District Court.

Court convened Tuesday with a large attendance, Judge Francis presiding. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The court room presented a very neat and dignified appearance, having been carpeted and otherwise adorned, while the chairs and general furnishings of the room are new and elegant.

Presiding, Wm. Francis, judge; E. N. Corey, clerk; J. A. Haight, deputy clerk; George P. Flannery, district attorney; Alex. McKenzie, sheriff; E. S. Neal and L. N. Griffin, deputies; E. L. Haynes, bailiff.

Owing to the illness of Frank La Wall, E. A. Maglone acted as official stenographer. On motion, Richard M. Johnson and Wm. T. Perkins were admitted to the bar.

The following committee was appointed to examine applicants for admission: J. E. Carland, John C. Hollembaek and Isaac Ross.

The following grand jury were empanelled: W. B. Watson, appointed foreman; Adam Mann, James C. Bushby, Frank E. Stone, Anson Northrup, Wm. Van Houten, Walter Breen, Wm. A. Dillon, Henry E. Falconer, Thomas Richards, Samuel B. Lawrence, Jas. H. Marshall, M. Eppinger, James W. Clarke, M. J. Halloran and L. C. Waller.

The judge then charged the jury as appears below.

Leonard Lucas and Jos. M. Edgerly were appointed additional bailiffs.

On the regular call of the calendar the following numbered cases were set for trial today: 4, 25, 32, 34, 35, 45, 72, 74, 75, 78.

John Strathers and Wm. L. Bousfield were admitted to full citizenship.

P. R. Smith, who had been heretofore required to give bonds to keep the peace until the opening of this court, was arraigned and waived examination, whereupon the court ordered that he give a bond of $1,000, with three good and sufficient sureties thereon, for one year, which bond was given and filed.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

A grand juror, especially in a new and rapidly developing country, occupies an honorable and highly responsible position.

The grand jury system is intended for the protection of private and public rights and interests the vindication and enforcement of law and order, and the consequent safety and welfare of society.

You, at this time, represent the body of the people in and for the First judicial subdivision of this, the Sixth judicial district of the territory of Dakota, and in their behalf, you are called upon to discharge the important duties committed to and devolving upon you.

The duty of each one of you is clearly expressed in the oath which you have just severally taken.

You are, each, to diligently inquire into, and true presentment make, of all public offenses against this territory, committed or triable within this subdivision, of which you shall have or can obtain legal evidence.

You are to keep your own counsel and that of your fellows, and of the territory, and you are not to disclose, except when required in the due course of judicial proceedings, the testimony of any witnesses examined before you, nor anything which you or any other grand juor, may have said, nor the manner in which you, or any other grand juror, may have voted on any matter before you.

You are to present no person through malice, hatred or ill will, nor leave any unpresented through fear, favor or affection; or for any reward, or the promise or hope thereof; but in all your presentments or indictments, you are to present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding.

Each grand juror, who keeps this oath, can not fail in the performance of his duty.

You are not to try any offence. That duty belongs to the court and the petit jury. But, as required by the statute, you are to inquire into all public offences criminal in their nature committed or triable in this subdivision, and present them to the court, either by presentment, or indictment or accusation, in writing.

It is further provided, by territorial statute, that you are not bound to hear evidence for the defendant, but it is your duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to you, and when you have reason to believe that there is other evidence, you may, by and with the consent of the district attorney, order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose the district attorney may issue process for the procurement of the witnesses.

Should you experience any difficulty or be hindered in the production of any witness before you, in any case, or with regard to any matter you may desire to investigate, you will at once, as a body or as individual members of the grand jury, apply to the court.

When you have inquired into any offense, you should, in the language of the code, find an indictment, when all the evidence before you, taken together, is such as in your judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by the trial or petit jury The law gives to a defendant full opportunity to make the explanation or contradiction on his trial, after arraignment in court.

You are not only to inquire in to all such matters as may be formally brought before you, but if any one of you knows or has reason to believe that a public offense has been committed in this county, or in this judicial subdivision, you must state the same to your fellow jurors, and the grand jury must investigate it.

In addition to the general provision, making it your duty to inquire into all public offenses committed or triable in this judicial subdivision, it is enacted, in the code of criminal procedure that the grand jury must inquire:

"1. Into the case of every person imprisoned in the jail of the county or subdivision, on a criminal charge, and not indicted.

