

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A TRAGIC EVENT.

A Father's Despair and Self-Inflicted Death. His Son's Final Rescue, Too Late to Save His Parent.

The graphic occurrence that is described below is one of the most remarkable episodes in the domestic history of America. It is absolute truth which can readily be verified.

The inhabitants of the pleasant town of Cortland, N. Y., were shocked and grieved by the announcement that Mr. Clinton Rindge, one of their most prominent citizens, had committed suicide. The news spread rapidly and aroused the entire neighborhood where Mr. Rindge was so well and so favorably known. At first it seemed impossible that any one so quiet and amiable could do so rash a deed, and the inquiry was heard on every side as to the cause. The facts as developed on investigation proved to be as follows:

Mr. Rindge was domestic in his tastes and took the greatest enjoyment in the society of his children and in their development. And indeed he had good reason to be proud for they gave promise of long lives of success and usefulness. But an evil day came. His youngest son, William, began to show signs of an early decay. He felt unusually tired each day, and would sometimes sleep an entire afternoon if permitted to do so. His head pained him, not acutely, but with a dull, heavy feeling. There was a striking similarity at the pit of his stomach. He lost all relish for food and much of his interest for things about him. He tried manfully to overcome these feelings, but they seemed stronger than his will. He began to lose flesh rapidly, and to become emaciated. He consulted physicians as to the cause of his son's illness, but they were unable to explain. Finally severe sores broke out on his arms and he was taken to Buffalo where a painful operation was performed resulting in the loss of much blood, but affording little relief. The young man returned home and a council of physicians was called. After an exhaustive examination they declared there was no hope of final recovery, and that he must die within a very few days. To describe the agony which this announcement caused the father would be impossible. His mind failed to grasp its full meaning at first, then finally seemed to comprehend it, but the load was too great. In an agony of frenzy he seized a knife and attempted to slay himself. He was rescued by his friends, and the doctor's death rattle then came. At that time William Rindge was too weak to know what was transpiring. His face had turned black, his breath ceased entirely at times, and his friends believed that he had died. He believed that the fiend Brigid, the death of the kidneys, from which he was suffering, could not be removed. In this supreme moment William's sister came forward and declared she would make a final attempt to save her father. The doctors intervened, assuring her it was useless, and that she would only hasten the end by the means she proposed to employ. But she was firm, and putting all back, approached her brother's side and administered a remedy which she fortunately had on hand. Within an hour she seemed to have passed away, and before the day was over he showed signs of decided improvement. These favorable signs continued, and to-day William Rindge is well, having been virtually raised from the dead through the marvelous power of Williams' Pink Pills, can be readily verified by any citizen of Cortland.

Any one who reflects upon the facts above described must have a feeling of sadness. The father, dead by his own hand, supposing his son's recovery to be impossible, the son who was saved by the timely intervention of his father and the agonized relatives with a memory of sadness to forever darken their lives. Had Clinton Rindge known that his son could recover he would to-day be alive and happy, but the facts which turned his brain and caused his death would have been as any one would accept as true. However sad this case may be, the truth remains that thousands of people are at this moment in as great actual peril as William Rindge and in as great danger of causing their own deaths as he. Liver and kidney diseases are becoming the most common and most dangerous of any or all modern complaints. They are the most detected in their beginnings (and horrible in their final stages). They are far more deceptive than consumption, and can rarely be detected by any skillful physician unless a microscopic analysis be resorted to, and few doctors understand how to do this. Their slightest approach, or possibility of approach should strike terror to the one who is threatened with death by their friends. These diseases have no distinct symptoms, but come in the form of lassitude, loss of appetite, aching muscles and joints, dull headaches, pains in the back, stomach and chest, sour stomach, recurring signs of cold, irregular pulsation of the heart, and frequent dizziness. If neglected, these symptoms are certain to run into chronic kidney and liver, or Bright's disease, from which there is sure to be a great amount of agony and only one means of escape, which is by the use of Williams' Pink Pills. The importance of taking this great remedy upon the slightest appearance of any of the above symptoms cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all readers who desire to escape death and pain and prolong life with all its pleasures and blessings.

