

Facts and Fancies.

The only objection the average man has to the coming of spring is that with comes house-cleaning.

The governors of New York and Pennsylvania each receive \$10,000 per annum, the governor of Louisiana \$8,000, and the others from \$6,000 to \$1,000. A great many men in the former states would rather be governor than be right.

The importance of these two items as branches of the lumber trade is not generally understood. We have in the United States about 80,000 miles of railway. Each mile requires the use of about 3,000 ties; so that the enormous number of 240,000,000 ties are in constant use. One tenth of this number or 24,000,000 are annually consumed in the United States for repairs alone, aside from those necessary to the construction of new lines.

The amount of railway construction for the present year, which will aggregate 7,000 miles, with the annual number of ties required for repairs, will give a consumption in the United States for 1881 of the vast total of 45,000,000.

Seth Green says there is always great mortality among fish in ice-locked waters. He says: "After every long steady winter like this, many more fish die than anybody supposes. People have an idea that all fish float when dead, and that the only dead fish are those that see on the surface of the water. The fact is that in the case of dead fish but one in ten comes to the top. We have determined that by actual count at the state ponds." This mortality is easily prevented, Mr. Green says, by chopping holes here and there in the ice, and thus giving the fish fresh air.

A marriage service was in progress at St. John's church, New Orleans. A closely veiled woman with an infant in her arms, walked up the centre aisle just as the clergyman asked if any one objected to the union. "I do," said the intruder, pulling off her veil, and laying her baby at the feet of the bridegroom. "Here is your child. You are my husband. I am lawfully your wife and you shall not marry this woman." She made a furious attempt to attack him, but was restrained by the ushers, while the bride screamed and fainted. It transpired that the woman was not the man's wife, though he had for years made her believe so by means of a forged certificate.

For the first time in four years an execution has taken place in Prussia. The culprit, a wife-murderer named Gohrke, was recently beheaded in the jail yard of Coslin by a man named Krantz, the executioner of the would-be regicide Hodel. The execution was conducted in the old style, and with an ax and block instead of a guillotine.

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Mr. Frank H. Carleton, of St. Paul, and Miss Ellen, daughter of Judge S. Jones, of Minneapolis, were married at the residence of the bride's parents a few days ago. Mr. Carleton is a nephew of Gov. Pillsbury and a clerk in the executive department.

Messrs. Fred Bush, Wm. Bush, A. Suback and H. L. Olson have purchased interests in the Goodhue county bank, at Red Wing. Mr. F. Bush, president of the First National bank of Mankato, will be cashier, with A. J. Meacham assistant and Emil S. Lee book-keeper.

The Seabury Divinity school, at Fairbault, by the will of the late Rev. Dr. Edward A. Washburn, rector of the Calvary church, New York, is to become the recipient of his large and valuable library, after sections have been made therefrom by his widow and a few personal friends.

Dr. Mayo, of Rochester, was seriously injured by his team running away in East Rochester, the wagon colliding with a tree, throwing the doctor out, striking his face against the tree and breaking his nose and forehead bruising his face. He was picked up insensible and remained so some time.

John Smith, a German, and employe on the Northern Pacific in Becker county, was in usual good health during the day and ate a hearty supper, and was soon after taken with vomiting headache and pain in the spine, and in a few hours he was dead. The deceased was taken ill in the same manner, and now lies in a critical condition.

The following Minnesotians were graduated last week from the Michigan State University law school at Ann Arbor; John M. Cochrane, Minneapolis; H. H. Herbst, St. Paul; Daniel G. H. Herbst, St. Paul; James Law, Mankato; Edgar H. Lovell, Fairbault; Marvin E. Matthews, Marshall; Charles R. Middleton, Afton; Geo. M. Nelson, Hutchinson; Edward H. Ozmun, St. Paul.

The following tells the fate of the roughs who assaulted the city marshal of St. Peter: O'Connor and Parsons, two of the gang, have been captured by the police of the court at Minneapolis in jail in default. Parsons charged with attempting to rescue him, was held for trial. James Rogers, C. B. Fish, Alonzo Parsons and Ed O'Connor are now in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury at the May term of court.

