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.

In the District court at Washington in the railroad tax cases it was held that the judgments were valid, notwithstanding the title was in the railroad at the time of the assessment of the land for taxation. The sales were set aside because the required notice had not been given. In the suit against the railway company for damages for causing the death of Cornelius Colling, the case was transferred to the United States court by the defendants.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company, the following directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: C. H. Bigelow, E. F. Drake, J. L. Merriam, A. H. Wilder, J. S. Prince, R. Blakely, P. Berkey, H. M. Smyth, W. L. Davidson, H. C. Burbank, W. B. Dean, M. Auerbach and H. E. Thompson. The board organized by electing the old officers, viz: C. H. Bigelow, president; C. A. Eaton, secretary; W. S. Timberlake, assistant secretary.

PAGE'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN.

Trial of John A. Riley at Austin.

The case of the State of Minnesota against John A. Riley, charged with the attempted assassination of Judge Sherman Page, was called at the regular term of the district court for Mower county, Judge Dickinson of Mankato presiding. The State was represented by County Attorney Goodwin of Mower county and Mr. Burlingame of Owatonna. The defense was in the names of Messrs. Lafayette French of Austin and W. W. Erwin of St. Paul. Seventy-five jurors were drawn, and the following were drawn and accepted: C. Reemon, Nevada; George Benton, Windom; J. W. Frisbee, Le Roy; Thaxter Stewart, Racine; L. C. Scribner, Edward Barrett, Ole G. Anderson, A. H. Chapin, James M. Mason, Le Roy; F. S. Bagley, Le Roy; W. W. Sweet, Le Roy; P. B. Dearborn, Lyle.

Judge Page objected to the appearance of County Attorney Goodwin appearing for the State but the objection was overruled.

The court declined to permit Judge Page's protest and charges to go on the record, whereupon he pocketed the document and left the court room.

SECOND DAY.

There was some excitement, occasioned by a statement from W. W. Irwvin, the counsel for Riley, that Judge Page had driven from his grounds certain persons, three gentlemen, who were selected by the state and defence to visit Judge Page's residence to draw plans of the room and make measurement of distances, etc., for the information of the counsel, court and jurors. The court firmly announced that the measurements should be taken, and addressed a note to the judge to that effect.

The case for the State was opened by County Attorney Goodwin, who addressed the jury, premising his remarks by reading the indictment found against John A. Riley by the grand jury of Mower county, for an assault with the intent to commit murder. The facts recited in the alleged shooting and indictment are already familiar, and need not be recapitulated.

Judge Page was sworn and gave a graphic and detailed account of the circumstances attending the injuries received on the evening of August, 1880, substantially as has been repeatedly stated in the papers immediately after the occurrence.

He was subjected to a searching and exhaustive cross-examination by Mr. Erwin, counsel for the defense, covering all points of information brought out during the examination in chief.

Several other witnesses were examined but their testimony was not of great importance.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. H. J. Miner testified that he found fifty-shot of uniform size in the loaded barrel of the shot-gun he found under the street crossing. Dr. C. B. Staples, of Red Rock, took the stand and testified to being at Judge Page's when the gun was placed in his possession—the gun referred to being the one found by Mr. Miner. The testimony fully corroborated that given by the latter gentleman. The charge measured four and a half inches in the barrel, but there was no cap on the tube of the loaded barrel; the other barrel was empty. Dr. O. Gibson was then recalled, and repeated the evidence given by him at the Dexter examination, and the material portions of which have been published. The doctor, however, thought the wound in back of Judge Page's neck, and described as a blister, had been made by the wad when the shot was fired.

Amos Hill of Austin was next called, and repeated his evidence that on the night of the shooting a medium-sized man had passed him where the gun was found; in the lower part of Austin.

L. H. Brockway of Austin testified that he had seen a gun in Ira Jones' store in August last. Jones was snapping caps to clean out the gun, and I helped him to clean it by putting in a little powder. This was on the 23 of August last. (The gun found under the crosswalk was shown witness and identified as the one he had seen at Jones' store.) There was other testimony about the gun of no special importance.