"2. Into the condition and management of the public prisons of the county or subdivision, and,

"3 Into the wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officers of every description in the county or subdivision."

In this connection, I call your attention to chapter fourteen. (14) of title eleven, (11) of the code of criminal procedure, relating to jails, which I will now read in your hearing, and also give the act, which is entitled "An act for the regulation of county jails," into your charge, as directed in section 619 of said chapter 14, that you may have its provisions before you and act in accordance therewith.

The act as contained in said chapter 14, reads as follows: * * * * * * *

The court will expect you to fully comply with the provisions of section 620, of said chapter, and perform the duties required of you therein.

By reason of the great distance and lack of traveling facilities, it is evident that you will not be able to visit and examine all the public prisons in this large subdivision; but the law does not require impossibilities.

You should make a rigid and complete examination of the public prisons and jails, and listen to any one in custody, who has any complaint to make, and accompany your report to the court with such suggestions as you may deem proper.

Should your report show a good condition of affairs, it will be to the credit of those having immediate charge or supervision, and should you find any wrong, deficiency, or neglect in treatment, discipline, habits, diets, appliances or accommodations, the remedy can be supplied by the court.

It is frequently the case that persons confined in the jails or prisons are made to suffer unnecessarily and wrongfully from lax or too rigorous or faulty rules and discipline, and from careless or inhuman treatment, or improper, unwholesome or insufficient food or accommodations. And such persons are to a great extent, friendless and without proper opportunity for making known their sufferings or grievances and are dependent upon the duly constituted authorities for redress.

Section 619 of said chapter fourteen (14) of the code of criminal procedure, title eleven (11), makes it the duty of the district court, once each term of said court, to lay before the grand jury any and all rules, plans and regulations, established by the district judge, relating to county jails and prisons discipline, which shall then be in force.

The court is informed that no such rules, plans or regulations have been established, but this matter will receive early attention.

You will be furnished with a list of the names of all persons licensed to sell liquors, and you should thoroughly attend to all infringements of the law as to the sale of liquor without license, and also as to the keeping of houses of ill fame. These evils, which are the prolific source of crime and debauchery, should be kept strictly within the letter and restriction of the laws made for their regulation.

No one, except yourselves, the district attorney and a witness actually being examined, must be present at any of your sessions. And when you consider a case, or express your opinions, or vote upon any matter, no person at all must be in the room, or in any sense present, except the members of the grand jury.

This direction of law must be fully carried out during all your sittings.

It is your privilege and duty to ask the advice of the court, or of the district attorney, whenever you desire or require it, upon any matter before you, or connected with your duties. You should not ask such advice of the district attorney in the hearing of a witness.

Facilities will be afforded you for inspecting all papers, books, documents and records, and your early attention to important cases will expedite the business of the term.

In considering any charge, either for presentment, indictment or accusation, you can receive only the evidence given by witnesses sworn before you, or furnished by legal documentary evidence, and at least twelve of your number must concur in a finding.

In all your proceedings you must act upon the principle that the law is no respecter of persons, and that your sole business is to ascertain what, if any, offense has been committed, and by whom, without the slightest regard to the nationality, or the social, moral or financial standing of the person accused, in each case.

The jail register of the Burleigh county jail shows that the following persons, charged with crime, are out on bail, or in custody, with the date of their commitment and the charge upon which they were committed, namely.

ON BAIL.

John O'Brien, April 18, 1884, grand larceny.
Jerry Jeffries, April 18, 1884, grand larceny.
George Brown, April 18, 1884, burglary.
Wm Cransby, April 18, 1884, burglary.
C. B. Davis, April 18, 1884, burglary.
Edwin Hedge, June 5, 1884, grand larceny.
Johnson C. Ansley June 2, 1884, assault with intent to kill.

Also one person charged with keeping a disorderly house.

IN CUSTODY.