Alexis Cope, chief clerk department of state, and the clerk of the court at Minneapolis under date of March 26, that the supreme court of that state, upon the circular in reference to the burning of the library being thereto referred, directed the secretary of state to supply all the lost volumes of Ohio reports, which have been shipped, according to twenty-five of the Ohio State reports, together with one volume of the latest revision of Ohio laws.

A party of travelers from Mankato to New Ulm, who had been refused shelter from the severe storm on the night of the 18th inst., put up for the night in a school house near Courtland station, taking their horses in with them, and the next morning they were fined \$10 and costs. The party had applied for shelter to four or five well-to-do farmers, and although they offered to pay liberally, they were refused, and were finally compelled to seek shelter in the school house.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Minnesota News by Telegraph and Mail.

Gov. Pillsbury has been confined to his home and bed by an attack of rheumatism.

The president nominated S. H. Smith receiver of public moneys, Worthington, Minn.

Daniel Wallman and wife of Freezee City, have just celebrated their golden wedding.

Rev. F. C. Northcott, has preached his farewell sermon to the congregational church at Fairbault.

C. F. Young has been elected president of the First National bank in Lake City, vice A. M. Baldwin, deceased.

During the past year Sank Center shipped 35,000 barrels of flour, and received 285,000 bushels of wheat.

The state bond tribunal still hangs fire, but it is asserted that a sufficient number of judges will yet be found who will consent to act.

The splendid paper and pulp mills of Averill, Russell & Carpenter at Minneapolis were badly damaged by fire last Saturday night.

The State treasurer has received a check for \$19,726.12, being the amount of tax for 1880 due from the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad.

The thoroughbred horses purchased in New York by Hon. Norman Kittson, have arrived at St. Paul, and attract a great deal of attention.

John Puritt attempted to commit suicide at the city hotel, Glencoe. He took an overdose of strychnine, was pumped out and his life saved.

The New Era, announces a change in the management of that paper, by which U. M. Thomas, formerly of the Le Sueur News, will assume editorial control.

During the last winter Mr. Cornelius Riley, who employs nearly all the train boys out of St. Paul, paid a rental to the various railroad companies of \$60 per day.

Oliver F. Collier, connected for several years with the Sentinel office in Lake City, has purchased the Wabasha Herald establishment, and will take possession April 1.

Gov. Pillsbury has issued a pardon to Charles Smith, of Blue Earth county, convicted of forging an order amounting in value to \$2.50, and sentenced to one year in jail.

The state fish commissioners have received 25,000 live salmon from the government hatchery in Maine, which will be distributed in various sections of the state.

Stillwater has a splendid new opera house, erected by Hon. E. W. Durant, at a cost of \$112,000, which will be opened about the middle of May. It is altogether the finest in the Northwest.

Mrs. Judge Plaudran of St. Paul and children are now in Rome. They will go to Paris next month, return home in July. All have enjoyed the best of health during their European trip.

While Conductor Cogrove's train was standing at Forest Lake station, on the St. Paul & Duluth railway, a woman entered the saloon in one of the passenger cars and there gave birth a child.

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Maple Grove, Hennepin county, was excited by the disappearance of a young man named Elam Russell, living at his father's farm, who was supposed to have been abducted with him a young girl named Ida Ray, but investigation of the record of the clerk of the court at Minneapolis revealed the surprising fact that a marriage license was granted to Elam B. Russell and Ida Ray, only a day or two ago. This is sufficient to knock the abduction theory, set up by the girls' parents, into "the middle of next week."

Rev. Erick Peterson of Fairbault gives it as his opinion that the disgrace which has fallen upon St. Olaf's college, at Northfield, (the Kissing scandal) was due to the manner in which it was organized. It being a school for boys and girls, with only a few teachers, and it is his opinion that this is very generally regretted by the Norwegian branch of the institution. His censure of the management is very scathing, and as his influence is very great among his countrymen, it will, no doubt, have considerable effect upon the school.