W. H. Clay, employed as night watchman at the Wisconsin state prison for three years, testified that he had seen Riley at Waupun; Riley said his brother Frank was then in Waupun to give defendent a job, and that he would like me to form his acquainauce.

James M'Cune, one of the night watchmen at the Wisconsin penitentiary at Waupun, reiterated his evidence concerning seeing Frank Riley at Waupun on the 5th of August last, substantially as published after the examination at Dexter. Mr. M Neal thought he saw John A. Riley in Austin previous to the assassination and several other witnesses testified to the same effect.

W. K Hunkins, of Austin, who aided in the capture of Riley, repeated his Dexter evidence in substance concerning a confession made by Riley, all of which has appeared in print. Several witnesses from Wisconsin testified to Riley's impoverished condition previous to the alleged attack on Page, and that he had several hundred dollars afterwards.

Streaks of Luck in Mining.

From the Los Angelos (Cal.) Herald.]

Six months ago a middle-aged man, a former resident of Gospal Swamp, had to borrow money to buy a burro to go to Santa Catarina Mountains, prospecting. He sold, the other day, a mine for $13,000 and has better mines still for sale. Another former resident of Los Angeles discovered a mine in the Dragoon Mountains and kindly placed a friend in the claim. After a while he was offered $75,000 for it, and, on finding the other half-owner, discovered he was in an advanced stage of intoxication. The whisky-eyed individual, who had not put a dollar in the claim, concluded; "Worth a million, if it's worth a cent. Won't sell for $75,000. Our wives will be dressed in silk down in Los Angelos." The result was the parties bought out the sober partner and are now engaged in freezing out the would-be millionaire. Another instance and I steam, and the sand box, instead of being near the dome, is in the sheathing covering the driving-wheel. A modoc looks like a pigmy alongside of this monster. It will be kept at Altoona for a few days and run on regular trains until its capacity is tested.

Eminent Men from the Shoe-Maker's Bench.

No one but a shoe-maker could have thought Coleridge serious in his strange saying that the shoe-maker's bench had produced more eminent men than any other handicraft. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* has, however, compiled a "bill of particulars" in the shape of a list of famous cobblers which seems to act as an effectual estoppel on all jealous craftsmen. Hans Christian Andersen, who needs no introduction, may head the list, and Hans Sachs, of Nuremberg, who, though he made shoes all his life, yet also made 6,000 poems, plays, farces, and rhyming fables, may be put next. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was a shoemaker until he 'listed in the navy, and so was Sir Christopher Minns, another English admiral. John Hewson, one of Cromwell's colonels, and a signer of Charles I.'s death warrant; Samuel Bradburn, the "Demosthenes of Methodism," as well as a bishop; James Lackington, whose catalogue of publications reached the total—enormous for that time—of 30,000 volumes in 1787—all these were cobblers at first, if not at the last. Continuing the English list, William Gifford, whose is preserved by a complimentary allusion in Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and whose body is buried in Westminster Abby. George Fox, the arch Quaker; William Cary, a missionary famous a century ago, and who read the proofs of the bible in twent-seven Oriental languages; Samuel Drew, "the Locke of the nineteenth century," whose experience as an author led him to formulate the sad truth "that the man who makes shoes is sure of his wages, but the man who makes books is never sure of anything." Thomas Holcroft, whose name is not nearly so well known as that of a single one of his plays, "The Road to Ruin;" the Bloomfield brothers, whom Byron thus apostrophized;

"Ye tuneful cobblers still your notes prolong,
Compose at once a slipper and a song;"

John Pounds, whom school children cried at being turned away from—all these, and lesser lights too numerous to mention, were English shoe-makers. Coming to our country, Roger Sherman, one of the "signers," leads the list in time, but vice-president Henry Wilson in rank. Besides these there were congressmen Sheffy and Noah Worcester, *not* the lexicographer, but the founder of the Massachusetts Peace society. And ex-Govs. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan, and William Claflin, of Massachusetts, if they never made shoes, at least dealt in them largely enough to be named here.

