ter, of St. Paul, who lost an arm in firing a salute at the celebration in that city over Garfield's election.

First State Normal School.

The twenty-third commencement of the State Normal school at Winona, occurred on the 20th. The essays and orations of the graduates were of a very entertaining character, many of them possessing marked originality, both in subjects chosen and the manner of representation. Following are the names of the graduates:

Advanced Course—Jessie Wallace Brammer, Winona; Jennie Crawford, Janesville; Julia Errie Ferguson, Winona: John Franklin Giles, Winona; Alice Hill, Battle Creek, Mich.; Moses Peters, A. B., (Ursinus college), St. Paul; Emma Estella Rowland, Winona; Arthur Parker Thombs, A. B., (Tuft's college), Belfast, Me.; Evelyn Eugenia Trumbull, Minneapolis; Linus Vincent Wilbur, Wyattville.

Elementary Course, Junior (Advanced Course) Section—Susan Francis Bringgold, Pine Island; Margaret Mary Clearman, Lake City; Edna Holden Glidden, Minneapolis; Mary Carson Greer, Lake City; Josephine Helen Hegman, Faribault; Hettie Adeline Jerman, Minneapolis; Elizabeth White Laird, Winona; Austin Willard Lord, Minnesota City; Adelle McKinley, Charles Ci y, Iowa; Addie Louise McIntyre, Troy; Hannah Mott, Worthington; Alexander Nesmith, Dakota; John Jay Trask, Miltona; Josephine Elizabeth Van Gorder, Winona; Carrie Isabella Willson, Minneapolis; "A" class section: Harriit Alphena Forsythe, Le Sueur; Minnie Elizabeth Hart, Goodwin, D. T.; Rachel Holton, Lake Park; Charlotte Elizabeth Morgan, Austin; Mabelle A. Patterson, Austin; Ella May Peckham, Ashland; Mary Agusta Whetherbee, Wabasha.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Some Points in the Career of the Old Buckeye Statesman.

Howard Carroll, a writer in the New York *Times*, made Senator Thurman's departure for Europe the occasion of a sketch with some new points about the old man. His grandfather was a Baptist preacher in Virginia, who concluded to move into a free state from misgivings about slavery in 1819. The boy Thurman left Lynchburg when about six years old, and crossed the mountains with a six-horse wagon containing the furniture and the little vehicle to take the people. They stopped at Chillicothe. The negro woman they carried along turned out well, but the black men were of no account. Thurman's father taught school in Chillicothe, and the boy went to him as a pupil. Next the father went into the wool manufacture. Thurman's mother was a half sister of Gov. Allen, and she taught him his lessons. A French emigrant named Gregorie, who had a pretty daughter, taught Thurman French, and Allen fell in love with the French daughter. Mr. James Webb, the father of President Hayes' wife, lived in Chillicothe, and took young Thurman out hunting often. The first public employment Thurman had was making the tax-lists at $1 a day, by which he earned $51. He then went into a land-survey in the woods of Ohio, and camped out. By the influence of William Allen, Thurman was invited by Gov. Lucas to be his clerk, and while filling this place at Columbus he studied law with Judge Swayne. Thurman was admitted to the bar in Fayette county, where he lost his first important case. William Allen, becoming absorbed in politics, gave his practice to Thurman, and for ten years he rode through four counties on horseback practicing law at the courts. He visited Washington in 1830 on account of bad health, going in a stage-coach. He called on Calhoun, who preached him a long yarn on the necessity of reading the history of the Greek Republic. Thurman traveled in the South about 1842, and in his absence was elected to Congress, and went out on the Judiciary committee. This is about the grist of four and a half columns of description.

Jenny Lind.

Interview with P. T. Barnum.

"Where is Jenny Lind now?" inquired the reporter.

"Jenny Lind, or Mrs. Goldschmidt, is living in London, near the Buckingham palace, at a place called Pimlico. When I was in London I met her daughter at a photographer's—the royal photographer's—and she insisted upon my seeing her mother. So I went to see her, and had a very pleasant visit. Her marriage was rather romantic. Goldschmidt is a Jew. They studied music together. When she came to America she sent for him to come as a pianist, and he used to play at her concerts.

"It was her own arrangement, and she paid his salary herself. She thought he was a grand musician, and used always to get into one of the private boxes and applaud his pieces. Though she was older than he, she loved him, and was bound to marry him. He renounced his religion in order to be her husband. I guess he thought it was a comfortable place. She must be worth $1,000,000. There was a joke about it at the time. The question was "Why did he marry Jenny Lind?' and the reply, 'Because he was gold smit.'"