Fred Fritze, aged 74 years, living at Minnetonka Lake, was caught in a cut near that place by a train on the Wells branch of the Milwaukee

and St. Paul railway. He heard the train coming, and clambered out onto the bank, and was sitting on the edge of the bank when the train came up. The engine passed by all right, but he thought he was too close, and attempted to get back further; but the snow gave way under him and he rolled down on the rails. Two empty box cars passed over his left leg and arm, and a deep gash was cut over the left eye. He died in a few hours after.

Detroit, Becker county has had a sensation in the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Nellie Winslow, wife of Joseph Winslow who is now in the pinceries. She left a letter to a s/sop-son commending her baby, two years old, to his care, and saying he would never see her again, and requesting him to tell his father that he would never see her again. Mrs. Winslow is a young woman of fine personal appearance and very dashing manner, and is about twenty-four years old. She was married about five years ago to Joseph Winslow, then a merchant in the southern part of the State, and for the past winter foreman of the lumber camp in the timber camp of Walker, on Clearwater lake. Mr. Winslow is a very sociable and pleasant gentleman, and to all appearances provides well for his family, they having a comfortable home, good clothes, etc., and no one can surmise why she left so nice a home, unless it was under the beguiling influence of a good-looking, affable St. Paul runner, who had been assiduously cultivating an acquaintance with her.

Time for Seeding Wheat. C. C. Miller, of Rochester, Minn., the largest wheat grower in Olmsted county, gives the dates of his commencing seeding for the last ten years.

1871.....April 13 1876.....April 20
1872.....April 20 1877.....April 20
1873.....April 21 1878.....April 18
1874.....April 22 1879.....April 10
1875.....April 23 1880.....April 12
His crop of 1878 was the poorest raised in the ten years.

Supreme Court Decision on the Contested Lieutenant Governorship. In the Minnesota election of 1879 C. A. Gilman was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, and received a majority of 20,000 over E. P. Barnum, the Democratic nominee. At the time of Gilman's nomination he was a State representative, and Barnum claimed the seat on the ground that the former was ineligible, instituting proceedings in the supreme court in support of his claim, and asking leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto. Mr. Justice Cornell, has delivered the majority opinion of the court, to the effect that the person who receives less than a plurality of the votes cast at a popular election for lieutenant governor is not entitled to the office, though the next highest candidate who receives such plurality is ineligible to the office—the fact of such ineligibility not appearing upon the ballots which he so received. A quo warranto will be issued without the consent of the attorney general upon information of a private party having no personal interest in the question distinct from the public, to try the right of an incumbent of a public office to hold the same.

Chief Justice Gilman delivered a non-concurrent opinion in what was said by the majority of the court on the question of the respondent's eligibility to the office of lieutenant governor, and on the meaning of the constitutional provision referred to, and concurred in the decision that Barnum was not entitled to the office, and that therefore he cannot, without the consent of the attorney general, have the writ of quo warranto to test Gilman's right to the office.

Life in Berlin. From Brace's Home-Life in Germany. The more I see of the middle classes of Berlin—the lawyers, professors, merchants, etc.—the more I am surprised at the economy shown everywhere. Hamburg seems and luxurious by the side of it. No house with carpeting, and few with rich furniture even. A family seems seldom to have more than two servants. In some houses of wealthy merchants I have seen the dining-room furnished with beds in curtained alcoves, so contracted is the accommodation. And in nearly all some of the sitting-rooms are turned into bedrooms, as the first thing with a German is to have a place in which to chat with his friends, and to eat, and where to lay his head. I see, too, that the Hamburg bountiful dinners are not in vogue here; and invitations are usually to supper—a substantial plain meal. Yet there is the most constant and easy sociability everywhere; and it is apparent at once to the stranger that he is among people of the highest culture and refinement. Money seems to be spent readily on entertainments in music and art and for social enjoyment; but not much on mere luxury and display. When a Berlin scholar or man of business gives a party, he does it in a simple, inexpensive way—generous enough in its provisions, but not of a very costly kind. If he would ride out with his family, he quietly takes a droshky (cab). None but a few superannuated noblemen sport our New York equipages. Something of all this is done, no doubt, to the small means of the people; but more to their good sense. Towards the foreigner there is less, too, of outward hospitality than other German cities; but the want is more than made up by the lively, easy, intellectual intercourse into which he can be admitted, and the genuine interest taken in him, if he has anything worth being interested in.