"WE'RE WHIPPED!"

The Trilling Sight Witnessed by Bull's Advance at Shiloh.

E. Hannaford in the Phila. Weekly Times.

Nelson was never debonair on duty. The scene at the landing (which has never been adequately described and perhaps never will be) was well fitted to excite the scorn and indignation of such a combative nature as his; yet it may well be doubted whether, if he were alive to-day, he would not wish to expunge from his official report the harsh statement that he finally "asked permission to open fire upon the knaves."

"Get out of the way, you d—-d cowards!" he exclaimed, furiously, as the frantic throng pressed toward a boat whence one of his favorite regiments was debarking. "Get out of the way! If you won't fight yourselves, let these men off that will! Men, follow me!"

"I shall never forget," says Dr. Bradford again, "the forming line on the bluff at Pittsburg Landing I doubt whether on any other battlefield of the war any set of men ever formed under just such circumstances. Most of our batteries gone, a thousand wagons gone; our entire force seemingly driven into twelve or fifteen acres of ground; the enemy pressing on with batteries and musketry in front and a cross fire of cannon from above, and ten thousand panic-stricken men out of the fight crying: 'We're whipped!' 'The battle is lost!' 'It's no use to form!' 'They're driving us into the river,' etc. In this terrible extremity the command fell quickly and orderly into line and, at the word, moved gallantly forward. I could not resist the temptation of riding my iron-gray close up to the lines and crying out, 'Bully for the Sixth Ohio!'"

"As we landed," wrote Colonel Grose, with pardonable enthusiasm to his wife, immediately after the battle, "there were at least fifteen thousand of Grant's panic-stricken troops who had thrown away their arms and were pressing to get on board the boats, and as my regiment marched up the hill we would hear the cowards say to my men, 'You will get it!' 'You will come back!' 'You will see!' and many other such expressions; yet our men went bravely up and formed in line of battle, Generals Buell and Nelson both with me. While forming the heavy fire of the enemy was passing thick and fast around us. Poor White was struck by a canister shot and both his legs were torn off, and about the same time a staff officer ten feet in front of the line, on horse between General Nelson and myself, had his head shot off by a cannon ball, and fell, a ghastly sight before my regiment, at seeing which a few of our men nearest the scene fell back a few steps, but as soon as I commanded them to dress up the line, they did so promptly, and obeyed the command to 'forward march,' in line of battle. We moved off about one hundred yards to support one of our retreating batteries, and there we opened up a severe fire on the approaching enemy, which, I think was the first evidence the rebels had that the advance of Buell's army was arriving. The fire of our regiment checked the enemy for the night, and, as everybody here says, turned the tide of battle and saved Grant's army.

Every survivor of the Tenth Brigade will recall how the shocking death of General Grant's aid, as mentioned by Colonel Grose, was talked about for weeks afterwards, and the more because the same, or a nearly simultaneous discharge, shot away the saddle from under Lieutenant Graves, a volunter aid of General Nelson, and then went plunging over the bluff, producing the wildest consternation among the fugitive thousand there herded. It cannot but strike one as singular, therefore, to know how completely this ghastly incident was ignoredby the contemporaneous accounts of Shiloh'. Byron's famous satire on military glory defined it as being killed in battle and having one's name misspelled in the official gazette. But what shall we say of this case, where a brave man met the most tragic of deaths, and his name—nay, even his fate—was not so much as hinted?

A Boston physician who advised a dyspeptic patient to take plenty of exercise was quite taken back when the patient told him he was a letter-carrier

HOUSE AND FARM.

A Few Useful Recipes.

EGG DUMPLINGS.—Make a batter of a pint of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to make a batter as thick as for pound cake. Have a clean saucepan of boiling water, let the water boil fast, drop in the batter by the tablespoonful (four or five minutes will boil them,) take them with a skimmer on a dish, put a bit of butter and grated nutmeg, with syrup or sugar over.