John Hayes, April 2, 1884, burglary.
Michael Dasey. May 18. 1884, grand larceny.
William Gibson, May 18, 1884, grand larceny.
John Maguire. May 18, 1884. grand larceny.
William Davis, July 4, 1884, assault with deadly weapon.
Patrick Flynn, July 5, 1884, grand larceny.
James McPettigrew, July 5, 1884, assault with intent to commit rape.
Fred Johnson, September 28, 1884, horse stealing.
Frank Taylor, Oct. 17, 1884, grand larceny.
Thomas Magill, Oct 24, 1884, murder.

Johnson C. Ansley is charged with shooting George W. Gibbs, at the city of Bismarck, June 9th, 1884, with a pistol. Ansley was taken before a magistrate and committed on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and held to await the result of the wound inflicted upon Gibbs, the magistrate rightly refusing to admit said Ansley to bail until the physicians attending the wounded man should conclude and testify that he was out of danger, and would probably recover, in which event bail was to be given in the sum of five thousand dollars, which was the amount fixed by the magistrate.

July 21st, 1884, while, as alleged, Gibbs was in a failing condition, and without the taking of further medical evidence, Ansley was admitted to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars, and immediately left the territory.

August 13th, 1884, Mr. Gibbs died, and it is asserted that he was buried without any post mortem examination or autopsy being made.

If such proceedings transpired, it will not be creditable to the city of Bismarck or the county of Burleigh, and will lessen the respect for law, should they be permitted to go unquestioned. Other facts in this case, not referred to by the court, will appear on proper examination.

You should look into all the circumstances relating to the shooting and death of said Gibbs, the arrest of Ansley, his admission to bail, any settlement or payment of money which may have been made by him, or in his behalf, and all matters concerning the case, and take such action as the facts elicited may warrant.

Thomas Magill is charged with the murder of Melville T. Bessey, by shooting him with a shot gun, at Menoken, in the county of Burleigh, on the 21st day of October last.

Complaint was made the same day against Magill before the city justice, who issued a warrant of arrest, which was returned with the defendant before the said justice on the following day, when said Magill demanding examination, the same was had before said city justice, who thereupon, on October 24, 1884, held the defendant to answer the charge, and duly committed him to the county jail.

Also on said 21st day of October, 1884, a coroner's jury held an inquest on the body of said Bessey, before the coroner of Burleigh county, and there was also a post mortem examination

The transcript of the city justice, and the return of the coroner are filed in the office of Emer N. Corey, clerk of the district court.

This case should receive such consideration and such action should be taken by you therein as the gravity of the offence charged calls for.

November 2, 1884, one of our citizens, Thomas H. Collins, a member of the Burleigh county bar, was violently assaulted and seriously beaten with a club, in the public street, by one Patrick R. Smith, against the peace and good order generally prevailing in the city of Bismarck, and fatal blows seem only to have been prevented by timely interference.

You will also take such action in this case as the facts may warrant.

There are those in our midst who seem not to respect or value the lives or persons of others, but consider them proper subjects for brutal attacks or destruction, upon slight or no provocation.

The good of the community and the welfare of each individual as well as a proper regard for the reputation of Bismarck and the county of Burleigh, and the protection of private, social and business interests, alike demand that this should not be longer tolerated, but be stamped out by the weight of public opinion, and the fearless administration of law and justice.

The life and person of every citizen should be held as sacred and safe in this part of the territory of Dakota as in any portion of the extensive area covered by the constitution and laws of the United States

I trust you, gentlemen of the grand jury, will labor with the court to this end, and thus merit the confidence and approbation of your fellow citizens WILLIAM H. FRANCIS, Judge.

November 11, 1884.

Adjourned until Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m.

Court convened at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, with an interested crowd of spectators and a fair representation of the attorneys of the city and district.

The sheriff returned the following named persons as additional petit jurors: Joseph Woods, Walter W. Bigelow, C. W. Wagoner, Thomas White, Frank Frisby, William S. Moorhouse, E. A. Lilly, Shed F. Lambert, William McGillis, Joseph Holloran, Fred Barry, P. F. Malloy, J. A. Baker, M. McKenzie.

Michael Saul was admitted to full citizenship.

In the case of Henry F. Miller vs. Leonard Lucas, judgment for plaintiff was rendered for the amount claimed in the complaint. The case was settled by consent of both parties.

Charles H. Howell was admitted to practice law in the courts of the territory.