Freeport, Ill., Bulletin. There is now a popularity for horse and dog racing, and the people immediately about concerning which, Mr. J. B. Fenschweiler, Butteville, Oregon, writes: "I have often heard of the many cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil and was persuaded to try the remedy myself. I was a sufferer from rheumatism and experienced great pains, my leg being so swollen that I could not move it. I procured St. Jacobs Oil, used it freely and was cured."

She Was the Wrong Woman. From the Boston Traveller. The days of romance are not past. A Cuban planter visiting New York saw a charming woman on a Brooklyn ferry-boat, and fell in love with her. He traced her to her home, and learned that she was a widow most respectably connected. He was called to Cuba, and wrote her a letter full of affection, and giving references. Her friends inquired and found that he was a desirable match. She replied to the letter. He responded. She wrote and he wrote until there was an offer of marriage and an acceptance, and the wedding day was fixed. She prepared her bridal robe and he returned to New York. They met at the house of one of her friends, the wondering how he looked, he anticipating a second vision of beauty. She saw handsome man; he looked and screamed, "You are the wrong woman!" And so it was. They had neglected to exchange photographs. She remains a widow, and he haunts the Brooklyn ferry-boats for another vision.

Louisville Home and Farm. Frank O. Herring, Esq., of the Champlin Safe Works 251 and 252 Broadway, New York, reports the use of St. Jacobs Oil for a stiffness and soreness of the shoulder, with most pleasant and efficacious effects.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Hints and Recipes. COCOANUT COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar one cup butter, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in a teaspoonful of milk, one cocoonut and flour enough to roll.

A sewing machine weighing four tons—the largest in the world, and driven by steam—has been introduced into one of the great Liverpool establishments for manufacturing cotton belting. The material used for the latter is of great strength and toughness, and is sewed together in plies or layers up to an inch in thickness.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Sweeten a pint of thick cream with white sugar, grate in a peel of one lemon; whip it to a froth; pour a pint of thick cream into a china dish, lay sponge cake in thin slices over it lightly, then a layer of some kind of jelly, then pour the whipped cream on top, and pour what remains into the bottom of the dish. Garnish the rim with sweetmeats.

ORANGE PIE OR PUDDING.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar beaten to a cream, one glass of brandy, wine, or rose-water, ten eggs beaten to a high froth; have two oranges and boil the rind until it is tender; change the water two or three times while it is boiling, then beat it in a mortar and squeeze the juice in, together with the rind of one lemon, and the juice of the same; mix all well together with the other ingredients, and bake in a puff paste without an upper crust; half this quantity is sufficient for two ordinary sized pies.

The last number of Harper's Bazaar shows pictorially that the feminine dress so nearly approaches the masculine that it is hard to tell which is which. Speaker Sharpe, of the New York Assembly, thought a gentleman was wearing his hat in the gallery. He ordered the hat off. He was mortified to find that the hat was a Derby and that the wearer was a lady. A sharper man than Sharpe might have been similarly misled.

TO BLEACH CLOTH: Into eight quarts of warm water put one pound of chloride of lime, stir with a stick a few minutes, then strain through a bag of coarse muslin, working it with the hand to dissolve thoroughly. Add to this five buckets of warm water, stir it well and put in the muslin. Let it remain in one hour, turning it occasionally that every part may get thoroughly bleached. When taken out, wash well in two waters to remove the lime, rinse and dry. This quantity will bleach twenty-five yards of yardwide muslin. The muslin will bleach more evenly and quickly if it has been thoroughly wet and dried before bleaching.