SCORCHED GOODS.—If white goods are scorched, rub well with linen rags dipped in chlorine water. Colored cottons may be re-dyed, woollens may have a fresh surface raised on them, for silks there is no remedy.

SOFT WATER.—Hard or lime water can be much improved for washing clothes by adding potash, ammonia, or even borax, before the clothes or soap are put into it. There are also several preparations on sale at most grocery stores for improving limestone water when used in washing.

MILK VESSELS.—Neither soap nor anything that contains caustic potash or lime should be used in cleansing tin milk vessels, The first is nasty, and all corrode the tin. For scouring, use salt; for disinfecting, use sal soda; for cleansing, wash first in cold water, then with warm, and scald with boiling hot water and drain without rinsing or wiping. Infections from a wiping cloth may undo the effect of scalding.

GOLD CAKE.—To use the yolks, make gold cake. One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, three cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, flavoring and yolks of eleven eggs.

RYE MUFFINS.—One pint flour, one pint rye-meal, two tablespoonfuls yeast, milk enough to make a thick batter.

INDIAN MUFFINS.—One quart scalded milk and poured on Indian meal, one pint flour, four eggs, and a little salt.

A NICE BISCUIT.—One pint of scalded milk cooled, two quarts of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of shortening, one teacupful of yeast, and a little salt.

CHICAGO GRAHAM MUFFINS.—One pint of Graham flour, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking pewder; wet with water to make it soft as gingerbread.

SPRINGFIELD SODA BISCUIT.—One quart flour, one pint milk, piece butter size of an egg, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tarter sifted in flour, with salt.

MINNIE'S WHITE MUFFINS.—One-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of water, one and one-half cups of flour, the whites of three eggs, one teaspoonful of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking-powder; bake in muffin-pans.

BAKED PICKEREL.—Clean and wipe a large pickerel and put in a baking pan with a very little water, in which a scant tablespoonful of butter has been placed. Bake the fish slowly, basting from time to time with the water in the pan. Make in a double kettle, over the fire, a sauce of a cup of rich milk thickened with a scant tablespoonful of flour. Add to it a little finely chopped parsley, a piece of fresh butter size of a walnut, and the gravy from the baking-pan. Let it come to a boil, and when the fish is placed unbroken on a hot-platter, pour the sauce around it.

TOMATOES.

How to Start Them Early and Bring Them to Maturity in This Climate.

From the New York Tribune.

Any time from the middle to the end of March is a good time in this latitude or a little later farther north to start the plants. The first thing to be done is to make the hotbed. Take any sash that may be on hand—a common window sash is as good as any—and make a frame fitting it as closely as possible, fourteen inches high at the front, and two or three inches higher at the back. Select some sunny spot, at the south side of a fence or building, and there make a frame of rough boards, like a fence, to hold the manure in place, three and a half feet high, and a foot higher all around than the sash-frame. Fill this frame with horse manure that is beginning to heat, treading it solid, to the height of two and a half feet. Upon this place the sash-frame, and bank up the outside with manure to the top. Put on the sash; let the manure heat for a day or two, and then put in six or eight inches of good garden soil.

If the ground should be covered with snow, the snow may be shoveled off, and the soil taken up in chunks with a pick or crowbar, and put in the frame, where it will soon thaw. When the soil feels warm sow the seed, three-quarters of an inch deep, in drills running from front to back, two inches apart. Cover the sash at night with a piece of old carpet or horseblanket; if the nights should be very cold perhaps more than one thickness of the covering may be necessary. The plants will probably come up within two weeks. They should be thinned to an inch apart in the rows, watered whenever the ground appears dry, and aired whenever possible to keep them from growing spindling. The sash, however, should not be raised before an hour after the covering has been taken off in the morning. It a good plan to keep a thermometer in the bed against the south side of the frame, where the sun will not shine upon it, and where it may be seen by looking through the glass. The sash may be raised a very little in cold weather, The temperature ought not to be allowed to go below 60° As the weather grows warmer, more air may be given the plants, until it becomes warm enough to allow the sash to be removed entirely during the day.