The case of Thomas H. Collins vs. J. W. Reynolds was next called. This action is brought by Mr. Collins for the collection of $75 00 commission which he claims is due him for the sale of certain property, the sale having been made several months ago. Reynolds maintains that Collins did not make a sale of the property and is not entitled to the commission. This case is still on trial.

Court adjourned until 9 o'clock Thursday.

Court convened at 9 o'clock.

Carroll D. Lansing was admitted to the bar.

Murdock McKenzie was appointed bailiff and Thomas Mills special bailiff.

In the case of Thomas H. Collins vs. J. W. Reynolds, which was brought for the collection of $75 commission for the sale of property, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $7.50.

Ira P. Nudd vs. Bismarck Roller Mills, for the recovery of wages, was the next case called. Mr. Nudd brought action for the recovery of $100. A verdict was rendered in his favor for the sum of $75.

The most important arraignment made during the day was that of Thomas M. Magill, who was indicted for the murder of Bessey at Menoken, and was given until noon tomorrow to plead guilty or not guilty. Attorneys John A. Stoyell and John E. Carland appeared for the defendant.

The next arraignment was that of Wm. Davis, indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon. At the request of the defendant Michael T. O'Connor was assigned by the court to act as counsel for the defense.

The territory of Dakota vs. Frank Taylor was next called. Taylor was indicted for grand larceny. M. T. O'Connor was assigned to defend the prisoner.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

The Mirage.

The mirage which appeared yesterday morning was seen by a few who were fortunate enough to be up in time and look in the right direction. Hon. J. F. Wallace and family saw the mirage from their residence. Mr. Wallace says that the mirage brought Fort Yates and Standing Rock fully to view, showing all the scenery and surroundings of that place. The beautiful vision was first observed at 7 o'clock and it was 8:30 before it disappeared. Everything about Stand Rock was plainly visible, even to the Indian tepees. This landscape is separated from Bismarck by a high range of hills and it was reflected against the sky. Mr. Wallace says it was one of the most beautiful sights that ever greeted his eyes, and he believes that if this morning be as clear as yesterday the mirage may again be seen.

An Ice Rink

Messrs. E. H. Martin, George McCullough, John Little and P. Quillian are now talking of opening an ice skating rink in Bismarck the coming winter. Mr. Martin has had extensive experience in the rink business, and will have immediate charge of the enterprise if the present plans are executed. It is claimed that an ice rink would be a profitable investment in Bismarck, and these young gentlemen will have everything first-class.

In the Land Office.

The Bismarck land office is now in receipt of the following new township plats, all of which described land is in the vicinity of Dickinson:

Township 141, range 96.
Township 141, range 97.
Township 138, range 98.
Township 139, range 98.
Township 140, range 98.
Township 138, range 99.
Township 139, range 100.
Township 140, range 100.

Emerson Has the Rooms.

It now transpires that Mr. S. H. Emerson has secured the restaurant rooms at the capitol, and the report formerly published concerning the same was erroneous. Mr. Emerson will furnish the rooms in first class style and give the legislators accommodations which must and will be appreciated.

By The Band.

The Garfield Light Guard band have decided to celebrate Thanksgiving evening, by a grand ball at the Atheneum. The boys will make all necessary arrangements for a good time, and all should attend.

Married.

At the residence of L. N. Griffin, Esq., on the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. Henry Eldridge and Miss Bell Hanson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. Clare.

McIntosh County Herald.

A copy of the first number of the McIntosh County Herald has been received at the TRIBUNE office. The Herald is published by Mr. P. P. Orth and is a neat, spicy sheet. It is a bright representative of that splendid county and earnestly champions the interests of her thrifty settlers. The Herald has the TRIBUNE's best wishes for success.

No housekeeper who has flavored a cake, pudding or cream with Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, will ever return to the use of the cheap Flavoring Extracts that flood the market. One trial will satisfy that for purity and delicious natural flavor Dr. Price's are alone in the market.

Returning.

Vice President Prescott, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, went west Sunday, in his magnificent special car, on his return from an extended eastern trip. He was seen by a representative of the TRIBUNE, and talked chirply of the condition of the country and the bright prospects of his road, as well as the Northern Pacific and the region through which they pass.

THANSGIVING.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 8, 1884.