There is one point of etiquette which many women—even well-bred women—fail to observe, and that is not to allow some trifling payment of a car fare, or an ice, to be made by a gentleman acquaintance or friend without change or convenience being brought in the way. No woman of true self-respect will allow her bills, large or small, to be paid by any person except one who may have the right-of-father, brother or husband to do so. Of course, when a gentleman especially invites a lady, presumably for his pleasure, this rule does not hold. But it is a point girls should make in any chance encounter of gentleman friends, and which, often from innocent ignorance, they fail to observe.

A Chapter on Good Manners. This is a grace of which American women are becoming careless. They are so beautiful as a race, so accustomed to conquest, that perhaps they are getting to believe that Pope's line, "Look in her face and you forget them all," applies to manners; but a beautiful woman without good manners is a flower without fragrance. She is worse; she becomes a positive nuisance, presuming on her beauty and abusing one of God's great gifts. You must look at her, but you look to regret, to disapprove, instead of being chained for life to "sweet looks married to graceful action," you grow to despise and hate her. In a country like ours we must expect to find a frequent coupling of ignorance with wealth, of official station with awkwardness, of high social position with bad manners—combinations more rarely remarked in the older and more settled states of the world. Kings and queens must be decently well bred and well educated. They cannot help knowing the proper way to eat a dinner; they cannot help observing the proprieties of dress and etiquette, and the people immediately about them must follow their example. No such necessity exists here. We may have a governor or a mayor who is entirely untrammelled by the laws of grammar and of spelling, who uses his own sweet will in regard to his knife and fork, and who is still the proper person to receive the representatives of a foreign power. In our cities how sickening it is to see the potentiality of some vulgar rich man who can "buy the crowd" in more sense than one. How mournful to note the absence of good manners in some of our prominent literary and religious celebrities—men whom you hesitate to ask to your house, although their talents are exercising so much influence on the world, and their names are on everybody's lips. The trouble lies in a deficiency of respect, a lack of training, an absence of something to look up to. The best bred men in America are the officers of the regular army and navy. They have been taught to look up to, to reverence authority and to be respectful. It never leaves them; they become the most dignified and the most simple men in the community. When women reach a larger grasp of the subject and observe this great rule, that "the possession of power is better than the show of it," they will have advanced far beyond their present status. The end and aim of the weak and the uncertain is to appear strong and well posted, at whatever cost. It has apparently struck some women in the society of our new country, which must be on a shifting scale, that they appear to stand well by being disagreeable; that an air of hauteur and rudeness is becoming and aristocratic. It is the mistake of ignorance, and would be soon cured by a careful study of the best models in Europe.

Remedy for Sprains. A writer in the New York Tribune says: "I have found weak lye made of common wood-ashes an infallible remedy for sprains. It should not be strong enough to break the skin. Two quarts of boiling water poured over a pint of hardwood ashes will make about the right strength. Make a quantity sufficient to immerse the sprained part in or bathe by means of a cloth, dripping the liquid ashes and all, over it. Recently on our place while threshing wheat, one of the hands received a severe wound from a pitchfork in the arm below the elbow. He suffered intensely and we very much feared lockjaw. I applied weak lye to the arm,

bathing it constantly, and in less than an hour he was relieved from pain and the wound never troubled him afterward. I have found a strong borax solution the quickest and most effectual cure for poison ivy that I have ever tried."

