FOREIGN GOSSIP.

INDIGNATION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Discussing the fall of Soudan, the Times says: "The first stroke of the whip has fallen, and all England tingles with the pain of the blow. If no change be announced in the ministerial policy, the gathering dissatisfaction of the country will have a serious and perhaps a decisive effect on the division in the house of commons upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure."

TOO TRUE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times' dispatch from Berlin says: "Expressions of scorn and indignation are heard on every side in reference to the impotent and pusilanimous British statesman, who is described as the author of the Bulgarian atrocities and the Soudan massacres."

THE MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It is asserted the court of Hue has punished the Mandarins who permitted the massacre of the Annamite Christians, with provinces of Phanboa and Neghn. Lapatrie says, over fifty Christians were massacred in the neighborhood of Hue, and mission houses demolished. Bands of men, in the pay of the Mandarins, Nguien and Vantoung, are pillaging and crying "death to Christians." The vicariate of the eastern Cochin China says the endangered Christians in the vicinity of Tourane are fleeing to Puinhoin, hoping to find the French there.

THE FORTESCUE CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Truth says, "Lord Garmoyle wrote to Miss Fortescue that one reason for his breaking off the engagement was, that the Duke of Richmond had said that she could not be received at court. Truth taunts the Duke of Richmond with being the illegitmate offspring of Charles II and a French woman, Madame Carwell.

REPORTS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In commons, Gladstone said, that dispatches from General Gordon states, that the reported massacre of the women and children is improbable. The efforts of the rebels are confined to inciting their neighbors to revolt. In no instance had the rebels in one district invaded the soil of their neighbors. Events in the vicinity of Suakim had not endangered the safety of the garrisons at Khartoum and Berber.

THE FRENCH ACTIVE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Times dispatch from Hai Phong, state that General Melliott, the commander of the French forces in Tonquin, would attack Bacninh yesterday.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Correspondencia newspaper, says: A commercial convention with the United States will be signed shortly.

SEEKING RE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Bradlaugh has issued an address to the electors of Northampton, for re-election. Richards, who once before gave Bradlaugh a close run, will be the candidate for the conservatives.

THE SITUATION AT SUAKIM.

CAIRO, Feb. 13.—Dispatches from Baker Pasha report that Suakim is quiet, and no firing at the outposts. Official letters sent to Tokar urge the garrison to hold out until the troops arrive. Gen. Gordon, with several powerful chiefs, left Berber to-day for Khartoum. He will proceed slowly, as he desires to see the people along the river.

CORN MERCHANTS SENTENCED.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—The corn merchants, John Herd, Jr., and Wm. J. Mullins, convicted of obtaining by false pretenses £16,000 from the Northwestern bank, was sentenced to imprisonment; Herd for eighteen months, and Mullins for three months.

AGAIN DISAGREED.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The second trial of Robert Elliott, Swords, Magrath and Lestrande, charged with conspiracy to murder Wm. Smyth, terminated in the disagreement of the jury.

TO THE FRONT.

CAIRO, Feb. 13.—A council of war is now sitting. The departure of the British commissary general for Assiout has been deferred. The black watch, (Gordon highlanders), the Sixtenth rifles, the Eighteenth hussars, a battalion of Egyptian troops, with English officers, and an Egyptian camel battery, manned by British artillerymen, have been ordered to Suakim. They are expected to reach there within a week. The British garrison at Alexandria will be transferred to Cairo, its place being taken by the English marines.

DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is reported a majority of the cabinet are urging more vigorous action in Egypt. Gladstone, Earl Granville and some other members of the cabinet oppose increasing England's responsibility. Gen. Gordon has sent word to Col. Decoetlegon, directing him if unable to hold Khartoum, to explode the fort in order to facilitate the recapture of the city.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Tokar if relieved, is not to be retained, but the forts are to be blown up.

Bradlaugh had a crowded meeting at Nottingham last night, and was unanimously endorsed by those present. The conservatives also had meetings all over the county, numerously attended and enthusiastic. They believe there will be a change of ministry in a very short time.

The British soldiers in Egypt are overjoyed at the prospect of fighting the rebels.

A mutiny very nearly occurred at Suakim among a battalion of Bezingers. Col. Sartorius ordered a couple of them severely flogged.

A Marriage that Did Not Come Off.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Mary Schaefer, 378 Grove street, was to be married last night to Henry Guuther, carriage manufacturer, 479 First avenue. The guests gathered, but the bride elect failed to appear. Search was instituted, but no trace could be got, and the police have been notified. Mary Schaefer is a Catholic and Gunther a Protestant. They had a dispute recently about bringing up their children if they had any, in the Catholic faith. He opposed her wishes and it is supposed she has run away to avoid the marriage on that account. The act is attributed to the recent excitement over the St. Arnold-Eagan murder and suicide, whic was due to the same cause.

Ransom County Wheat Thieves.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Feb. 13.—In the matter of the wheat stealing in Ransom county, it is reported that Lars Knudson, who was admitted to bail, has been again arrested upon the complaint of another wheat loser, for the same offense, and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction at the action of the justice in putting his bail for the second arrest at only $50. It is estimated that 2,500 bushels of wheat have been stolen, and various other arrests, with perhaps a vigilance committee, are anticipated. The stealings are mostly from farmers near Ft. Ransom.

Funeral of Kinsella.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Thos. Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, was both imposing and impressive. The Brooklyn delegation in congress attended, and also the Brooklyn delegation in the legislature. Owners and editors of the local newspapers, Mayor Low and all living ex-mayors of the city, and city officials of the present and past. Henry Ward Beecher was a pall-bearer. The Rev. Sylvester Malone spoke a few words before the coffin was closed, and the Very Rev. Wm. Keegan, vicar general, read the burial service in the cemetery. Henry Ward Beecher and the great throng of mourners, stood with heads uncovered in the chilling fog and rain.

Different Forms of Morning Greeting.

It is astonishing how old this salutation is, and how it differs among various races.

The Greeks wished a man to be of "good cheer." The Romans trusted their friends might, that day, find themselves in a state of health and safety.

But when the matter is looked into, the reason explains itself. The Greek was a gay dog, and happiness at any cost was his ideal. Hence be of "good cheer"—make the most of the moment.

