

THE GOODHUE VOLUNTEER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION, FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

VOLUME 7, NO. 51.

RED WING, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 473.

The Volunteer,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY PARKER & MERITT.

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For lines or less make a square.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
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7 squares	\$7.50	\$4.00	\$2.25	\$1.25	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.02
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JAMES H. PARKER. DAN S. MERITT

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of East Avenue and Fourth street. Services Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School at 10 1/2 A. M. Class meeting Sabbath at 9 1/2 A. M. and 12 M. Class meeting Wednesday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. Ezra Tucker, Pastor. STRANGERS FURNISHED WITH SEATS.

M. E. Church (German)—Church Block, front West Avenue. Services Sabbath 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Class meeting Sabbath at 9 A. M. and 12 M. Class meeting Wednesday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Rev. Ezra Tucker, Pastor. STRANGERS FURNISHED WITH SEATS.

Christ Church—Episcopal—Head of Broadway, between East and West Avenues. Services Sabbath 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Morning prayers DAILY (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M. Rev. E. R. Wells, Rector. ALL SEATS FREE.

First Presbyterian Church—Church Block, between East and West Avenues, and fronting on Seventh street. Services Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7 1/2 o'clock. Strangers will always be provided with seats. Rev. Sanford H. Smith, Pastor.

Red Wing Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.—Meets the first and third Monday in each month, at their Hall, corner of Main and Bush streets. P. Sanford, W. M. Charles Kemp, Secy. La Grange R. A. Chapter No. 4.—Meets the second Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall, H. B. Wilson, H. P. Joss, Acting Sec. UNION LEAGUE.

The Union League of America, (Red Wing Council) meets every Tuesday evening at Sterling's Hall, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

OFFICIALS.

Register of Deeds—C. C. Webster, office in the Court House—office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

County Auditor—Fred. Joss, office in the Court House—office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

County Treasurer—Orin Danmore, office in the Court House—office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Shirley—M. S. Chandler, office in the Court House.

Clerk of the Court—Robert Deakin, office in the Court House—office hours from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

County Attorney—Warren Bristol, office on Main Street.

Judge of Probate and Court Commissioner—C. E. Reynolds, office in Wilkinson's block.

Justices of the Peace—James H. Parker, office in Goodhue Volunteer building; Frank Ives, office in Brand's new building.

POST OFFICE.

Office hours, on week days from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M., on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12 to 1 P. M.

Up mail closes at 8 P. M., down mail closes at 9 P. M.

Rolling to Monticello, leaves Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. returns Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P. M.

Rolling to Northfield, leaves Thursday at 7 A. M.

Rolling to Wauwano, leaves Saturday at 8 A. M.

WARREN BRISTOL, Attorney at Law, RED WING, MINN.

Front office over O. C. McLaughlin's Store, 113 1/2 7 1/2

C. & J. C. McCLURE, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims against the United States, for BARR AND BOUNTY of soldiers killed in battle or dying in the service of the Government.

Office in Brand's new building, next door to the Red Wing House.

Red Wing, March 15, 1867.

JAMES H. PARKER, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, And Notary Public, RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims against the United States, growing out of the war, for soldiers BARR PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, EXTRA PAY or PENSIONS.

Office in The Goodhue Volunteer building.

W. W. PHELPS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RED WING, MINNESOTA.

Office in The Goodhue Volunteer building.

FRANK IVES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Red Wing, Minnesota.

Special attention given to collecting claims against the United States.

Office of Main Street.

Hay Creek House.

SIX miles from Red Wing, on the Zumbrota river, the most desirable place for the night and best at reasonable rates.

J. H. HACE, Proprietor.

Selected Poetry.

The Irish Picket.

I'm standing in the mud Biddy,
With not a speck near,
And silence, speechless as the grave,
Is all the sound I hear.
No gun is at a shoulder arms,
I'm wotted to the bone,
And when I'm after shakin' out,
I find meself alone.

This Southern climate's queer, Biddy,
A quare and bawley thing,
Wild Winter absent all the year,
And Summer in the Spring.
To mind the hot place down below?
And may ye never fear
I'd draw comparisons—but then
It's awful warm here.

The only moon I see, Biddy,
Is one small star, ashore,
And that's for a shoulder arms
It was behind before.
The watchfires glame along the hill
That's swellin' to the south,
And when the sniry passes them
I see his ogly mouth.