A Hint to Young Women on Dressmaking. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why do not the girls of to-day become their own dressmakers? They would find an extraordinary stimulus and pleasure in the occupation and there is nothing that would do more to take the nonsense out of them and put sense in its place. Paper patterns and the shortening of skirts have made the task easy, and, once undertaken, it would be more interesting than "fancy" work. Probably the inducement to many would be much greater if the custom of giving girls an allowance for "dress" money was common here, as it is in England. But unfortunately it is not; and the majority of the daughters of well-to-do fathers feel that the effort would not be appreciated and would bring them no compensation. Young women whose parents occupy high position in England frequently do all their own sewing in order to make their allowance (which ranges from \$50 to \$250 per annum) do its work. They may have one dress in a season made by a dressmaker, not more; and this will probably be superintended by the dressmaker in the house, who occupies her time in cutting and fitting, while the young lady herself, with, perhaps, the help of a family seamstress, does the sewing. There is a great advantage in this becoming acquainted with methods and personally conversant with ways and means, with the exigencies and necessities of work, its limitations as well as its possibilities. A good servant would infinitely rather work for a mistress who was thoroughly acquainted with the duties to be performed, and therefore willing to make allowance; and on the same principle it is easier in making a dress to satisfy one who knows than one whose ignorance makes her at once exacting and non-appreciative.

Headache Theories and Remedies. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable, or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate and continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle respiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water, and drink, gives instant relief. We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A new correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject:—Sick headache is periodical, comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal distress which the stomach puts out to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedy, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this remedy because it is so simple; but I have made many cures in this way.

Our Home Seedsmen. The northwestern seedsmen who have been or are now advertising in this paper are what may be called home producers—specially entitled to home patronage, and specially informed as to home needs. We advise every one wanting pure seeds adapted to this region to write for catalogues to T. M. Metcalf, St. Paul; John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.; R. W. Woodville, Northfield, Minn.

THE LATEST MARKETS. CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice..... 5 25
Good..... 4 75
Medium..... 4 25 @ 4 60
Butchers' Stock..... 2 50 @ 4 00
Stock Cattle..... 3 20 @ 3 25
HOGS—Live..... 5 70
SHEEP—Poor to Choice..... 3 30 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter..... 5 00 @ 6 25
Spring..... 4 75 @ 5 75
Patent Process..... 7 00 @ 8 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Sp'g
Corn, No. 2..... 37
Oats, No. 2..... 30 @ 29
Rye, No. 2..... @ 95

MILWAUKEE.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard
Corn, No. 2..... 98
Oats..... 34
Barley..... 30

ST. PAUL.
FLOUR—Clear..... \$4 75 @ \$5 50
Straight..... 5 25 @ 6 00
Patents..... 6 50 @ 7 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1..... 96
No. 2..... 93
No. 3..... 81
Corn, No. 2..... 43
Oats, No. 2, White..... 33
No. 2, Mixed..... 31
Barley, No. 2..... 80
Rye, No. 3..... 63
FEED— Bran..... 26 9 08
Ground Feed..... 16 50
Corn Meal..... 14 50
Timothy Hay..... 10 50

BEEF—Common..... 1 15 @ 1 30
Easter..... 2 25 @ 2 50
BUTTER—Choice..... 27 @ 28
Dairy..... 20 @ 20
Medium..... 16 @ 18
Packing..... 12 @ 13
CHEESE—Cream..... 13 @ 15
EGGS—Fresh..... @ 18
HIDES—Green..... 7
Green Salt..... 8
Dry Calf..... 12
Dry Ox..... 14
PROVISIONS—Pork, 16 75 @ 17 00
Hams, Canned..... 11 14
Lard..... 10 @ 21
VENISON—Choice Saddles..... 7 1/2 @ 7
VEGETABLES—Potatoes..... 60 @ 70
Wool—Unwashed..... 18 @ 21
Wool—Washed..... 24 @ 28
Tub Washed..... 30 @ 32

LIVE STOCK.
State Cattle, Common..... 3 50 @ 4 00
State, Choice..... 4 25 @ 4 60
Hogs..... 4 00 @ 5 50
Hoop..... 5 50

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET.
WHEAT—No. 1..... 93
No. 2..... 96
No. 3..... 78

MINNEAPOLIS LUMBER MARKET.
COMMON—Boards..... \$12 00 @ \$13 00
Cull and Dimens'n Boards..... 8 00
Timber Joist and D'n 12 00 @ 13 00
FENCING..... 12 00 @ 16 00

STOCK BOARDS.
A, 8 to 12 inch..... 35 00 @ 38 00
B, 8 to 12 inch..... 30 00 @ 35 00
C, 8 to 12 inch..... 20 00
D, all widths..... 20 00
A, 8 to 10 in. ship lap..... 37 00
B, 8 to 10 in. ship lap..... 32 00

FLOORING—Matched and Dressed, 11, \$32 00 @ 24, \$28 00; 34, \$22 00; 4th, \$19 00

Life Insurance Companies Brought to Time.