The Romans, however, surrounded by the cares of a vast empire, threatened now by one foe and again by another, used a more solemn greeting.

"Health" was the first wish, because his idolized Rome was surrounded by fogs. "Safety" was his second wish, for at any moment the fateful end of all things might come.

In China "good morning" almost grows comic. It means there "Have you eaten your rice, and is your stomach working well?" Fancy putting these phrases to an Englishman.

Yet, after all, the Chinaman shows a good deal of wisdom in his salutation.

A good appetite for breakfast, be it a bread and-butter meal, or be it a repast on rice means—as a rule—a good day, a good night, and with a good night, pleasant sleep, and renewed strength for the morning again.

A man whose stomach, too, is working well, is a man whose temper is equable, and who will therefore, generally speaking, be happy and sunny-minded.

Upon these considerations, therefore, it would almost seem that Pigtailed John's "good morning" is the wisiest of those named.

CRIME RECORD.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—The United States secret service has been working up the case of a gang of counterfeiters for several days. To-day George and John Kindad, Stephen Coppage, Dudley Vareght, W. M. Hay, Dolphus Yost, Elias Webb, J. W. Saunders, and Park Allstock were lodged in jail, charged with making and shoving the queer. The men are thought to have been operating from central Kentucky to Vincennes, Ind., and to have belonged to the gang raided in 1878 in southern Indiana. Coppage is a respected citizen of Danville, Ky. Six more arrests are to be made before the gang is broken up. The mint and tools of the gang are said to be in Boile and Marion counties, Kentucky. The manufactured coin consisted of halves and dollar pieces of fair representation.

FRANK JAMES IN ALABAMA.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Frank James, in the custody of the deputy marshals, arrived from Kansas City at 6 p. m., and left on the midnight train for Huntsville, Alabama, where he will be tried for complicity in the Mussel Shoals robbery.

YOUNG OUTLAWS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 13.—Two boys, giving the names of Walter Rooke and Chauncey Ruby, were arrested on the arrival of the train from the west. Three loaded revolvers, a supply of ammunition, a book of adventures, and the exploits of Frank and Jesse James, were found in their possession. Also money, which they acknowledged they had stolen at Berlin.

THEY WILL LYNCH THEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Tombstone special says when the Bisbee murderers were called this morning for sentence, their attorney moved for a new trial. This will cause a delay of a year before the death penalty is carried out. The community wont stand this. The defendants had a fair trial and the proof of their guilt was overwhelming. If the law dont hang them the mob will.

ALL ABOUT A VALENTINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Barbara Miner was shot fatally by Louisa Powell. Both are colored. Each received a comic valentine, and each accused the other of being the sender.

DISCHARGED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Tom Allen, ex-pugilist, was discharged this afternoon by the judge in the criminal court, on the ground that the charge against him was made simply for the purpose of collecting debts.

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

SHANERS, Pa., Feb. 13.—The miners who have been out on a strike in the Bueno Vista and Shaners mines for the past two months lately adopted Molly Maguire tactics, and serious trouble is apprehended. On last Sunday night fifteen masked men visited the houses of non union men and warned them not to go to work, under penalty of being cut to pieces. The warnings had the desired effect in nearly every instance, but some few have continued to work, and every night since the mysterious band paid them a visit, until the families have become so terror-stricken that many contemplate moving away. Operator Rafferty stated to-night that to-morrow he would apply to the sheriff for protection. The miners' officials deny all knowledge of the unlawful proceedings.

ACQUITTED.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Dr. Geo. Marshall, charged with attempting to blackmail Mary Anderson, was acquitted in the United States district court this morning. The court ruled that the offense did not come within the provisions of the law providing penalties for using the mails for the purpose of defraud, and under instructions from the court a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

An Improvement in the Line.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The telegraph service has improved materially as the day advanced and this evening all but a few short routes are working satisfactorily. The Western Union company had large gangs of men out all night and day, and unless strong winds should attack the wires, weighted as they now are with ice, no further serious interruptions of any character is anticipated.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Sumner Howard, of Eganville, Ont., was arrested on his bridal trip by a lady to whom he was engaged since 1872.

Over a family feud at Danville, Ky., Jasper Shearin was shot and killed yesterday by his cousin and brother-in-law, Geo. W. Rawley. Since the feud began no less than ten men have been killed.

At Bridget Egan's funeral at Milwaukee, the Rev. Father McGill gave some very good advice as to the morality of the age, and as to the society that young people should keep.

In the verdict in the case of the shooting of John Thien, at Hot Springs, Ark., they found the parties who did the shooting were guilty of murder.

The opera festival at Cincinnati is well attended. and the enthusiasm of the audience is unbounded. The performance of "Lucca" is considered the best ever given in the city.

Nevada, on Monday night experienced the coldest weather experienced there. The themometer was 45 degrees below zero.

The Trotting association of New York, yesterday passed resolutions tending to purge the turf of much of its crookedness.

The fog yesterday, and indeed for the past two weeks, at New York has been the most dense ever known there. Several collisions occured, and much property destroyed, but on lives lost.

The value of the Canadian fisheries last year was $17,215,675.

The police broke up a prize fight at Troy, N. Y., as Powers and Coney took to hard gloves.

Kernan, of Toronto, and Bittle, of Cleveland are arranging for a six round spar.

Four prisoners yesterday escaped from the Vermilion parish prison, La., one of whom was a murderer.

The Ladies' of Berlin,

The ladies of Berlin are painted in most unflattering colors by M. Vasili in his paper on Berlin society in the present number of the Nouvelle Revue, As a general rule, he says, the Berlin woman of the upper classes neither reads nor works nor occupies herself in any useful way. She passes her existence in gossip and in the frivolities of the toilet. She has not two serious ideas in her head, nor two elevated feelings in her mind. Her preferences are vulgar, her influence insignificant. She lacks grace, education and tact. The tries to ape Frenchwomen as well as she can, but she only succeeds in reproducing their defects, It is impossible to make her converse, so little does she know of what is going on in the world, so completely is she absorbed in admiring herself and criticising her rivals. The morality of the married ladies is, according to M. Vasili, no higher than the standard presented by the average French novel. In short, Berlin society has, if we are to accept this account of it, all the vices of the French society of the last century without the redeeming wit and grace.