It's dead for shalpe I am, Biddy,
And dramein shwaite I'd be,
If them only Rebels over there
Would only leave me free;
But when I lane against a stump
And strive to get repose,
A musket ball be's comin' shtraight
To hit me spacious nose.

It's ye I'd like to see, Biddy,
A shparikin' hero wid me,
And then a mornin' here ye say,
"Ach, Biddy—Pat—meheer!"
"Och, Biddy darlint!" then says I,
"Says ye, 'Get out o' that!'
Says I, "Me arram mates yer wast,"
Says ye, "Be daycent, Pat."

And how's the pigs and ducks, Biddy?
It's them I think of shure,
That looked so innocent and shwaite
Upon the parlor fure.
I'm shure ye're aisy with the pig
That's fat as he can be,
And tade him wid the best, because
I'm twold he looks like me.

When I come home agin, Biddy,
A sargent tried and thrue,
It's joss a daycent house I'll build
And rint it cheap to ye.
We'll have a parlor, bedroom, hall,
A duck-pond natoly done,
With kitchen, pig-pen, praty-patch,
And garret—all in one.

But, murther! there's a baste, Biddy,
That's cravin' round a tree,
And how'd yer dirty paw
Have broke his ogly jaw!

Miscellaneous Reading.

William Barker—The Young Patriot.

BY ARTEMUS WARD.

"No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position."

The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine looking young man of twenty-five.

With a sad aspect the young man drew from the stately mansion.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man.

"What you here again? angrily cried the old man.

"At, old man, profoundly exclaimed William Barker. I am here, your daughter's equal and yours."

The old man's lip curled with scorn. A derisive smile lit up his cold features; when censing violently upon the marble centre table an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Barker cried—

"See! Look on this wealth. And I've tenfold more! Listen old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the Army of the— with beef—"

"Yes yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man. "and I bought up all the disabled cavalry horses I could find—"

"I see! I see!" cried the old man. "And good beef they make too."

"They do! they do! and the profits are immense!"

"I should say so!"

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand!"

"To the core!" cried William Barker.

"And, continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, 'are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?'"

"I am, I am!"

"Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government!"

Amusements & Vicksburg.

We have already a great deal of "table talk" and have found some of it very funny and amusing, but I doubt whether any would prefer it refined as it is, to the "picket talk" before Vicksburg. Our lines are within a few hundred yards of those of the rebels, as a ravine intervenes, it is necessary to throw our pickets on the side of each hill, to prevent the possibility of a surprise. By mutual consent neither side fire on the other's guards; and, as they cannot fire leaden ones, they amuse themselves by shooting pithy, witty, or bullet-like remarks at each other.

With the two armies as an audience, they keep up the noisy battle the whole night through. Here are some specimens: Federal Picket—"I say, secesh, have you anything to eat over there?" Secesh—"Plenty."

Federal—"What's the use of lying, now, come over and get a cup of coffee." Secesh—"Confound you, you come over and get Vicksburg!" Federal found that a stumper.

Another: Secesh—"Hello, Yanks, why don't you make another charge on us?" Federal—"It's against our principals to charge on prisoners."

An Irishman on duty the other night was taunted by the rebels about the non-explosion of our shells, when a shell from the 16th Ohio battery burst immediately over the loquacious secesh.

"Blast ye," cried the Irishman, "stick that in your haversack and stop yer jaw." To this elegant speech no answer was returned.

Quite an excitement was raised a few nights since by a deep voiced private in our rifle pits calling out as follows:

"Attention, battalion! Order arms! Fix bayonets! Shoulder arms! Charge bayonets! Forward, double quick! Just at this juncture an entire volley of musketry from the rebels greeted our pits. It was dark, and they thought a charge was being made. As soon as the reports of the discharge had died away, our hero again cried out, as if to a regiment:

"Why are you wavering there? Forward! I say, forward!"

Another volley came rattling over their heads, when, having carried the joke far enough, the boys fell to hooting at the excited rebels, and ceased only when the pickets were put out.—Army Letter.

Mr. Webster and his Bill.

Our readers are aware that the late Hon. Daniel Webster was not so careful in his pecuniary matters as some men, and this fault was at times taken advantage of. At one time a poor man sawed a pile of wood for him, and, having presented his bill, it was promptly paid by Mr. Webster. The laborer took sick during the winter, and a neighbor advised him to call upon Mr. Webster for the payment of his bill.