In accordance with the proclamation of the president, I do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, as a special day of thanks giving unto God for the blessings and mercies of the past year, and do recommend that the people of Dakota observe that day. For health, abundant crops, the preservation of life, freedom from great calamities; for progress in material things, for intellectual advancement, for a peaceful land and a prosperous nation, let the people meet at the altar and fireside and reverently give thanks unto the power that has blessed and preserved us.

And let us pray that war and pestilence, famine and flood may still pass this people by; that righteous judgments and prudent counsels may prevail in all our borders, to the end that law and order may reign, and public tranquility continue throughout the land.

GILBERT A. PIERCE, Governor.

By Telegraph

The Cholera.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the eighteen hours ended at 6 o'clock tonight, forty-three deaths from cholera occurred in Paris.

MILAN, Nov. 12.—In the last forty eighthours there have been seven cases and two deaths by cholera.

TOULON, Nov. 12.—Two deaths from cholera today and several fresh cases reported. An actor was seized with vomiting last night as he went upon the stage and died shortly afterwards. The city is dirtier than ever.

He Remains Quietly at Home.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 11.—Mr. Blaine remains quietly at home. He appears to be waiting like everybody else and occupies himself about his ordinary affairs, and entertaining friends who call.

To Review His Followers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—A dispatch was received from Thomas A. Hendricks this evening, stating that he would be in the city Saturday next to review the democratic parade.

The Way Delaware Voted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 12.—The official vote of Delaware is: Cleveland, 17,054; Blaine, 12,-778; St. John, 55; Butler 6.

Gagged and Robbed.

MANSFIELD, Pa. Nov. 13.—Masked robbers entered the residence of Capt. John Morrow, an aged invalid, last night at 1 o'clock and after binding and gagging Mrs. Morrow and a lady friend named McCoy, ransacked the house, securing $500 cash and other valuables. This morning the ladies freed themselves and gave the alarm. Both are terribly injured and Mrs. Morrow may not recover.

Railroad Accident.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—This morning as a train from Grahmont, on the Colorado Central railroad, was driving into Beaver Brook station the two rear cars were thrown from the track down a five feet embankment. Several passengers were painfully injured, but none seriously.

An Ohio Earthquake.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt today.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Markets.

STOCKS.

Northern Pacific	18	Northwestern pfd	122½
Northern Pac. pfd	42⅜	Oregon Trans	12⅝
C., M. & St. P.	74¾	St. P., M. & M.	82
C., M. & St. P. pfd	103½	Western Union	59⅞
Northwestern	85		

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, Nov 13.

WHEAT—Demand active. November closed at 71½c; December, 72¾c; January, 73⅜c; No. 2 Chicago spring, 72⅜ No. 3 Chicago spring, 56c; No. 2 red winter, 72@73¾c; No. 3 red, 62c.

CORN—In good demand. Cash, 43¾@44c; November, 43¾@44c; year, 38¾@38⅞c; January, 36⅝c; May, 38¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls; wheat, 147,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 64,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 49,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu; oats, 160,000 bu; rye, 45,000 bu; barley, 29,000 bu.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.

WHEAT—Steady. No. 2, 70¾c; November, 70¾c; December, 71c¾; January, 72½c.

CORN—Lower. Rejected, 31½@42c.

Receipts—Flour, 11,803 bbls; wheat, 45,360 bu; barley, 17,565 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 2,032 bbls; wheat, 465 bu; barley, 34,744 bu.

Duluth Produce.

DULUTH, Nov. 13.

WHEAT—The markets on 'change to-day were lower and active. Closing prices: No. 1 hard, 65⅜c; November, 38c; December, 70c; No. 2 hard cash, 60c; No. 1 northern, 62½c; No. 2 northern, 58c; No, 3 50c.

Receipts—Wheat, 158,713 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 55 758 bu.

In store—Wheat, 1,881,655 bu.; oats, 7,570.

BISMARCK RETAIL MARKETS.

FLOUR.

Best family	2 50@3 25
Graham	4 00
Rye	4 00
Bran	80
Shorts	1 40
Flax meal	5 05
Oats	30c
Shelled Corn	9c

PRODUCE.

Potatoes	25c
Turnips	25c
Onions	1 00
Apples, green, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, dried, per lb	10@20c
Prunes	10c
Butter, fresh roll	30@35c
Butter, packed	20@30c
Cheese	20c
Eggs	25c
Vinegar	40c

PROVISIONS.
(Corrected by Dietrich Bros.