After the plants have begun to show their second leaves, draw a knife half way between the rows, two or three times a week deep enough to cut off any roots that may reach that far; this will make the plants grow stocky. When the plants are three inches high, transplant them into a moderate hot-bed or a coldframe. Or, if more convenient, new soil may be put in the old frame and as many plants as it will contain set back in it, four inches apart each way. After the plants start new roots, draw the knife often between them both ways, until they are ready to be set out. The plants by this time will be low and stocky, and will have all their roots in a space four inches square, so that when taken up carefully the net work or roots will hold nearly all the soil upon them. A piece of shingle eight inches long, four inches wide at one end, and narrowed at the other to fit the hand, is a very good instrument to take up the plants. After the first two are taken out the others may be lifted out with this very nicely. Make holes for the plants four feet apart. and work into the soil in the bottom of each a handful of bonedust or some other fertilizer. Take the plants up carefully set them in the holes prepared for them, and pack the soil closely around them. Set a stout stake four or five feet long three inches from each plant, and tie the top of the plant to the stake. The plants will not need watering or shading, and will scarcely be checked in growth.

After the plants have been set out, and sometimes while in the hotbed, they are attacked by small black flies; these should be kept off by sprinkling them with plaster or soot. As the plants grow, tie them to the stakes with strips of cloth or bass. Sometimes more than one stake will be found necessary; but generally one will be enough. At first, pinch out the suckers that start from the axils of the leaves. After a time they grow so fast and require so much attention that is better to let them grow. After the tomatoes have begun to color, cut off all new blossoms that appear; cut out some of the leaves where the fruit is too much shaded. and let the fruit hang on the vines until ripe. The tomato season is so short that it is desirable to have as many as can be used from the very first. In order to have plenty from the time they begin to ripen, a great many plants must be set out,—100 are none to many for an ordinary family. Perhaps with so many plants, at the close of the season some tomatoes may rot on the vines, but usually even these may be saved by giving them to the neighbors.—[John M. Bell, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

The Poultry Business.

Under this head, the Germantown Telegraph, of last week, says: "Owing to the high price of eggs during the last three or four months, it will doubtless induce many persons to go into the poultry business who have paid little attention to it heretofore. And if such shall be the fact, it will be something to commend. By this we do not mean to say that any considerable investment should be made in it, but only to such an extent that, while the outlay will scarcely be felt, the income will be far more than proportionally realized. Just so much time should be given to this pleasant minor branch of the business of the farm as will merely fill up the leisure time of the family in the way of enjoyment; for we do not consider the care of poultry as labor. On the contrary it is a beautiful pastime; and if the fowls are of solid breeds of established value and profitableness, so much greater the pleasure and the income." Such is the testimony of an agricultural editor of fifty-one years' experience—(for last week's telegraph was the first number of its 52d volume); and as this is the season when poultry breeders afford amateurs an opportunity to restock their yards, we deem the remarks pertinent to the occasion.

Scientific Scintilations.

By means of a wonderfully constructed apparatus, comprising a series of "continuous" rolls handling the metal automatically, railroad spikes are now manufactured with great rapidity. The iron, in the form of billets two and a half inches in diameter and three and a half feet long, is taken in by the machine, and in thirteen seconds reduced in diameter and increased in length to a rod thirty-six feet long and nine-sixteenth of an inch square; in forty seconds more, this rod is cut in two, and is passed through two spike machines, from which finished spikes shower at the rate of forty tons every ten working hours.

Scientific men have proved by actual measurement that most of the great silver mines lie 10,000 feet above the present sea level, and among the richest are some which lie 2,000 feet higher still. Very rich mines have been found as high as 16,000 feet. It is a notable fact that as a rule the richest silver mines lie over 10,000 feet above the sea level. The mines on Ruby Hill are between 8,000 and 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

A trial recently made of a new fire extinguishing fluid seems, according to the London *Insurance World*, to have been very satisfactory. Two piles of timber crossed and their interstices filled with inflammable material, the whole drenched with benzine and petroleum and allowed five minutes to become thoroughly ignited, were then treated with twelve gallons of the solution of sillicate of sodium and twenty-two gallons of water respectively. The fire on which the solution was thrown was extinguished in one minute, while the other lasted much longer. One Herr Windsperger is the reputed inventor of this new chemical fire extinguisher.