"But he has paid me," said the man.

"No matter," replied his dishonest adviser, call again with it. He don't know, and don't mind what he pays. It is a very common thing for him to pay such small bills over twice."

The man got well, and carried his account a second time. Mr. Webster looked at it, looked at the man, remembered him; but paid the bill without demurring.

The fellow got "short" some three or four months after wards, and, although him of the generosity and loose manner of Mr. Webster in his money matters; and a third time he called and presented the bill for sawing the wood. Mr. Webster took the account which he immediately recognized and scanning the wood sawer a moment he said:

"How do you keep your books, sir?"

"I keep no books," said the man ashamed.

"I think you do, sir," continued Mr. Webster, with marked emphasis; "and you exact those who are satisfied with the double entry system. You keep your books upon a triple entry plan, I observe."

Tearing up the account, Mr. Webster added:

"Go, sir, and be honest hereafter. I have no objections to paying these little bills twice, but I cannot pay them three times. You may retire."

The man left the room, feeling as though he was suffering for want of air. He had learned a lesson that lasted through life.

SMITH (an army contractor ordering books for his new house up town): "It's no use bringing me these books to look at. I know nothing about them. Just measure and see how many it will take to fill the shelves. You say matter some Bibles and Testaments among 'em, just to give a moral tone to the affair. And be sure and have plenty of gold on the backs."

A Michigan soldier who was accused of stealing a rebel's gun, said that he found the bird hunting of the American flag, and extracted him for treason.

Processing Eggs.

Since the then-persuader has failed in his object, and fowls cannot be prevailed upon to lay eggs all the year round, it is advisable for those who are fond of eggs to preserve them in season when they are plentiful. However close and compact the shell of an egg may appear to be, it is nevertheless less full of minute holes and pores visible to the naked eye. The effect of these holes is apparent in the decrease of the moisture of the egg, and the subsequent change in the contents occasioned by contact with the air.

As fall is an egg of meat is an old saying, but in all states there is a ratio proportioned to the loss they have sustained by evaporation. If the end of a first egg be applied to the tongue it feels cold, but in an added egg it feels warm, because the albumen of the egg being in contact with the shell absorbs heat from the tongue more rapidly than the air-bubble in the fresh egg. If the pores of the egg-shell be kept closed, the contents must be preserved intact, as no change can occur, and the object is to close this atmospheric connection in the cheapest and simplest manner.

Any kind of varnish will answer the purpose in one case, but will defeat it in another. Eggs, being particularly affected by strong scents would lose their delicate flavor by the odor of the coating. A better plan would be to employ beef suet or mutton tallow, provided the eggs can be kept in a cool place. The eggs should be dipped in the fat and afterwards wiped off, as any excess of grease over that required to fill the pores, would become rancid.

After this the egg should be set perpendicularly, with the small end uppermost, and placed in a box filled with bran and tightly covered up. If the egg is laid on its side, the yolk will adhere to the shell. Charcoal finely pulverized is a good substitute for bran, as it is a deodorizer and will absorb any disagreeable effect that might be perceived from the grease. Some dealers are said to practice dipping their eggs in dilute sulphuric acid. This is a feasible plan, chemically, as the action of the acid on the chalky shell would deposit sulphate of lime in the pores and thus close the connection. Strong vinegar would doubtless answer as well as vitriol. Eggs acquire an unpleasant odor by coming in contact with strong smelling substances, such as mahogany sawdust, lime-water, and musty straw; and the greatest care should be observed in having all the materials used each excellent after its kind. It is a common practice to preserve eggs in lime, but they are of best doubtful when so kept, and cannot be praised.

An egg is very much like a razor—either excellent or else good for nothing; and those who preserve eggs for market would do well to give the above mentioned recipes a trial.—Scientific American.

Scolds and Scolding.

If laughter begets fat, it is no less true that scolding is the parent of meagreness. Who ever saw a plump termagant? The virago is scraggy—scragginess is the badge of her tribe. It would seem that the attrition of a fierce exciting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as inevitable as a gritty grindstone. Dull is a wily edge on a broad axe. Artists understand this fact, and guide their pencils accordingly.