Wall Street Kings.

From an Interview by "Gath."

"Who has been the most successful operator during the year?"

"William Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and Jim Keene. Vanderbilt has got more money than all these men together. You see very wild stories printed about the resources of the large operators. I tell you that Vanderbilt's pile is bigger than the whole of them together. Next to him probably comes Russel Sage, who has more money than Jay Gould. Sage has saved Gould once or twice. Two years Gould was practically broke and had to surrender his Union Pacific stock to make a settlement. He had been bearing Northwestern and on the compromise had to give up Union Pacific, for which he had paid par, or nearly so, at sixty-five cents on the dollar. That is why he is out of Union Pacific. Vanderbilt, Mills and the rest are buying it up."

"What do you consider Jim Keene to be worth with all his success?"

"Seven million dollars at the outside. It is more nearly apt to be somewhere between three millions and five millions. If he has got $7,000,000 the best judges here are deceived. Russel Sage has got about $12,000,000. Mills is a rich man and a prudent one. He told me in a recent conversation that he was out of the street and was going into real estate. He has bought all this property along Broad street and is about to put up an immense office-building, and he has bought lots on both sides of the city opposite the park. Vanderbilt has also been a large buyer of real estate. I infer from the general outlook, from the necessity of something to speculate in, and from the operations of men like these, that we are now to have a big movement in real estate, first in New York and then in other cities of the country, till it resembles the real estate operations up to 1872.

FARM AND HOUSE.

A Few of the Latest Receipes.

TO KEEP BREAD MOIST.—Keep a large earthen jar—a cover of the same material is better than a wooden one—and have it well aired and fresh; let the bread be well cooled after it is taken from the oven, and then place in the jar and cover closely. It will keep moist a long time.

ANGEL CAKE.—One cup and a half of powdered sugar, one cup of flour after sifting; one teaspoonful of cream of tarter; the whites of eleven eggs. Sift the flour and cream of tarter four times; beat the eggs to a stiff froth, beat in the sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla; add the flour, which beat in lightly but thoroughly. Bake slowly forty minutes in an ungreased pan. Turn cake and pan upside down on a colander to cool. Cut it out when cool. We lay the mush stick and the potato masher across a pan and turn our cake upside down on them to cool.

OMELET.—A plain omelet was made with four eggs, beaten with a spoon, two tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of salt. The pan in which it was cooked was very hot when the mixture was put in, and while cooking the pan was kept in rapid motion.

JELLY CAKE.—Beat three yolks of fresh eggs with one cupful of powdered sugar, very light, then add one cupful of flour, in which you have previously mixed one teaspoonful of baking powder, and lastly the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. This quantity will make three layers of cake on tins which are no larger than 7 1-2 inches diameter. When cooled spread jelly on two layers, lay them on each other carefully and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

GRAHAM SCONES.—One pint graham meal, one large tablespoonful of butter, one pinch salt, one cupful cold water; chop together and bake very, very thin.—*Boston Cook.*

CORN-BREAD.—One cupful milk, one cupful Indian-meal, one egg, one-half cupful flour, two tablespoonsful sugar, three teaspoonsful yeast powder, (good sized ones.)

MRS. CUSTIS'S VIRGINIA CRUMPETS.—One-half gill yeast into one quart warm milk, one teaspoonful salt; flour to make a stiff batter; put it in a warm place to rise; when raised very light add one cupful melted butter, and bake in muffin rings.

BAKED HOMINY GRITS.—One quart milk, one cupful hominy, two eggs, and little salt; salt the milk and boil, then stir in hominy and boil for 20 minutes; set aside until fully cool; beat eggs to a stiff froth, and then beat them well and hard into the hominy; bake half an hour.

MRS. TROW'S CORN-BREAD.—Two cupfuls Indian meal, one cupful flour, two eggs, two and one-half cupfuls milk, one tablespoonful butter, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful salt. Beat eggs thoroughly; melt the butter and put it in the milk; stir together. Sift soda and cream tartar into the bread, and stir them in last. Beat the whole thoroughly. Bake half an hour.

SNOW PUDDING.—Pour one pint of boiling water upon half a box of gelatine; add one-half a cupful of sugar and a very little lemon-juice; stir until the gelatine is dissolved; run it through a thin cloth, then place in the refrigerator until it begins to stiffen; then add the whites of three eggs which have been beaten stiff; beat all together until very light—15 or 20 minutes; put into molds and set into a cold place; use the yolks of the eggs for a boiled custard, to pour over the pudding.