Porter house	20c
Sirloin	18c
Rib roasts	15c
Chuck roasts	12½c
Mutton chops	15c
Fore-quarters	10c
Hind-quarters	12½c
Round steak	15c
Shoulder	12½c
Veal cutlets	20c
Pork chops	15c
Pork roasts	15c
Ham	20c
Breakfast bacon	15c
Shoulders	12½c
Corn beef	10c
Sausage	12½c
Lard in 20 lb cans	15c
Lard per lb	15c
Lard in kegs	12½c
Antelope	5 to 15c
Venison	10 to 15c
Mountain Sheep	12½c
Elk	12½
Spring Chickens	1 5c per pr

COFFEES.

Mocha (roasted)	40c
Java	25c
Rio	20c
Old Government Java	35c

TEAS.

English breakfast tea	40c
Young Hyson	40c
Gun Powder	50@75c
Japan	30@75c

SUGARS.

Granulated sugar	10 lbs for $1
A sugar	10 lbs for 1
C sugar	11 lbs for 1

WHOLESALE

Corrected by Bragg, Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR.

Bismarck Climax	2 75
Graham	3 25
Corn Meal	2 35
Feed	89

MEATS.

C. S. Bacon	11¼c
Hams	15½c
Breakfast Bacon	13 c
Spiced Roll	13 c
Mess Beef, per bbl	16 00
Pork	25 00

SUGARS.

Granulated	8¼c
Standard A	8¼c
Extra C	7½c
Yellow C	7c

LINCOLN'S BOYHOOD.

Ruins of the Place Where He Spent His Early Days.

The Boys from Cleary's Grove—Drink from the Bung-Hole of a Barrel—Lincoln's First Love.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

SALEM, Ills.—I write from a town without a postoffice, a tavern, or shop. There is not a house in sight. From the hill where I sit, under the shade of three trees whose branches make one, I look out over the Sangamon river and its banks covered apparently with primeval forests. Around are fields overgrown with weeds and stunted oaks. We may say of it as of Troy: "Salem fuit." It was a town of ten or twelve years only; begun in 1824, ended in 1836. Yet in that time had a history which the world will not let die; not so long as it venerates the memory of the noble liberator and martyr, President Abraham Lincoln.

I came here to-day with a few of the old settlers as on a pilgrimage to this "Mecca of the soul." We drove up from Petersburg about two miles, passing on the way the site of the old mill run by Lincoln and the remains of the old dam on which his flatboat lodged when floating down from Sangamontown on the way to New Orleans.

After much debate as to the mode of reaching the old site, we entered an old field through a gate, and, driving up a hill showing a wheel-track through tall weeds, we rode over the streets of the old town. The weeds were high on the horses' backs. Mr. Tice stood up in his buggy, and surveying the landscape pointed out places where the weeds were lower. "There was Cameron's boarding-house where Lincoln boarded when he kept store for Denton Offit." Near it was George Warburton's store. Beyond was Sam Hill's.

"Over there to the south was the Baptist church and the cemetery alongsde."

LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE.

Mr. Green pointed out the site of Rutledge's house. "There," said he "Ann Rutledge lived. Lincoln was engaged to her. Her death almost broke his heart. He told me once that he didn't want to live. He 'couldn't bear the thought that the rain was falling on her grave and she sleeping in the cold ground.' We had to watch him to keep him from harming himself.

"Right here was Denton Offit's store, where Lincoln and I were clerks together." Mr. Green had not been here for forty years, yet recognized the spot.

A small depression showed a former cellar. Out of it grew three trees about fifty feet high, with boughs interlaced, making one in their outline. There was the locust thorn, with leaves like a fine fringe, an elm, and a cottonwood. The elm and cottonwood grew out of the same stump, as if forming one tree. The dark leaves of the elm and bright broad leaves of the sycamore were intermingled as from one trunk.

"Behold," said Strodtman, "an emblem of the Union maintained by Lincoln."

Mr. Greene pointed out the spot where Lincoln had the wrestling match with the Armstrongs.