Iron and steel do not rust when immersed in solutions of caustic soda and caustic potash.

Prof. James D. Dana, of New-Haven, Conn., anply proves from several papers published by him, and especially from his "Manual of Geology," that he had long ago been fully convinced that the continental areas had always been continents. He is sure that this conviction of his "would never have been set down among speculations, even by the most exacting of British geologists, had attention been fairly given to American facts."

From the South Bend Evening Register.

When certain powers are claimed for an article, and everybody testifies that it does more than is claimed for it, to gainsay its worth is useless. This is the substance of the St. Jacobs Oil record.

What Makes a legal Marriage in New York

Troy Budget.—The Court of Appeals, through Justice Folger, has lately clearly defined what constitutes a marriage contract in this state:

By the law of this state a man and woman who are competent to marry each other, without going before a minister or magistrate without previous public notice given, with no form or ceremony, civil or religious, and with no record or written evidence of the act kept, and merely by words of present contract between them, may take upon themselves relation of husband and wife, and be bound to themselves, to the state and society as such. And if after that the marriage is denied, proofs of actual cohabitation as husband and wife, acknowledgement and recognition of each other to friends and acquaintances and the public as such, and the general reputation thereof, will enable a court to presume that a *bona fide* marriage.

From the Battle Creek (Mich.) Daily Journal.

Upon being spoken to, concerning St. Jacobs Oil, our fellow townsman Mr. Theodore Wakelee said: I had been suffering with rheumatism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in my family for some time, and has never been found to fail in giving prompt relief.

SOPHIE PIEOFFSKY.

Highly Connected and of Superior Education. She was the Leader of the Murderous Conspirators.

Dispatch from St. Petersburg.

All the five prisoners will be charged with belonging to a secret society for subverting the existing order of things and with complicity in the assassination of the emperor.

Public interest centers in the female prisoner. Sophie Pieoffsky, whose aristocratic connections, social position and superior education excite general wonder. She is the daughter of a former provincial governor and neice of an officer of high rank in the army. According to the confession of Pieoffsky and Jalahoff, they both knew, and they alone knew, of the attempt to be made on the czar's life, and the time and place.

Their fellow conspirators in London and elsewhere knew in a general way that another attempt would be made. Roussakoff was only infrrmed of what was reqnired of him on the day of the murder. Jelakoff and the chief director in the matter, haviug been arrested two days before, Pieoffsky became the guiding spirit, and sent Roussakoff and the other murderers, with bombs, to the stations assigned to them. Roussakoff protests that he was not in any way admitted to the counsel of the prisoners, but was merely a fellow worker. He asserts that the nihilists had no money: that there was considerable disagreement among them, and they would probably have dispersed had their last attempt failed. Roussakoff seems to be a nihilist, pure and simple, having no project or desire beyond the destruction of the present order of things. Pieoffsky and Jelekoff avow that the object of their operations was to terrorize the government, disarrange the machinery of the government and bring about three possible socialistic republics after the fashion of the Paris commune. The other two prisoners, Michaeloff and the woman Helfmanna, seem of less importance. Both refuse to answer the charges made against them.

Lincoln and the Office Seekers.

Murat Halsted, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, now in Washington, tells an anecdote of Lincoln which contains a hint for office-hunters: "During Lincoln's time there was a great row over the postoffice in Daytcn, Ohio. Two hotspurs were in the field. Petition after petition in favor of one or the other poured in upon the president, and delegation after delegation hastened to Washington to argue the case. Mr. Lincoln was a long-suffering man, but his patience gave out at last. He could not determine that one applicant was in the slightest degree more competent, or more patriotic, or better supported than the other. Finally, after being bored by a fresh delegation, he said to his secretary: 'This matter has got to end somewhere. Bring a pair of scales.' The scales were brought. 'Now put in all the petitions and letters in favor of one man and see how much they weigh, and then weigh the other fellow's pile.' It was found that one bundle was three-quarters of a pound heavier than the other. 'Make out an appointment at once for the man who has the heaviest papers,' said Mr. Lincoln, and it was done.