A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

It was in the palmiest days of the ill-fated second empire. The triumphs of the Crimea were not yet forgotten; the laurels won at Magenta were still verdant and fresh; Sedan, with all its bitter humiliation and disastrous train of tragic consequences, loomed in the misty future, undreamed of amidst the almost fabulous luxury and incredible frivolity which paved the way for the final terrible fiasco.

It was an evening in mid-winter. The Parisian season was at its height, and a brilliant audience had assembled at the Theater Francais to witness the performance of Jules Sandeau's delightful play, "Mlle. de la Seigliere," in which the role of Destournelles was filled by the great Regnier, and that of Helene by Madeline Brohan, then in the zenith of her fame, radiant with youth, beauty, and those fascinations, the outcome of innate talent and refinement, which rendered this gifted lady one of the most charming and perfect actresses of modern days.

The empress was present, graceful and beautiful; the emperor at her side, wrapt in his favorite air of gloomy abstraction, which, like Lord Burleigh's celebrated nod, was supposed to mean so much, yet which, viewed by the impartial light of subsequent veracious history, seems to have signified so very little. Several officers in glittering uniforms were in attendance, sparkling with decorations showered upon them by a grateful sovereign; and, among these gallant warriors, conspicuous by reason of the somberness of his attire, was a solitary, humble, black-coated civilian in ordinary evening dress, with the inevitable speck of red at his button-hole.

In a box almost immediately opposite that occupied by their imperial majesties was a young and exceedingly handsome Russian lady, the Countess Ivanoff, concerning whose manifold graces and fascinations the great world of Paris elected to interest itself considerably at this period.

The beauty and wit of this fair northern enchantress were the theme of every masculine tongue, and her magnificent diamonds the envy and admiration of all feminine beholders.

The countess was accompanied by her husband, a fine man of distinguished, prepossessing appearance, who looked an embodied refutation of the celebrated Napoleonic aphorism, as though no amount of "scratching" could ever unearth the Cossack element underneath his refined polished exterior.

The curtain fell after the first act. The emperor and empress withdrew during the entr'acte. Many humbler mortals followed their example; among them Count Ivanoff, apparently in no wise disturbed by the fact that the golden youth in the stalls were bringing a small battery of opera-glasses to bear upon the dazzling charms of his beautiful wife, with a brazen persistency which we chivalrous Britishers like to flatter ourselves is the monopoly of foreigners.

The countess leaned back in her luxurious fauteuil, fanning herself dreamingly, serenely indifferent to the interest she was exciting. In the dim light of her curtain-shaded box the glitter of her splendid diamonds seemed to form a sort of luminous halo around her graceful head; a myriad starry brilliants gleamed among the masses of her golden brown hair and two priceless stones, popularly reported to be worth that unknown quanity, a king's ransom, flashed and twinkled like twin planets in her little shell tinted ears.

The count had not been gone five minutes when there was a gentle knock at the door, and, in answer to the countess' "Entrez," the ouvreuse appeared and said deferentially:

"Pardon, Mme. la Countesse, a gentleman charged with a message from her majesty the empress waits in the corridor, and desires to know if madame will have the goodness to receive him.

"Certainly! Enter, I beg of you, monsieur," replied the countess in the low sweet voice which was not the least of her many attractions, bowing graciously, as she recognized the distinguished looking civilian she had already noticed in close proximity to the emperor in the imperial box

The visitor advanced a few steps, and, still standing in deep shadow, said with grave dignity:

"I trust my intrusion may be pardoned. I am desired by her majesty to ask a favor of Mme. la Countess, and, at the same time, to beg that she will have the goodness to excuse a somewhat unusual request."

"The obligation will be mine if I can fulfil even the least of her majesty's wishes," answered the countess gracefully.

"This case is this," explained the gentleman, in a tone of well-bred ease, "an argument has arisen concerning the size of the diamonds in your earrings and those of the Countess W. The empress begs that you will intrust one of your pendants to her cars for a few moments as the only satisfactory method of disposing of the vexed question. I will myself return it the instant her majesty gives it back into my keeping."

"With the greatest pleasure," agreed the countess, with amiable slacrity, detaching the precious jewel forthwith, and depositing it, without misgiving, in the outstretched palm of the imperial messenger; for, indeed, diamonds were almost as plentiful in the existence of this fortunate lady as in the pages fo Lothair and she attached no more importance to them than did the jewel-laden heroines of our late great and lamented premier.

The countess bestowed a smile and a gracious bow of dismissal upon her majesty's distinguished ambassador, who responded by a profoundly respectful inclination as he made his exit. Once safely outside the box, the aristocratic features of this high-bred imperial emissary suddenly lost their serene expression of dignified gravity, and relaxed into a triumphant Mephistophelean grin.

Shortly afterward Count Ivanoff returned. "I have been talking to D——," he remarked, as he seated himself. "Clever fellow, D——. I am not surprised at the emperor's partiality to him; he must find him so useful when he is in want of an idea."

"Who is D——?" inquired the countess, with lanquid interest.

"That is rather a difficult questiyn," replied the count, smiling; "there are several editions of his biography—all different, probably none of them true. He is successful, which is the chief point; moreover, he is entertaining, and, at any rate, looks and speaks like a gentleman, which in these evil days is something—even much. Tenez, he has just entered the emperor's box—the man in the black coat."

"Is that M. D.—?" exclaimed the countess, waking up to a mild interest in the subject; "if so, he has been here while you were away. He came on the part of the empress, and carried off one of my earrings, which her majesty wished to compare with one of the Countess W.'s"

"D——! Impossible! I was talking to him the whole time I was absent, and he only left me at the top of the staircase two seconds before I returned."

"Nevertheless, mon ami, he has been here and has taken my earring. See! it is gone."

"Effectively," agreed the count, with a grim smile; "but D——has not taken it. It is to the last degree unlikely that the empress, would make such a request. Depend upon it you have been the victim of a thief, got up as an accurate copy of the distinguished-looking D——."

"Impossible!" cried the countess, in her turn. "The affair is absolutely as I tell you. It was M. D——, the veritable M. D——I see opposite, who came into this box and took away my diamond. Only wait a little, and he will bring it back intact."