"The Cleary Grove boys, composed of the Armstrongs, Joneses, Greenes, and others, had planned to try Lincoln's pluck; so they challenged him to wrestle. Jack Armstrong, the biggest one, took him in hand and tried to throw him. He tried all sorts of tricks, got foul holds, and inside leg hitches, all in vain. Then Lincoln said that if they were for enemies, he was ready; or for friends, as it suited them. Big Jack Armstrong slapped him on the back and said, 'O, we were only in fun. Let us be friends,' and they were ever after. It was the son of one of those very Armstrongs (Duff) that Lincoln defended and saved from conviction or murder by producing the old almanac, by which the jury were convinced that the moon did not shine as the witness had testified. They acquitted the prisoner in five minutes. Duff Armstrong is still living.

PUTTING A MAN IN A BARREL.

Mr. Goffe remarked: "The Cleary Grove boys were always up to some mischief. They trimmed the manes and tails of horses, cut bridles so that but a little remained to break at the first pull, cut girths, put stones under saddles so as to cause riders to be thrown when mounting. Right in front of Offit's store they rolled James Jordan down that hill. You see it goes down at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then it reached down to the river 200 feet, and there was no road there as there is now. He used to come here for whisky fifteen miles, and would get his fill. When drunk the Armstrongs headed him up in a hogshead. He was a large, fat fellow, and nearly filled it. Then they sent it rolling down the hill. It went with increasing velocity, threatening to go into the river, when it was caught under the leaning white-oak, and their victim liberated. Lincoln was here surrounded by tough fellows of this stamp, but even then he had his eye on the future. He was studying to be a lawyer. All had confidence in his judgment and and honesty. He didn't drink like the rest, yet was not a total abstainer.

LINCOLN'S GREAT STRENGTH.

"I won my first fur hat on a bet that he could take a drink of whisky from the bung of a forty-gallon barrel. You see a man named Easeps had a trick. He twisted his fingers in a knot and then bet you couldn't mark his little finger. I had lost several bets at it, when Lincoln said he'd help me to get even with him. He showed me how he could lift a barrel of whisky on his knees and put his mouth to the bunghole. He told me to take a keg and hold it up as if drinking and bet a fur hat that Lincoln could take up a barrel of whisky and drink from the bunghole. Easeps took the bet and lost.

"Lincoln came to Salem on a flatboat. Offit had built a flatboat at the head of the river, loaded it with bacon, corn, hogs and goods of all sorts, and set out to go to New Orleans. Lincoln was put in charge. He started down in the spring flood. Arriving at the dam opposite Salem the scow stuck. It was unloaded and a store set up on the bank.

"At one time there were three stores here, and a church, serving as a school-house. Now all is desolate. Petersburg, started by George Warburton and Peter Sukins, took the wind out of its sails. It was abandoned for a time. The roof-tree moulded on the crumbling hall.

Then all disappeared, and only a few holes are left to show where the houses and stores once were."

Materials for Ice Cream.

[Philadelphia Call.]

The New York Herald states that ice cream can be made of starch, gelatine, glue, sour custard or stale batter pudding. Ice cream can also be made of cream, but then perhaps New Yorkers do not know what cream is.

What a Pony Is.

[Portland Advertiser.]

The English is a queer language. In England a "pony" is a five-pound note; in this country, a glass of beer; in the diction ary, a small horse.

DEAD AT THIRTY.

[John E. M'Cann.]

Just for the sake of being called a good fellow,
Just for the praise of the sycophant crowd,
That smoked your cigars, quaffed your rich wines and mellow,
You are sleeping, to-day, 'neath the sod in your shroud.

Just for the sake of being called clever—dashing—
By human hogs living outside of a pen,
The rain on your cold bed is ceaselessly splashing,
While you should be living—a man among men!

Just for the sake of being pointed at—looked at—
By the false, insincere, hypocritical crew,
That grows on the follies of weak brains—like yours—fat,
You are as dead as the dreams your boyish soul knew.

You feigned a contempt for the eagles of yellow,
And scattered them broadcast, with boisterous mirth—
Just for the sake of being called a good fellow!—
You are nothing, to-day, but a boxful of earth.

DO THE EYES OF THE DEAD

Retain the Last Impressions Received in Life?

[Inter Ocean.]