Judge Folger in the New York court of appeals, has rendered a decision in which all the judges concur, against the Germania, Washington, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Homeopathic and Brooklyn Life Insurance Companies in the celebrated Dwight case. Col. Walton Dwight was a well known citizen of Binghamton, N. Y. Between Aug. 18 and Sept. 17, 1878, he obtained \$30,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York; \$20,000 in the Germania of New York, 1,000 each in the Newark and Northwestern Mutual benefit of New Jersey; \$10,000 each in the New York Life, Washington of New York, United States of New York; Metropolitan of New York; Etma of Hartford; Traveler's of Hartford; Union Mutual of Augusta, Me.; National of Montpelier, Vt.; New England mutual of Boston; State Mutual of Worcester, Massachusetts; Mutual of Springfield; Berkshire of Pittsfield, Mass.; and \$5,000 each in the Brooklyn of New York, and National of Chicago; a total of \$255,000. Each of them was on the plan of quarterly payments. When the insurance companies at a general meeting learned that Col. Dwight had taken out policies in all their companies they became suspicious of an attempt to play them some trick. One of them called on him on his death bed, and said so in so many words. The colonel died October 15. The case excited much interest. The insurance companies refused to pay, alleging suicide with the intention of defrauding them. The Equitable society finally decided to and did pay the amount of the claim against it. The Home company followed suit. The other companies resolved to fight their claims in the court.

The beautiful pampas grass, so highly prized for decorative purposes, is beginning to be systematically cultivated for market in southern California. It is said that three quarters of an acre planted in pampas grass yielded at two and one-half cents per head, \$500. One grower sold all his corn raised at 7 and one-half cents per head. Last year the produce of that region was 10,000 heads of plumes.

Headache Theories and Remedies. Nine times in ten the cause is in the fact that the stomach was not able to digest the food last introduced into it, either from its having been unsuitable, or excessive in quantity. A diet of bread and butter, with ripe fruit or berries, with moderate and continuous exercise in the open air sufficient to keep up a gentle respiration, would cure almost every case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal in a half glass of water, and drink, gives instant relief. We are inclined to think that the above remedies may do in some, but not in all cases. A new correspondent from Connecticut contributes the following on this subject:—Sick headache is periodical, comes on at regular intervals, and is the signal distress which the stomach puts out to inform us that there is an over-alkaline condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a tablespoonful of lemon juice clear, fifteen minutes before each meal, and the same dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all symptoms are passed, taking no other remedy, and you will soon be able to go free from this unwelcome nuisance. Many will object to this remedy because it is so simple; but I have made many cures in this way.

Our Home Seedsmen. The northwestern seedsmen who have been or are now advertising in this paper are what may be called home producers—specially entitled to home patronage, and specially informed as to home needs. We advise every one wanting pure seeds adapted to this region to write for catalogues to T. M. Metcalf, St. Paul; John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.; R. W. Woodville, Northfield, Minn.

THE LATEST MARKETS. CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice..... 5 25
Good..... 4 75
Medium..... 4 25 @ 4 60
Butchers' Stock..... 2 50 @ 4 00
Stock Cattle..... 3 20 @ 3 25
HOGS—Live..... 5 70
SHEEP—Poor to Choice..... 3 30 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter..... 5 00 @ 6 25
Spring..... 4 75 @ 5 75
Patent Process..... 7 00 @ 8 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Sp'g
Corn, No. 2..... 37
Oats, No. 2..... 30 @ 29
Rye, No. 2..... @ 95