rotary action, in opposite directions, and is flung out in various fantastic shapes, and which cast showers of spray over a border of mosses, ferns and amphibious plants encircling the basin. There was an art gallery filled with the choicest paintings. Among the most noticeable of these was an Ophelia, "done" by a young Pittsburg artist of great promise, Miss Ella Beson. This picture created quite a furore among New York connoisseurs, and eventually became the property of Wm. Thaw, Esq., one of our wealthiest and most influential citizens. Miss Beson is now busily engaged on a "Cleopatra" to be exhibited at the Centennial.

But to return once more to the main subject. There was a suite of apartments fitted up with royal magnificence; there were profusions of rare flowers, exquisite sculpture, statuettes, bronzes, curious and intricate carvings and numerous articles of vertu hitherto unknown (therefore, necessarily nameless) delicately painted china (which, by-the-way, is fast superseding the use of the banded styles formerly so popular), daintily cut glass ware, gorgeous carpets, sumptuously upholstered furniture, all kinds of musical instruments and, in short, everything that brain could devise and more than pen can describe was there collected in one harmonious whole—each the best after its kind.

We did not join in the first rush, not being fond of that sort of fame, but meeting many who had attended heard how "perfectly splendid" it all was, and that we really must go, especially for reason of a woman who told fortunes for a quarter of a dollar, and a man who manufactured pop-corn balls right under one's very eyes, and actually handed this enviable delicacy out hot upon receipt of a nickle. At first we sniffed disdainfully at the mere mention of such paltry allurements, but after hearing the same story many times repeated—all about the fortune teller and pop-corn vender—the charms which had powerfully impressed so many minds finally awoke a responsive thrill in ours and we also began to yearn for a sight of those marvels. Not so much on account of the gypsey prophetess did we pine, for the future was certain to reveal itself at the cost only of a little patient waiting, but the second grand inducement was of an entirely different nature—advantages such as this, occurring but once in a life time must be secured now or lost forever. Deeply impressed by these considerations we went to the Exhibition and instead of wandering around, gaping at every thing, as did those not so well posted, we gazed neither to the right nor the left, but marched directly up to the pop-corn man, which individual if not distinguishable like Daniel by a blue (or was it green?) cotton umbrella, was yet to be easily recognized by a throng of munching admirers who crowded about his enclosure. True enough, there he stood, as one fully conscious of the exalted position he occupied in the estimation of an appreciative world. There was a barrel of the prepared grain, which the master and proprietor aided by several assistants bedewed with melted sugar dipped from a caldron of the boiling liquid, and, with the use of machinery, formed into tempting snowy balls, and when rolled in tiny squares of white tissue paper and handed to us and we really did find them to be hot—we were completely won over; our confidence in human nature firmly established; all remaining doubts and lurking suspicions then and there disappeared—so did the corn, which though it exceeded the sugar as ten to one, the prevailing flavor being of a mild, saw-dusty character, yet in the hilarity of our spirits we unanimously pronounced the Pittsburg Exposition a grand success.

G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—George Eliot will probably receive $25,000 as her share of the profits from the first edition of her new novel.

—In a lonely pine forest three miles east of Elwood, N. J., is an old graveyard to which no road leads through the woods, and of the history of which none of the persons living in the neighborhood are acquainted. Large pine trees are growing on some of the graves.

—Turkey has fifteen immense ships of war which cost nearly two million dollars apiece. Their sole duty is to fire salutes when the Sultan goes to the mosque.

1876.

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

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The New York Tribune has made a name for itself as the exponent of the best thoughts of the day. It is taking the leading part in the education of the public mind, and has increasing claims to public favor.—[New York Observer.

FOR THE POLITICIAN.

Because its Reports of events at Washington, the State Capitals, and other political centers of the country, are the fullest, freshest, and most trustworthy published, and its Election Returns retain all the old-time promptness and accuracy which made them the standard throughout the land.

The Tribune has entered upon fields of enterprise never before occupied by a newspaper in this country, and its independent political course has earned for it the respect and favor of the intelligent men of all parties.—[Boston Post (Dem.)

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Because every new invention of importance and merit is described in its columns, the progress of labor movements faithfully reported, and equal rights and fair play between capital and labor, with protection to American industry, always demanded.

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The Tribune has justly earned its distinction as the most complete newspaper in the world.—[Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

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Because it is, and will be, politically free and independent; faithful to the principles of its founder and of the Republican party, but controlled by no clique, caucus or convention. It labors to limit and direct legislation to the public welfare, and to aid in compelling from both great parties nominations during the Presidential year which shall represent purity in character, integrity in administration, and a better era for the politics of the whole country. Citizens who would vote intelligently cannot dispense with the paper which tells them the truth honestly concerning every party and candidate, nor can they in this centennial year do more effective service for the public good than by sustaining and extending the circulation of a journal devoted to intelligence among the people, honesty among their rulers, and the essential principles of the Republic.

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No. 54. Lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 40, St. Cloud City. Good well and small barn on premises. Good location. Will be sold very cheap, and on terms to suit purchaser.

No. 55. A dwelling house in lower town, opposite the Normal School. Good barn, well, etc. Will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

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Says, in a letter to the Quincy (Mass.) *Patriot*, that three-fourths of the books in brisk demand at the public libraries are "vapid and sensational." He thinks that parents ought to guide the children's taste in the choice of reading more than they do. The Newark *Advertiser*, in
A TRENCHANT EDITORIAL
On this subject, says: "A worse literature than that which is spread before the children of this country it would hardly be possible for the mind of man to conceive or his hand to execute. It is even worse than an open advocacy of vice and intemperance, for that would carry its own antidote, while what we have excites, stimulates and debauns the intellect, unfits it for healthy food, fills the imagination with gaudy and distorted pictures of life, and develops the passions at an age when they should be most under control. How much of the low moral tone of society is due to these satanic issues of the press we do not not know; but, as a river, can nowhere be so effectually poisoned as at its source, so we have a right to believe that the millions of these papers, devoured by curious and eager children, must influence to a large extent the tone of thought and the drift of action of those whose plastic minds come under their influence."
The writer adds: "It may be somewhat unnecessary to state that we have reference in the above to those monthly magazines for children, which are as healthful as they are beautiful. If all efforts were as able, as truthful and devoted as Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge (who edits *St. Nicholas*), there would be nothing to complain of." The New York *Tribune* says: "In the
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That threatens the children, some strong, vitality wholesome, and really attractive magazine is required for them, and ST. NICHOLAS has reached a higher platform, and commands for this service wider resources in art and letters, than any of its predecessors or contemporaries."
A CLERGYMAN'S OPINION.
Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., in an article in the *Sunday School Times*, on the subject, says of *St. Nicholas*, Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls: "A cleaner, purer, more trustworthy periodical for children cannot be named. It is on the side of all that is true and good, from beginning to end."
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