ROCHESTER.

Basket festival at the Presbyterian church Friday evening April 10.

Thomas Brown was brought before Justice Benjamin yesterday, and fined \$5 and costs for disorderly conduct.

The Independent Hose company disbanded Tuesday evening.

Home Commandery No. 5, Knights Templars will hold Easter services next Sunday at Calvary church 4 p. m.

Grain quotations are as follows: Wheat—No. 1, 77c; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 73c; Oats—29c; Barley—No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 38c; Clover—\$5.00. Flax \$1.10. Roads are bad, and receipts are consequently light.

SHAKOPEE.

Peter Frost has been elected assessor by the council.

The Merchants and Farmers National are getting their currency in circulation.

James McAlle, Esq., will plead the city cases during the present year.

It is evident that a congressional convention will be held soon.

The river has a marked downward tendency, and the road north of the bridge is free of water.

The editor of the Argus must be getting rich, his sanctum floor is adorned with a new Brussels.

The city council has ordered the purchase of women's truncheons, horse expanders and spanners for the department.

The triangle fire alarm has been finished and is ready to be mounted. Its efficiency cannot be tested until so mounted.

The council have decided to build three additional fire stations for the present, one to be located in each ward.

Taxes are coming in very slowly, and it is feared that the delinquent list will be unusually large.

The liquor license will remain at its old figure. But \$100 is a pretty stiff license for Shakopee, and it compares favorably with Stillwater and St. Paul at \$500.

FOR SALE.

Several fine situated lots in West Mankato. Inquire of J. G. SIMMONS or Geo. A. Clarke.

Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arrived, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow; Main, Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Arrived, Lord Gough, Liverpool.

HALLFAX, N. S., April 10.—Arrived, Lord Gough, Liverpool.

LONDON, April 10.—Arrived, Lord Gough, Liverpool; Bolivia, New York; Australian, Portland; Edwards and Discoverer, New Orleans.

Immigrants.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The steamer Texas sailed yesterday for Portland, via Halifax, with 673 emigrants for Canada, sent out by London Samartian society. The Samaria will take 500 emigrants.

Base Ball.

Baltimore—Providence, 13; Baltimore 4. Philadelphia—Philadelphia 7; Athletics 1. Washington—Washington 6, Detroit 0.

A STORMY CONGRESS.

Both Houses Have a Very Lively Time, With Much Sparring and Chaffing.

The Naval Appropriation Bill Supplies the Material for Discussion in the Senate.

The Representatives Calling Each Other Treasury Raiders, Log Rollers, and Other Choice Names.

Much Time Wasted, and the Speaker Weary With Hopping Them to Order.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It was agreed when the senate adjourns to-day it will till Monday next.

The chair held to the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury urging the necessity for a new revenue cruiser for Alaska waters, and recommending an appropriation of \$175,000 for the purpose. Senator Miller, of California, presented a memorial a joint resolution of the legislature of California urging the adoption by congress of the bill introduced by Sumner relating to the postal telegraph. Reports made from committees by Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, favorably, the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

By Senator Miller, California, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the original amendment to the consular and diplomatic code, to take the place of the bill referred to that committee intended to provide for the appointment of a special commissioner to visit the principal South American countries for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of our trade in that direction.

Senator Wilson, from the committee on postoffice and post roads, reported an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, to take the place of the bill referred to that committee intended to provide for the settlement of postmasters' salaries, under the act of March 3, 1853.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Platt, (by request), for the better protection in their rights of property, and to punish the infringement of patents. By Senator Vest, to protect the employees of a railroad engaged in interstate commerce.

Senator Hill introduced a bill to declare forfeited the lands granted the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad company. Hill requested the bill to lay on the table for a few days, and he wished to make some remarks on it before referring it to the committee.