Tilling the Garden.

The advantage of long, straight rows and horse culture in the garden, with end-spaces of grass wide enough to turn on, has been repeatedly pointed out; the labor-saving thus secured can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Philbrick has learned this useful fact from experience, and hence the following advice in the *New-England Farmer*: "If the owner does not keep a horse, it will pay him to hire one for the purpose, if he tills only a one-fourth acre patch, rather than to do the work with fork and hoe. Such crops as can be tilled to best advantage by the horse are potatoes, peas, corn, squashes, cucumbers, melons, celery, cabbage, asparagus, rhubarb and some others. The early peas will usually be followed with best advantage the same season by squashes, cabbage or turnips; the early corn by turnips; the early potatoes by celery, sqtashes or cabbage. Celery requires very strong, rich land, which will be best adapted to potatoes or onions as early crops. There are, however, many garden crops which require close planting for profit, and very heavy manuring. Such crops should be grown only on soil free from stones, so that the tillage can be done readily with a scuffle hoe. These are onions, beets, radishes, lettuce, garden greens, etc., followed by celery, squashes, melons or spinach."

Beets For Table and Fodder.

Mr. W. D. Philbrick, Newton, Mass., points out, in the appended extract from *The New England Farmer*, the important difference in culture required for beets intended for the table from those raised for fodder: "The table beet is grown quickly upon very rich land, and is pulled for use before it attains a large size; if suffered to grow until it is is large the beet becomes comparatively tough and woody, and is inferior in quality to the smaller sized ones. In order to prevent their being too large, it is usual to clear the land of the early ones in July, and to sow seed late for winter use about July 1 to 10. The best land for beets is a fine sandy loam well enriched with fine compost. The land is manured in fall, and prepared very early for the early crop, as soon as it will mellow in April, for the beets are hardy and will endure pretty severe frost without harm. A stiff or clayey soil will not grow smooth beets, they will grow rough and shapeless. The land for the early crop is usually thrown up into ridges or beds with a small plough in order to receive the warmth of the sun rapidly."

The Growing of Celery.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Ordinary skill attention and judgment are all that are necessary to produce a good quality of celery, and we wonder that farmers do not oftener attempt its culture. The ground should be thoroughly and deeply worked, so that it will retain sufficient moisture of the young plants. The seed may be sown in open ground in April. The soil should be well prepared and mixed with decomposed farmyard or some other fertilizer. Sow the seed thinly and equally; cover with half an inch of earth; slightly pack down, and water, if it does not rain, within a few days afterward. When the plants are one or two inches high, they should be transplanted into another bed, a few of the larger leaves having been taken off, and set about four inches apart, but no deeper than before. In July, the plants may be set in rows four feet apart, and six inches apart in the row. It is not necessary to plant in trenches, but a little manure may be dug in along the furrow in which the plants are to be set. The time for bleaching is generally in September. A plow is run between the rows; the stalks must be gathered in one hand, and the dirt pressed up against them with the other. More earth should be thrown up against them with a hoe; but the top must be left exposed several inches, and, as they grow, more earth must be banked up against them. The blanched plants are stored in a trench about one foot wide and just deep enough to contain them; packed closely with the dirt clinging to the roots, and more or less heavily covered, according to the severity of the weather.

Horses For Practical Purposes.

From the Rural World.

Visiting New York city recently, I noticed particularly the greatly increased proportion of one-horse vehicles as compared with a few years ago. Over smooth pavements and with no steep declines, most of the hauling can be and is done with one horse instead of two. It is true that the horses are larger and stronger than formerly. The era when light weight horses were most popular has passed, and probably forever. That the country has within a few years grown more prosperous is due to closer calculations in the line of minor economies. On most farms four good, strong, well-bred horses will do the work of five and often of six. No doubt in time steam power will more largely take the place of horse and manual labor than now. Steam threshers have almost entirely superseded the old horse-power machines. But until steam is more generally used, the change in the means for conducting farm labor will be in having fewer and more powerful horses. Weight is an important consideration. Often a light, thin, nervous horse will, on a short pull, do extraordinary things; but it is at the expense of condition and health. A horse weighing 1,300 pounds will do the work by throwing his weight into it, and with less expenditure of nervous force. Another thing is worth considering. Horses need men to work with them, and if the team is incapable of doing a full day's work part of the man's more valuable labor is wasted. It is for this reason that I have always advocated ploughing with three horses rather than with two. But seeing one horse drawing heavily loaded street cars in New York has taught me a lesson. If the horses are right, two good animals will, for ploughing or any farm work, make an excellent three-horse team. The saving in cost of keeping is an important item—quite as much so on the farm as in the city, for though the farm horse is fed less expensively per day, it is on comparatively few farms where the farm horse can be used throughout the entire year, though so far as possible this should be done.