MICA PATENTED 1874 AXLE GREASE

Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our *Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing* mailed free.

MICA MANUFACTURING CO.
31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

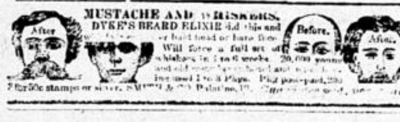
VALUABLE Catalogue of Novelties FREE. MARRIOTT & CO., Baltimore, Md.

CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT, "for men only," cures nervous debility, premature decay, &c. Sealed circulars for 3c. stamp. Address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Wash. st., Chicago, Ill.

50,000 ACRES Wheat Land in towns 144, 145, 146, range 55 and 56, Traill county, D. T., for sale by Red River Land Company, Minneapolis. An agent at Tower City and Hope, D. T

PENSIONS

ARE PAID every soldier disabled in line of duty, by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight, disease of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers who died in the army get a pension. BOUNTY—Discharge for wound, injuries or rupture, gives full bounty. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Acts. Address P. H. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. We refer to F. A. W. Davis, Pres't Indiana Banking Co., and R. F. Kennedy, Pres't Central Bank, both of Indianapolis. Name this paper.



ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

FOR SALE or Exchange for real estate, Pine City Saw Mill at Pine City, Minn. Apply to Thomas Cochran, Jr., St. Paul.

TOOLS.

KINGSBURY & DRAPER,
53 East Third Street,
SAINT PAUL, - MINN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, just issued, comprising 130 pages.
Every carpenter should have one.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848

32 YEARS *of continuous and successful business*, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the *broad warranty given on all our goods.*

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits *of matchless qualities.* *Finest* Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with *superior qualities in construction and materials* not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, *for steam or horse power.* Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber *(from three to six years air-dried)* constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this *matchless* Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

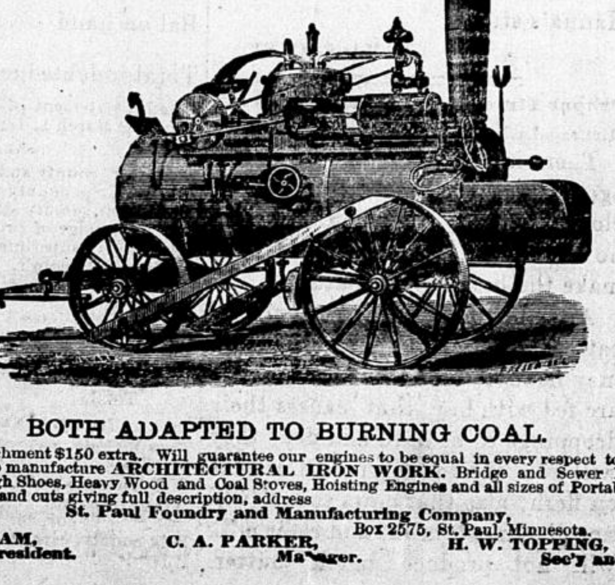
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

N-W. N. U. No. 14.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in this paper.

ST. PAUL FARM ENGINES.

TEN HORSE-POWER,
Wood Burner, Price $750.



TEN HORSE-POWER,
Straw Burner, Price $850.

BOTH ADAPTED TO BURNING COAL.

Traction attachment $150 extra. Will guarantee our engines to be equal in every respect to the best in the market. Also manufacture ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. Bridge and Sewer Irons, Sash Weights and Sleigh Shoes, Heavy Wood and Coal Stoves, Hoisting Engines and all sizes of Portable Engines. For circulars and cuts giving full description, address

St. Paul Foundry and Manufacturing Company,
Box 2575, St. Paul, Minnesota.

W. R. MERRIAM, President. C. A. PARKER, Manager. H. W. TOPPING, Sec'y and Treas.