"To wait a little is to lessen the chances of its recovery. In any case, I will go and inquire of D——if I can get at him, whether he has been seized with a sudden attack of kleptomania; because the idea of the empress having sent him roaming about the theatre, borrowing a lady's jewels, I regard as preposterous. Ah! these Parisian fitous! You do not know what scientific geniuses they are in their way."

With this the count departed, and the second act was nearly at an end before he returned.

In the meantime, the countess perceived that she was an object of interest to the occupants of the imperial box, and notably to the "double" of her late aristocratic-looking visitor, who, she could still solemnly declare, had stood before her in the flesh.

"I was right," whispered the count, re-entering and bending over his wife's chair; "D——knows nothing of your earring, and, needless to say, the empress never sent him or anyone else upon such an errand. I have put the matter in the hands of the police, and they will do all that is possible to recover it."

"Really! How very droll!" remarked the countess, with calm nonchalance—for she belonged to that order of impassive statuesque women, who remain mistress of themselves through any quantity of "china fall;" "I will take out the other earring, or people may fancy I am trying to set the fashion of wearing an odd one;" and she handed the fellow to the purloined jewel to her husband.

The play came to an end, as even that most excellent feast of reason, a good French play, well acted, must do, sooner or later, in common with all things mundane.

The countess was duly commiserated by sympathizing friends, who one and all declared, behind her back, that they would never have been guilty of the imbecility of trusting so valuable a possession to the tender mercies of however fascinating a stranger; but nothing more was heard of the stolen jewel until the following day at noon, when Count Ivanoff received a note from D—— to the effect that, as he could not help considering himself partly responsible for the loss of the diamond which had disappeared through the agency of his counterpart, he had taken an early opportunity of interviewing the chief of the police, who assured him he had good reason to believe the thief had already been traced as far as Brussels.

Early in the afternoon the countess was about to start for her daily drive in the Bois. The frozen snow lay deep upon the ground, and her sledge, with its two jet-black Russian horses jingling their bells merrily in the frosty air, stood waiting in the court-yard while the countess donned her furs.

A servant entering announced that an officer of police in plain clothes asked permission to speak with Mme. la Comtesse concerning the lost diamond.

"But certainly," agreed madame, graciously; "let the officer be shown into the boudoir."

Into the boudoir presently came the countess, stately, beautiful, fur-clad, buttoning her little gloves. Near the door stood a short, wiry-looking man, with keen black eyes, closely-cropped hair, and compact, erect, military figure. The small man clicked his heels together and bowed profoundly in the presence of so much high-born loveliness, while he said with the utmost respect, at the same time laying a letter upon the table:

"I am sent by order of the chef de police to inform Mme. la Comtesse that the stolen diamond has been satisfactorily traced, but there is unfortunately some little difficulty connected with its identification. I am charged, therefore, to beg that Mme. la Comtesse will have the goodness to intrust the other earring to the police for a short period, in order that it may be compared with the one found in the possession of the suspected thief. Madame will find that the letter I bring corroborates my statement."

The countess glanced hastily through the letter, and ringing the bell desired that her maid might be told to bring the remaining earring immediately; this was done, and the dapper little man, bowing deferentially, departed with the precious duplicate safely in his posession.

The countess descended to her sledge and drove to the club, to call for her husband en route for the Bois. Crossing the Place de la Concorde, she related to him the latest incident in the story of the diamond earring.

"You never were induced to give up the other!" cried Count Ivanoff incredulously.

"But I tell you, mon ami, an officer of police came himself to fetch it, bringing a letter from his superior vouching for the truth of his statement."

"If the perfect himself had come, I don't think I should have been cajoled into letting him have it, after last night's experience," laughed her husband. "However, for the second time of asking, we will go and inquire."

The coachman turned and drove as directed to the bureau of police, at which the count had lodged his complaint the night before. After a somewhat protracted delay the count rejoined his wife with a semi-grim look of amusement upon his handsome hirsute face.

"The police know nothing of your detective or his epistolary efforts," he said, drawing the fur rug up to his chin as the impatient horses sped away merrily over the frozen snow; "it was the wrong man they had got hold of at Brussels. Your second earring has been netted by another member of the light-fingered fraternity, and upon my honor I think he was the more accomplished artist of the two!"

And from that unlucky day to this the Countess Ivanoff's celebrated diamond earrings knew her pretty ears no more.—Alaric Carr.

How the Bear Wallow Man was Entertained by Governor Berry.

[Arkansas Traveler.]

An old fellow from Bear Wallow visited the executive office the other day to talk with the governor and secure something to "blow" about his neighborhood.

"Come in," said a pleasant-looking gentleman.

"Are you the governor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Wall, then, I've allus been mistaken about you. I had heard that you left one of your legs on a battlefield, but I see you've got two legs. How do you account for that."

"Easy enough. When I took my seat as governor I only had one leg with me, having, as you say, lost the other one in battle. A short time after I took my seat, I noticed that another leg begun to grow out. At first I was alarmed, having never heard of such a performance, but after a while I decided to await development. The leg kept on growing until the ankle was reached. It stopped than for a few days, and I thought that the resurrection business was entirely suspended, but I was wrong. The leg was only gathering material with which to build a foot. After a while the foot began to make its appearance. It reminded me of an old woman knitting a sock. It would have tickled you to death to have seen how skillfully and human-like the work of rounding off the heel went on. Occasionally it would drop a stitch, but, sir, it would hop back and pick it up. I was very anxious about the instep, but my fears were soon allayed, for it was shaped off as perfect as anything you ever saw. At last, when the performance reached the toes, hanged if I didn't think that I would itch to death. But I couldn't scratch, for that would have spoiled the work. When the job was completed I could walk as well as any man in town and I even ran a race with an old negro down on the river bank."

"Did you walk around while the growin' was goin' on?" asked the man from Bear Wallow, regarding the Governor with curious gaze.

"Oh, no. I had to remain perfectly quiet and allow my leg to lie on a kind of cot which I had prepared for the occasion."

"Did you talk to any of the doctors about it?"

"Yes, but they did not regard it as remarkable. One of our leading physicians said that the election to office was very frequently the cause of legs and arms growing out and gave it as his opinion that this was the reason crippled men were always after office."

"It may not have seemed strange to the doctor, but dinged if it don't seem mighty strange to me."

"It did to me at first, but I soon got used to it; and here let me remark that when a man is elected governor of Arkansaw he will soon get used to a number of things he never heard of before."