A Philadelphia photographer suggested to the authorities that the murderer of Ella Watson, whose body was found horribly mutilated near Salem, N. J., recently, might be detected by the use of his art, and asked permission to experiment on photographing the eyes of the dead girl with the hope of finding there the picture of the last object on which they rested in life, which must have been her murderer. This hope was based upon a fact which has been established by a curious investigation of the French police.

By French scientists it is claimed that in cases of sudden and violent death, under certain circumstances, the retina of the eye retains an impression of the last object seen at the instant when death occurred. This impression has been reproduced by the camera, and, in one or two instances, it is claimed, has led to important results. The face of a suspected murderer has been thus reproduced, and a fair photograph of his features presented.

A resident of Philadelphia, who has made many experiments of this kind, claims to have proven that this theory is correct by having a man shoot a cow, standing directly in front of the animal at the time, so that her eyes rested upon him. The eyes were immediately after photographed on a small plate, and the impression afterward enlarged to a solar print nearly twenty inches square, which showed the outlines of the man in the act of shooting.

It was hoped that this method might be employed with success in discovering the murderer of Ella Watson, but the remains had been buried before the plan was suggested to the police.

This same theory was advanced by detectives in Chicago last spring when the Willson murder was attracting so much attention, but no experiments were made, and the plan was also suggested as a means of detecting the murderer of Zora Burns at Lincoln, Ill., but the detectives in both cases evidently had little faith in the theory, for they did not seek to demonstrate its truth or falsity even when all others had failed.

Women at Newport.

[Newport Cor. N. Y. Mail and Express.]

Sitting on the balcony at the Casino overlooking a tennis match with an elderly maiden lady whose lively disposition and piquant conversation make her sought after and enjoyed by every one, she fell to discussing modern young womanhood, apropos of the tennis then going on. To this dame it was a significant fact that the tennis player had the flannel collar of his shirt turned back and wore no suspenders; this last, indeed, was particularly heinous, since it necessitated that "trick all seamen learn." This was not a costume, she insisted, which in a well-ordered state men would appear in in the presence of women. Once it would have been impossible at Newport, but that was in the golden days of old. That it was so now was due to the women in whose hands was the guidance of society. But women had grown so frivolous that they had ceased to attract men. Now, if they wished their society, they must go where men are, to the billiard table, to the tennis court. Since they invade the haunts of men they can not expect that men will find it necessary to take pains to incommode themselves in the presence of women.

Moreover, she observed the effect on the manners of women. They walked ungracefully and sat carelessly. She had heard a girl at the concert say "golly," and everybody knew how common swearing had become among fashionable women. Not great, strong masculine oaths, but miserable little —— its. There was neither piquancy nor variety in it, not expressive of feeling or deep emotion, but just an affectation like other feminine affectations.

Some one remonstrates he did not know the girls were in such a bad way. The most serious charge I have to make against American girls is that they are unsympathetic. Their cold stare greets you in town on the avenue. Observe that young girl—a beautiful, tall, willowy girl, arrayed like Solomon—pacing up and down the balcony, attended by two gentlemen, talking fast and laughing gayly. She is the picture of animation, but you can see she is far more interested in the impression she is creating in others than taking wholesome pleasure in the society of her companions. And could anything be colder than the lovely face of that beautiful brunette holding court over there? Her face is worse than cold, it is cruel.

It was a foreigner who spoke, and we could not fail to see the justness of her criticism.

He Understood.

[Boston Globe.]

"My dear boy," said an earnest Sunday-school teacher at the North End mission to a frowsy urchin, "do you know that we are all sinners?"

"Yes, marm."

A long and earnest talk followed, in which the claims of the gospel were fully set forth, but the teacher was only rewarded by an unintelligible stare.

Finally, it occurred to the teacher that perhaps she had taken the boy beyond his depth, and she inquired:

"John, you know what a sinner is, don't you?"

"Sinners, marm? oh, yes; sinners is strings on turkey's legs."

"Wild Western Journalism."

[American Queen.]

It does not speak well for the taste or culture of New York people that Mr. Pulitzer's "wild western journalism" should have become so popular here.

Humorous or Commercial?

[Chicago Times.]

Grin and Bear It is the name of a paper issued at Lyons, N. Y.

IMPERFECT PAGE