Care of The Potato Crop.

During the spring, after the potatoes have come up, applications of lime, plaster, ashes, guano, and similar fertilizers will often prove beneficial as stimulent, and because they are noxious to various insects infesting the plants. Frequent stirring of the ground is also important in hastening growth and the full developement of the plants. This summer cultivation is the one thing most neglected, and many farmers seem to think that if the rank weeds among their potatoes are kept down it is sufficient; but this is an error, as they soon discover by a few experiments in thorough and frequent stirring the soil among a few rows, leaving the adjoining ones as usually covered. Potato fields covered with rank weeds at the time of digging in the fall is the rule and a clean field the exception among those who think themselves pretty good farmers.

Sundry Suggestions about Poultry.

1. To do well, fowls should have ample ranges 2. Apply kerosene to your roosts, and you will not be bothered with lice. 3. Save the droppings from your hen roosts. No better manure can be had, if mixed with loam, muck or plaster. 4. If you have to move your hens from the laying nests, set them in the evening. They will be more certain to stick to their nests afterward. During winter anywhere in the North, for the greater part of the time, fowls should be strictly confined within their houses. During this time they ought to be provided amply with both green and dry feed, and kept free from vermin, in order to render them profitable. 5. In selecting cocks, for stock purposes, they should not be used, unless they are over a year old, and then mated with hens two years old.

Previous Late Spring.

A correspondent in the Glencoe Register, writing from Stewart, in McLeod county, remarks that new-comers don't know, and old-timers have forgotten about some of the late springs, we had a long time ago. In Minnesota quoting from his journal for 1867, he finds that he commenced seeding April 24, but April 27 the ground was frozen too hard to sow in the forenoon of that day and on April 30 and May 1 the same condition of affairs existed, that May 6 and 7 was the same, and did not finish sowing his wheat till May 9. The average yield that year was twenty bushels to the acre, and the writer adds that it brought from $1.45 to $1.84 per bushel.

From the Chicago Western Catholic.

The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's endorsement

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION;
204 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO Sept 15, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest. James A. Conlin, Librarian.

In Worcester's new dictionary, among 11,000 words admitted, the word boom has a place. It is defined as meaning an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of a person.

Kansas City Mail.

Member of this department relieved of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. says George W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent police New York, in one of our exchanges.

Test the Seeds.

Every farmer and gardener should personally test the seeds he purchases, as well as those saved last year, before sowing those intended to raise a crop. It is but little trouble to test seeds in advance, and it frequently happens that by doing so a total failure of a crop may be avoided. No one wants to sow seeds that will not grow, because if the first put into the ground fails, the season will usually be too far advanced before the failure is discovered for a resowing or planting. A few shallow boxes or flower pots is all that is required for testing seeds in a house where the heat is sufficient to insure growth. It is always well to note the proportion of seeds that sprout in order to know how thick or thin they should be sown in the garden or field. If the seeds start freely in the house, and fail when sown in the field, then the farmer can blame the soil, manner of sowing, or the weather, and not the seeds of the seedsman who sold them.

J. G. Holland: It is well to have a theory, if you can stand in the center of it.

CHICAGO.

ITS MARVELOUS PROSPERITY

The Enormous Increase of Its Commerce and Manufactures.

Unrivaled by Any City of Ancient or Modern Times.

The surprising growth of Chicago is best shown by the following figures: Population in 1871, 297,000; in 1881, 504,000. Its material and business growth, which is much more marked and astonishing, has been brought about by the downright energy and pluck of its merchants, coupled with their acknowledged intelligence, honesty, and untiring industry. Despite a general depression in business all over the land during part of the past decade, the Merchants and Manufactures of this city have kept steadily on, retaining their old, and securing new trade, and as a result are now standing at the front. Every firm mentioned below are brilliant examples of these qualities and are, as a matter of course, pre-emimently and worthily successful.

ABSOLUTELY PURE SOAPS.

The soap manufacturing firm of James S. Kirk & Co., of Chicago, is the largest in the world, and they deal exclusively in this article. Their production last year was 40,000,000 lbs., amounting to about $2,500,000. This immense success has been achieved by the use of the finest vegetable oils and refined tallow, none of the so-called greases entering into the manufacture of their goods.