"Now, when I go home an' tell the folks that the governor's leg has growed out, they'll believe it, for they don't think anything's impossible with him; but when I tell 'em that I've seed the governor and sot down an' talked with him, familiar like, they won't believe it. Can't you give me some sort of receipt, showin' that I have seed you? Jes say, 'this here is to certify that John Killprune, of Bar Waller, has this day hilt a conversation with me. I axed John to set down an' make himself at home, which he done, an' I found him mighty entertainin', an' wush he'd come agin an' fotch his folks.' Jes draw up them words exactly an' sign 'em, please."

"I'll do it, sir," and the receipt was drawn up and signed. Greatly elated, the man from Bear Wallow went down. At the state house gate he met the watchman, who asked:

"That feller gone down from up yonder yet?"

"What feller?"

"That feller in the governor's room."

"Ain't he the Governor?"

"Governor the deuce. He's a jack-leg lawyer from up the country, and is here tryin' to get a pardon for a hog-thief. The governor's been dodgin' him all day."

A married woman says that her husband used to rave over her before marriage. Now he only raves at her.

TWO-SCORE YEARS AGO.

Some Things People Did Then That They Do Not Co Now.

Family cooking was better than at present. Our mothers and grandmothers "took a hand" in it. Bread was made at home. Coffee was freshly ground every morning for breakfast. The grinding of the family coffee mill was a familiar sound of the early morning, long ere the children were up. Foreign help had less sway in the kitchen than now, and European hands did not make a botch of such purely American dishes as pumpkin pie, codfish cakes, pork and beans, corn bread, buckwheat cakes and succotash.

People then did not live as long, nor was the average health as good as it is to-day; they ate more meat, more grease, more hot bread, more heavy dishes, drank more at meals, and afterward chewed more tobacco.

Dyspeptics and consumptives were more common; disease and premature death were devoutly laid at the Deity's door and alluded to as "dispensations of Providence."

Tombstones had large epitaphs and more verbosity engraved upon them.

At funerals the undertakers cried with the mourners, the flow of tears being proportionate to the expense of the funeral.

Coffins were very plain, and burial caskets unknown.

Young folks in couples counted it a privilege to sit up nights with the corpse before burial, and in many cases it was a welcome recreation.

New Orleans molasses, very black and thin, was the common "sweetening" for buckwheat cakes. Refined molasses was comparatively scarce.

The bank bills were of State banks, and the farther West their locality the shakier were they. Illinois and Indiana bills would barely pass in New York city.

Much of the silver currency—sixpences, shillings and dollars—was of Mexican coinage, brought to this country by the Santa Fe traders.

The country retail trade was better than now. People then could not so easily by rail run up to the city and spend their largest cash accumulations for the more expensive stuffs.

Country dry goods stores renewed their stock from the city twice a year. The arrival of "new goods" created quite a flutter. It filled the store for two or three days—until all the women in the village had seen the new styles.

Eggs were a shilling a dozen, and butter was considered high at 18 pence per pound.

There was "York currency," being eight shillings to the dollar, and New England currency, six shillings to the dollar.

Business letters were more voluminous and formal than now, and written in a precise, round hand.

Isolated rural settlements contained a greater proportion of lunatics, paralytics and victims of St. Vitus' dance than they do today.

The railroad had not strung places together and there were fewer hospitals for special diseases, hence most of these cases were kept at home.

The diet was more surcharged with grease. The winter breakfasts at thousands of tables consisted of salted ham and hot cakes.

Dinner was simply a hasty lunch at noon. Little importance was attached to the necessity for good digestion or a period of rest after eating.

The same heavy diet prevailed in many families, without change, winter and summer. Hence on the first approach of the warmth of spring came "spring fever," and billiousness. For this the doctors of the period gave strong cathartics, possibly a "blue-mass pill" or dose of "calomel."

The regular profession then used mercury in a manner which would now be deemed reckless. The patient was given a regular purgation and directed to "diet" for a few days. Children were strongly dosed with castor oil and rhubarb and salts and senna on the least provocation.

It was a strong age for medicene, and an age of strong medicine. Under such treatment the strong managed to recover, the weak died, and the medium class physically lingered on and suffered.

Lightning rods made their way into use with difficulty. The ultra devout actually opposed them on the ground that they were an insult to Deity, and that it was an interference with the works and will of Providence.

Negro minstrelsy was just cropping out in the travelling circus. There were generally but two performers, who assumed male female characters. The popular melody was "Jump, Jim Crow."—San Francisco Chronicle.

HUMOROUS.

After Claud married he wrote it "Clawed."

"We never speak as we pass by." We have exchanged cooks.

If eggs keep on getting much higher in price millionaires will wear them as shirt studs.

Watertown Mass. Cashier First national bank. Canada, Jan. 26. Thirty-one thousand dollars.

Bismarck making war against the American hog will find that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Shakespeare said: "There's good in everything." William had evidently never tackled a railroad restaurant turnover.

Chinese try to smuggle opium into San Francisco by putting it into the soles of their shoes. Shall the heathen be allowed to thus trample on our laws?

A perfect rush of Italian artists with their attendant original dudes is expected in America in a few days. The organ-grinders are to be banished from Paris.

"I'd like to give you a piece of my mind, Mrs. Smiggs." "I wouldn't talk of impossibilities, Mr. Smiggs. The article you speak of is too small to be divided."

A man's brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's brain is somewhat lighter, but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neighbors pastry.

"Joseph, my box of cigars disappears very quickly." "Yes, sir; I take them. I belong to the society against the use of tobacco, and really I think that monsieur smokes too much."

One of Wilkie Collins' latest popular tales is entitled "She Loves and She Lies." Wilkie would have shown more familiarity with human nature if he had put it "She Loves and He Lies."

A reporter asked a Chinaman if he expected to marry. The wicked heathen made answer: "Me mallee? No, sir. Mallee no funnee; blette funnee single man, alle same Melican man."

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old tough one?" "Of course I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens don't have teeth." "No, but I have."

"Is it possible, miss, that you do not know the names of some of your best friends?" inquired a gentleman of a lady. Certainly," she replied; "I don't even know what my own will be a year hence!"

Crepusculous—Amateur tenor (just from Paris): And have you never heard of Gounod's "Crepuscule?" Unmusical young lady: O, dear! No; how dreadful; is it anything like spinal meningitis?