They invariably represent ladies supposed to be giving to the "rampage" as remarkably high in bone. Shrews are thus depicted in comic valentines, and all the illustrations of "Curtain Lectures" have represented the "Mrs. Caudle" without a particle of fat. Lavater, referring to female brands, says to their faces that their noses are sharp. We have a dim idea that he mentions some exceptional cases of ladies with snub noses, who are giving to snubbing their husbands—but these form a small variety, and only a small proportion of the genus scold.

A very curious baby story comes to us from New Jersey. A mother and her daughter were confined of the same day, each having a little son. In the middle of the moment both babies were placed in the same cradle, and, to the confusion of the lazar, the mother and the father were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son—a matter which, of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in the greatest distress over the affair.

The grave was between Shakespeare and St. Paul, bringing on the Minnesota river has been almost wholly destroyed by the drought. Very few if any of the fields, judging from present indications, will not pay for harvesting, or yield more than the seed. The corn is very short and backward, the stalks having a yellowish appearance. In Blue Earth and Le Sueur where the corn is not so much injured, the grain and stalks are not so much better than the drought stricken ones of Shakespeare and St. Paul.—Chicago Argus.

Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg of their time, however, is a different thing from the Winnipeg of the present. The Winnipeg of the present is a city of 100,000 people, and is one of the most important cities of the West. It is a city of commerce, and is one of the most important cities of the West. It is a city of commerce, and is one of the most important cities of the West.

They left Fort Snelling on the 27th of May, in charge of the last load of Winnipeg goods, and reached St. Joseph, on the 31st of June, where they were obliged to remain for several days, on account of the illness of one of the men.

When they were ready to embark on the Missouri, the Indians, according to their accommodations, and holding a council, resolved to fight rather than go on board. Lient. Kennedy ordered his men to surround them with fixed bayonets, and to say, in half an hour they were all on board.

They reached the reservation, which is now a part of the State of Minnesota, on the 24th ult. They bring the same report that we have heard from the others, dissension among the Indians with their new location.

The region of country is supposed to be richly from drought, there having been but little rain for the past eighteen months. Mr. Jans, the former Governor of Dakota, and present delegate to Congress, informed our soldiers that there were but four or five thousand inhabitants in the entire territory, the greater portion being residents of the section which has been attached to the new territory of Idaho. The territory never will have a sufficient number of inhabitants for a State. If this be the case, it is just the place for refractory Indians, and we congratulate the Government upon their location.—Press.

An Ox Eating Greenbacks.

A few days since, Mr. J. Harris, of Berlin Ottawa County, while at work upon the highway, received in payment for a claim due him \$205—all, save five dollars in "greenbacks," and not having any convenient place about his person in which to keep the money, he rolled up the bills and placed the package in his dinner pail in his wagon by the side of the road. Some time afterward, in going to his conveyance, he found that his dinner had been mostly eaten up, and that his money was gone. His oxen having been left feeding around loose, he immediately suspected that they had committed the depredation—eaten his dinner, and seeing the tempting roll of greenbacks, "one of them had rolled it under his tongue and as a sweet morsel had swallowed it." The question then arose in Mr. Harris' mind as to which one of his oxen had obtained the valuable promises to pay, which query was soon solved in favor of the "boss ox." This animal was soon after dispatched, and sent enough, in his stomach was found the \$205, all safe and uninjured. Mr. Harris recovered his money and sold the animal, which was in good order.—Chicago Argus.

A Freeman named Edmond Barron, who committed suicide in this city recently, left a singular request of his body to a doctor, giving directions how to prepare his skeleton, and closing as follows: "I will consider the fulfillment of the above request as a special favor. It will be so nice to see one's old dwelling place kept so clean, and in good order, instead of rotting away in some dirty place. How long, you know, we are all summoned to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, to find one's bones already together, instead of having to struggle against a crowd, and to pick them up nearly one by one, as a special favor. Should any learned friend fail to comply with my request, I will certainly come back and pull his hair out by the roots, provided that they give me a full laugh.—New York Argus.

MONSIEUR MAMMUS—Last year's mammoth (Latham) commenced traveling the government as an Quartermaster, and Louisburg (having made and horses) and so on. He was then in moderate circumstances. Now he is in moderate circumstances, and is now in moderate circumstances, and is now in moderate circumstances.

THE GOVERNMENT—The government has just received a report from the Secretary of the Interior, that the number of Indians in the West is increasing, and that they are becoming more civilized.

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