In addition to the staple and laundry soaps, J. S. Kirk & Co., are now perfecting arrangements for the manufacture of every variety of fine mill finish toilet and fancy soaps. Sold in all the States and Territories.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, &c.

The largest Piano and Organ firm in Chicago is that of Julius Bauer & Co., 182 & 184 Wabash Ave., and one of the best pianos made anywhere is the "Bauer" Piano, manufactured at their establishment in New York City. This instrument has peculiar accompaniments such as the Agraffe attachment, and the patent Violin-shaped sounding board, giving those singing qualities so much admired. For durability, this instrument stands without an equal.

A very large stock of the Bauer Organs, adapted for Parlor, Church and Masonic uses, prices varying from $50 to $175.

The largest stock of Band Instruments in America—imported direct from Germany and France.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Eldredge Sewing Machine Company, whose principal office is at 199 State street, Chicago, may justly point with pride to their record, made since the introduction of their machine. Though less than two years on the market, their sales are already very large, and the reputation of their superior machine well established. The straightforward method upon which their business is conducted, and the high standard of finish and mechanical art displayed in the construction of their machine has made the Eldredge a sewing machine much sought for by such as desire to purchase something that is strictly reliable.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

Corner Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. The above old established house, rebuilt, has recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Upman & Fanning, (Frank Upman, late of Upman's hotel, St. Paul, J. D. Fanning, late of the Commercial Hotel, Chicago,) two practical and popular hotel men who will conduct it in a first class manner at popular prices—150 rooms at $2.00 and 100 at $2.50 per day. Two blocks from C. & N. W. R R; street cars to C. M. & St. Paul R. R. and all other parts of the city. In the business centre, half a block from Court House and City Hall, and only two blocks to all places of amusement.

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The above title represents the largest and most successful manufacturers of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes in the world. The Factory covers 8½ acres, is 4 stories high, and gives employment to 600 men. The past year has been one of uninterrupted increase in sales. Over 1,000 new Bank Safes were sold, and an unprecedented large number of fire proof safes to Merchants, Fire and Burglar proof safes to Railroad Officials, County Officers, and Corporations. Headquarters, 147 and 149 Dearborn street, Chicago.

AN ENTERPRISING NEWSPAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN now has a special telegraph line connecting its Washington office with the home office in Chicago. It is worked by its own operators both in Washington and Chicago. It is the only Chicago paper that has had the courage to undertake so extensive an enterprise. Take it all in all, THE INTER OCEAN is one of the most enterprising and best newspapers of the country. It is ably edited and is always soundly Republican, but never truculent to power. It has grown rapidly in circulation and influence in the last few years, and now stands the equal of any of the great papers of the country. An evidence of its immense circulation is found in the fact that during the year 1880 it paid over $17,000 for postage alone. This is more than all the other secular papers of Chicago paid during that time.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS

Brown & Kelly, for many years connected with the old house of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., have established themselves in the above line at 194 & 196 Dearborn St., and are prepared to supply a complete line of goods from stock; or make to order any class of Blank Books that may be desired. Correspondence with Bank and County officers solicited.

EATON'S GUN HOUSE.

Importer of and dealer in guns, ammunition, fishing tackle, cutlery, etc., 53 State St., offers to sportsmen and the trade one of the most varied and desirable stocks to be found anywhere. This House was established in 1853, and its trade has "grown up" with the development of the country, and now extends throughout the entire Northwest.

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J. A. Fay & Co., 207 and 209 Lake St., Chicago, are manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery, also are agents for Putnam Machine Co's Blaisdell Lathes and Drills, Blake Steam Pumps Steam Engines, Blowers, Belting, Supplies. J. A. Roche, Manager, Chicago.

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The London *Times* says: "It can scarcely be doubted that all London, along its main thoroughfares, will discard gas for the electric light within the present century. The really cautious and hesitating progress of the invention must remind not a few of the equally cautious and hesitating progress of gas."

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.

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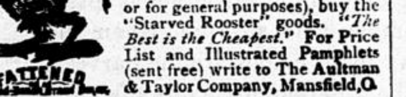

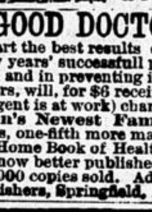

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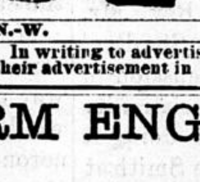

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