A timid young man has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon two hundred pounds. "My dear," he says to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him; "help the fence!"

Swinton's Opinion of Logan.

John Swinton's Paper.—I saw General Logan, of Illinois, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel lobby on Friday. Now, there would be a fine-looking party for the Presidential chair. Not that looks are particularly essential. At the same time, there is a general atmosphere of plug tobacco about General Logan which is not altogether reassuring. He is a massive looking man, but coarse. His black hair is long and lank, his mustache is immense and aggressive. He seems to be a man of rugged power, and he has the stride of a mastodon. His hands are large, his feet leave a track in snow like a pair of pie-tins, and he has a voice which is like the hoarse roar of a steam tug's whistle. General Logan has a majestic frown that is the terror of the hall boys, but he is said by those who drink at his expense to be a pretty good sort of a fellow. The General's favorite tipple is sweet cider.

Tennyson Enraged

Tennyson passes most of his days at Farringford, surrounded by the lovely and romantic scenery for which the Isle of Wight is noted. He spends on an average six to eight hours a day in his library engaged in literary work. Orders are always given that he shall not be disturbed except for most momentous reasons, and he never is; for the members of his family and his servants think his making of a lige of quite as much importance as the creation of a new world—an opinion which, it is needless to say, he fully shares. Perhaps if his wife—she was Emily Sellwood—were dying she might venture to have him informed of the fact during his hours of work. She would not be willing that his sanctuary should be profaned by any less cause, because she religiously believes that William Shakspeare is scarcely the equal of Alfred Tennyson. If she were capable of forming or cherishing any other opinion, it is doubtful if he would live with her. She probably preserves her connubial place by the most rapturous worship and the most absolute self-effacement. There have been awful instances of the invasions of Tennyson's library while he was in the throes of composition, owing to the relaxed vigilance of his domestic dragons. The scenes that followed can hardly be described. The poet, in his wrath, raged like mad, threatening to destroy the intruder, and literally tearing the little hair he has left. The very idea of interrupting Alfred Tennyson in his hours of divine inspiration seemed to him monstrous beyond belief, a hideous crime eternally unpardonable. He has never, I believe, made any physical assault upon an unfortunate intruder, though it would have been supposed, from his furious demonstrations, that he could be appeased with nothing short of homicide.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Appeal to a Forgotten Law

Few people, I should imagine, are aware of the existence of an act of parliament known as the "Tippling Act of George II." By this statute it appears that a gentleman of bibulous propensities who runs up a long score at a tavern for casual drinks, can avoid payment of the bill by pleading that the consumption of spirits is contrary to public policy, and ought to be discouraged by preventing innkeepers from recovering debts so incurred. One Mr. Fricker, a member of the Kingston corporation, who was sued last Friday in the county court, resisted a claim by a publican on these grounds, and was successful in his defense so far as the charges in the bill related to spirits supplied, the judge holding that wines were not within the act. The defendant, I observe, with somewhat unnecessary modesty, said that although he took advantage of the "Tippling Act," he did not wish to be known as a tippler. Surely he does himself an injustice. Palmam qui meruit ferat.—London Truth.

Mrs. Sarah J. Evans, a bride of a year, went with her husband into the Union army in 1861. She cared for the wounded, made many camps comfortable and at Arlington in 1862 originated what is now known as "Decoration Day." She was in the army for four years. Her death occurred in Des Moines a few days ago and at her funeral Crocker Post, G. A. R., of which she was an honorary member, gave her body escort to the grave.

LEGAL.

Executor's Sale.

Proposals for the purchase of the Bay Stallion Mintzer, 16½ hands high, good form and substance; bred in 1874 by Glenelg, out of Crownlet by Australian 2, dam Bonnet by Lexington 3, dam Blue Bonnet by Hedgeford 4, dam Gray Fanny by Bertrand 5, dam by Buzzard 6, dam Arminda, by imported Medley 7, dam by imported Botton 8, dam Sally Wright by Yorick 9, dam Jenny Cameron by Childers 10, dam by Moreton's imported Traveler 11, dam imported Jenny Cameron; will be received up to Thursday, 20th day of March next, at which time they will be opened.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

The terms are cash.

The breeding of this horse will prove one of the most valuable for stock purposes. For performances see Spirit of the Times, February 2, 1884.

The horse can be seen and examined at 143 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minnesota, to which place all proposals must be addressed.

JOHN JONES.
Executor estate of W. L. Mintzer.
feb12-7t,feb25-mar3,10,17

Chancery Foreclosure Sale.

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Minnesota.

The J. I. Case Plow Co., complainant, vs. Philander B. Nettleton, Julia B. Nettleton, C. C. Brown and Lane K. Stone, defendants.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, within and for the District of Minnesota, made in the above entitled cause at the December term thereof, A. D. 1883, and upon the 28th day of January, A. D. 1884, the undersigned, a Master in Chancery of said court, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 15th day of March A.D. 1884, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the front entrance to the United States Custom House, on Wabashaw street, in the city of St. Paul, in said district, (the place of holding said court) to satisfy the sum of two thousand three hundred fifty-two 76-100 dollars ($2,352 76-100), found due the complainant by the said decree, with interest and costs, the following described real estate, to-wit.: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Chippewa and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit.: A strip of land six (6) feet in width off of the north side of lot eleven (11), and all of lot twelve (12) in block "K" in Montevideo, according to the plat thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated St. Paul, Jan. 30, 1884.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,
Master in Chancery.
C. H. LEE, Solicitor for Complainant.
feb1-7w-fri

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Hoban, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Thomas Hoban, late of the county of Ramsey in said state, deceased, that the Judge of Probate of said county will hear examine and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in St. Paul, in said county, on the first Monday of the month of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., and that six months from the 24th day of January, 1884, have been limited and allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 24th day of January, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND,
Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hoban, deceased. jan25-fri-5w

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Hoban, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Mary Hoban, late of the county of Ramsey, in said state, deceased, that the judge of probate of said county will hear, examine and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in Saint Paul, in said county, on the first Monday of the month of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., and that six months from the 24th day of January, A. D. 1884, have been limited and allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 24th day of January, A. D. 1884.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND,
Administrator of the estate of Mary Hoban, deceased. jan25-fri-5w

Sheriff's Execution Sale,

State of Minnesota; County of Ramsey—ss.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District, in and for the county of Ramsey, in the state of Minnesota, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment entered in said court and docketed in said county on the fourth (4th) day of May, 1876, in an action, wherein John W. A. Griswold and Mark L. Potter were plaintiffs, and Samuel D. Lord, Reuben B. Galusha and John Grace, sheriff of Ramsey county, were defendants, in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendants for the sum of twenty-two dollars and ninety cents ($22.90.)

I, Henry O'Gorman, sheriff of said county of Ramsey, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the new court house, in the city of St. Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Friday, the eighth day of February, 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the following described real property situate, lying and being in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, that is to say: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26) of township twenty-nine (29) of range twenty-three (23), except so much thereof as lies on either side of the center line of the railroad of the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad company, now the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company.

Dated December 24th, 1883.

HENRY O'GORMAN,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
BIGELOW, FLANDRAU & SQUIRES, Attorneys for Jeremiah Leaming, assignee of said judgment.
dec27-thurs-7w

The above sale is hereby postponed to Friday, February 15, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.
Dated February 8, 1884.

HENRY O'GORMAN,
Sheriff of Ramsey County, Minn.

CITY NOTICE.

Notice for Judgment.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11, 1884.

I will make application to the District Court in and for the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, at the special term held Saturday, March 1, 1884, at the Court House, in St. Paul, Minnesota, for judgment against the several lots and real estate embraced in a warrant in my hands for the collection of unpaid assessments, with interest and costs thereon for the hereinafter named special assessments.

All in the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, and state of Minnesota, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard.

The owners and description of lots and real estate are as follows:

Assessment for partial grading of Pleasant Avenue, from Ramsey Street to South City Limits.

Whitacre, Brisbine & Mullen's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2, Leech's Addition of Outlots.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Am't of Assm't
R Whitacre, (Except Pleasant avenue)	11	$16 40
Pat Lev, (Except Pleasant avenue)	12	28 70
S D Lord, (N of Pleasant avenue)	13	4 10
Same, (N of Pleasant avenue)	14	8 20
R Whitacre, (S of Pleasant avenue)	13	8 20
Same, (S of Pleasant avenue)	14	4 10
M L Johns, (Except Pleasant avenue)	15	16 40
Same, (Except Pleasant avenue)	16	20 50
Julia New, (Except Pleasant avenue)	17	24 60
Michael Morn, (N of Pleasant avenue)	31	1 10
Same, (S of Pleasant avenue)	31	8 20
Wm Markoe, (Except Pleasant avenue)	71	24 60
Same, (Except Pleasant avenue)	72	16 40

Terrace Park Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
John Wagner	2	12	$36 90
Same	3	12	49 20
Jane B Hunter	4	12	49 20
Same	5	12	49 20
Same	6	12	49 20
J Monasch	8	12	49 20
Wm Carter	12	12	49 20
S A McFarland	14	12	49 20
Same	15	12	41 00
John W White	15	8	49 20
E C Johnstone	13	8	49 20
Same	12	8	49 20
Wm F Lindeman	9	8	49 20
L K Stone	8	8	49 20
R S Osgood	1	11	61 50
Same	2	11	49 20
John Strap	3	11	49 20
Thos B Marrett	7	11	49 20
J P Wright	9	11	49 20
Same	10	11	49 20
J K Martin	11	11	49 20
Same	12	11	41 00
Caroline Karger, N W ¼ of 1&2		9	65 60
J Andersou, N 50 ft of E ½	4	9	12 30
Wm F Lindeman	9	9	65 60

Wright's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
John Graff	1	2	$16 40
Frank Horeys	2	2	20 50
James Boshek	3	2	28 70
Thos J Armstrong, (E 60 ft of)	4	2	28 70
Thos Horack, (W 20 ft of)	4	2	12 30
Same, (E 13 ft of)	5	2	8 20
John Graff, (except E 13 ft)	5	2	41 00
Same	6	2	41 00
Same	7	2	45 10
Same	8	2	49 20
Same	9	2	49 20
Same	10	2	49 20
Same	11	2	49 20
Same	12	2	49 20

Highland Park Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
A K Barnum, et al	1	8	$45 90
Same	1	7	41 00
Same	2	7	32 80
Same	3	7	32 80
Same	4	7	32 80
Same	5	7	32 80
Same	6	7	32 80
Same	7	7	32 80
Same	8	7	32 80
Same	9	7	32 80
Same	10	7	32 80
Same	11	7	32 80
Same	1	1	172 20
Same	2	1	290 30
Same	1	5	62 30
Same	3	5	32 80
Same	4	5	32 80
Same	5	5	32 80
Same	6	5	32 80
Same	7	5	32 80
Same	8	5	22 80
Same	9	5	32 80
Same	10	5	32 80
Same	11	5	32 80
Same	12	5	32 80
Same	13	5	32 80
Same	14	5	32 80
Same	15	5	32 80
Same	16	5	49 20
Same	3	3	147 60
Same	4	3	164 00
Same		4	164 00

C. W. Griggs, et al. Undivided ⅙ of the following: Commencing on S line of SE ¼ of section 2, town 28, range 23, 630 74-100 ft W of SE corner thereof; thence W along said S line 400 ft; thence N 1,242⅓ ft; thence E 400 ft; thence S 1,242⅓ ft to beginning. (Except Pleasant avenue).....$13 53

Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
J Stinson, (N of Pleasant avenue) E ½ of	6	$32 80
Same, (S of Pleasant avenue and except S 80 ft) E ½ of	6	262 40

A. V. Brown's Subdivision of West half of Block 6, Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Am't of Assm't
Johanna Reis (except Pleasant avenue...15	15	32 80
W F Lindeman (north of Pleasant avenue)	7	8 20
N M. Weide (except Pleasant avenue)	17	8 20
E M Fairchild(except Pleasant avenue)	6	12 30
E M Fairchild (except Pleasant avenue)	5	32 80

Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's Addition.

Supposed owner and discription.	Block	Am't of Assm't
A Ramsey and C E Whiting (north of Pleasant avenue and except south 80 feet)	7	262 40
A Ramsey and E C Whiting(south of Pleasant avenue, and except south 80 feet)	7	98 40
J Stinson (north of Pleasant avenue) e ½ of	8	213 20
Same (south of Pleasant avenue)E ½ of	8	213 20

A. V. Brown's Subdivision of West Half of Block 8, Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's Addition.

Supposed owner and description	Lot	Am't of Ass'mt
J Mainzer(except Pleasant avenue)	16	8 20

Stinson, Brown and Ramsey's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Block.	Am't of Ass'mt
P P Wintermute (except N 90 feet and Pleasant avenue	38	102 50

Subdivision of Ayd's farm, being N 100 Acres of N W ¼ of Section 11, Town 28, Range 23.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Am't of Ass'mt.
P J Schmidz (N of Pleasant avenue)	3	$203 35
Same (S of Pleasant avenue)	3	65 60

Michel & Robertson's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
B Michel	11	1	$32 80
Same	12	1	32 80
Alb Gebele	1	2	32 80
B Michel	2	2	32 80
Same	3	2	32 80
Same	4	2	32 80
Same	5	2	32 80
Same	6	2	32 80
Same	7	2	32 80
Same	8	2	32 80
Same	10	8	
Same	11	8	102 50
Same	12	8	
Same	13	8	
Same	14	8	102 50
Same	15	8	
B. Michel & W. R. Marshall	1	4	53 30
Same	2	4	53 30
Same	3	4	53 30
Same	4	4	53 30
Same	5	4	53 30
B. Michel	1	7	53 30
Same	2	7	53 30
Same	3	7	53 30
Same	4	7	53 30
Same	5	7	53 30
Same	15	13	90 20
Same	16	13	
John Bargmann	17	13	90 20
Same	18	13	
Michael Eder(ex.Pleasn't av)	1	14	73 80
Same	2	14	
F. Michel (ex. Pleasant av.)	24	14	73 80
Same	23	14	

H. M. Rice, E 8 rods of W 32 rods of N 32 rods of NW¼ of SW¼ of sec 11, town 28, range 23, (except Pleasant avenue and Randolph street).....$408 00

H M Rice, S 68 rods of N 100 rods of W 32 rods of SW ¼ of section 11, town 28, range 23, (Except Pleasant avenue)...$928 00

R B Rankins, et al., Part E'ly of Pleasant avenue, of N ½ of S ½ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of section 11, town 28, range 23.... 300 00

Same, Part W'ly of Pleasant avenue of N ½ of S ½ of SW ¼ of SW ¼ of section 11, town 28, range 23..... 300 00

All in the city of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, state of Minnesota, GEO. W. REIS, City Treasurer.
43-46

CITY NOTICE.

Notice for Judgment.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11, 1884.

I will make application to the District Court in and for the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, at a special term held Saturday, March 1, 1884, at the Court House in St. Paul, Minnesota, for judgments against the several lots and real estate embraced in a warrant in my hands for the collection of unpaid assessments, with interest and costs thereon for the hereinafter named special assessments.

All in the City of St. Paul, county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard.

The owners and description of real estate are as follows:

Assessment for grading alley in block 30, Rice & Irvine's Addition, between Elm and Sherman streets.

Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't. of Assm't.
M J Rogers,(except SE 8 ft) SW½	2	30	$15 00
Same, (except SE 8 ft)	3	30	30 00
Alex Ramsey, (except SE 8 ft)	6	30	19 00
A R Wood & W H Glenny, (except SE 8 ft)	11	30	30 00
Same, (except SE 8 ft)	12	30	20 00

All in the City of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota.
43-46. GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CITY NOTICE

NOTICE FOR JUDGMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb 11, 1884.

I will make application to the District Court in and for the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, at the special term held Saturday, March 1, 1884, at the Court House, in St. Paul, Minnesota, for judgments against the several lots and real estate embraced in a warrant in my hands for the collection of unpaid assessments, with interest and costs thereon for the hereinafter named special assessments.

All in the City of St. Paul, county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard.

The owners and description of lots and real estate are as follows:

Assessment for Grading View street, from Randolph street to Seventh street.

Clarke's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm'nt
D C Robert	40	6	
Same	39	6	$237 00
Same	38	6	
E M Van Duzen	1	7	
Same	2	7	$237 00
Same	3	7	
Thomas Peters	40	7	20 00
Same	39	7	79 00
Same	38	7	79 00
J W Cline	6	5	237 00

All in the City of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, State of Missesota.
43-46 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CITY NOTICE.

Notice for Judgment.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11, 1884.

I will make application to the District Court, in and for the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, at the special term held Saturday, March 1, 1884, at the Court House, in St. Paul, Minnesota, for judgments against the several lots and real estate embraced in a warrant in my hands for the collection of unpaid assessments, with interest and costs thereon for the hereinafter named special assessments.

All in the City of St. Paul, county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard.

The owners and description of real estate are as follows:

Assessment for Grading Cedar street from Twelfth street to Bluff street.

Bazille's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Assm't.
John Wagner	1	2	$180 00
Colored Baptist Church	3	2 bal	119 00
S R Simonton, (S of Thirteenth street)		"B"	30 00
Same, (N of Thirteenth street)		"B"	90 00
E M Van Duzzee, S 50 ft of N 93 5-6 ft of		"D"	151 50

Litchfield's Subdivision of block 1, Medill's Addition.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Am't of Assm't.
Samuel Wisnom	20	$120 00

U L Lamprey. That piece of land bounded N'ly by Bluff street, E'ly by a line drawn at right angles with Bluff street S'ly from the point where a line 10 ft W'ly of and parallel with the E line of lot 9, block 3, Lambert & Co's addition to St. Paul, if produced S'ly would intersect said Bluff street, S'ly by a line 150 ft N'ly of and parallel with Fourteenth street in Medill's addition to St. Paul, W'ly by Cedar street.....$490 00

All in the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, State of Minnesota.
43-46 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mount Saint Joseph's ACADEMY

For the Education of Young Ladies

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Parents desirous of placing their daughters in a first class school, will do well to investigate the claims of tnis institution. To the present building, which is both spacious and beautiful, a large addition is being erected, which will contain music, exhibition and recreation halls. The course of studies in the different departments is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a finished education. The musical department comprises a thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice. Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in painting; general instructions in drawing are given in class-rooms. For particular apply to SISTER SUPERIOR. 3544