The senate resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Beck, in the course of the debate, said the United States could not send a war steamer to California without being dependent on foreign nations for a coaling vessel. On reading the amending clause, appropriating \$400,000 to complete the ordinance outfit of three new cruisers and one dispatch boat, Beck moved to amend the amendment by making the amount \$500,000. He did this, he said, after lately hearing the statement of Commodore Sicard, that the increased amount will be necessary. Beck's amendment and the committee amendment were agreed to.

On reaching the amendment of the committee, that provides for the construction of new steel cruisers, a bill for the construction of which the senate passed some weeks ago, Senator Beck raised a point, that the amendment, as he supposed, was new legislation, and not in order.

The chair ruled that it was in order. Senator Bayard was of the belief that the preclusion was in order, but he could not bring his mind to agree, it was proper for the committee to appropriate, to include in the appropriation bill the resolution which would increase the number of ships in the navy or of the regiments of the army.

Senator McPherson said he did not care what the rules of senate said about the matter. The fact was the house had not yet concluded action on the bill providing for these cruisers, which had already been passed by the senate. It was a discourtesy and indignity to that body to engraft the provisions of that bill into the appropriation bill, and McPherson had no doubt it would be so considered by the house. Then in case the two houses did not come to agreement, it again would be charged that the Democrats were trying to starve the government. He did not wish any money applied to duplicating ships now under contract until it appears whether they are a success.

Senator Beck stated he made the point of order because he knew the rules of the senate had been strict about those matters. According to the ruling of the chair he could build ten cruisers by an amendment to the appropriation bill, as easily as we could build seven. We might as well put into the bill the further provision, that John Roach should be the builder, because he would get the building. That would be in order, he supposed. The general welfare clause would cover the provision, and then Roach would contribute \$10,000 to the campaign fund. Beck also objected to duplicating ships at present in course of construction until their working qualities were tested. At any rate these were not war ships proper, but were commerce destroyers, whose duty it might become, in case of foreign war, to destroy American commerce, since its commerce was carried in English vessels.

Senator Jones, Florida, said, when the president informed the senate that the interests of the people of the United States required something should be done towards putting the navy in a condition befitting the dignity and greatness of the nation, he, Jones, was not going to refuse to listen to him on the ground that the president was a Republican. How could the government be maintained by such a course? If the officers did not do their duty let them be impeached and turned out of power. But above all things let not the interests of the republic be harmed. Pending debate on the amount provided for the construction of ten cruisers, the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened it adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The house met at 11 o'clock in continuation of Tuesday's session. Mr. Eaton, from the committee on laws relating to the election of president and vice president reported back the senate bill on that subject with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the house calendar.

The following is the amendment:

Section 1. That the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in December next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the electors in each state to send a list of the names of the electors of such state to the duly ascertained according to the law of the state, to have been chosen to be made and certified and to be delivered as soon as may be after such determination shall be had to the electors. It was increased by hours of laughter when Alken innocently suggested this was an Indiana bill, and sarcastically inquired whether Holman could not find some objection to it.

Mr. Holman smilingly replied that this was an unusually meritorious measure, which was in each case on the afternoon of that day in joint convention, and president of senate shall be the presiding officer at said joint convention. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the senate, and two on the part of the house, to whom shall be handed as they are opened by the president of the senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of states, beginning with the state of Alabama.

And said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the joint convention, shall make a list of votes as they appear from said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted by the tellers, the result shall be delivered to the presiding officer of the joint convention, who shall thereupon announce the state vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected president and vice president of the United States, and the names, with the list of votes, shall be entered on the journals of the senate and the house of representatives. And the presiding officer of the joint convention shall, as soon as may be, notify the said persons of their election and of the time and place for their meeting, and if on the call of the state no vote thereof shall be counted and added to list of states whose votes are determined, but in case of objection having been made as hereinafter provided, then the returns shall be laid aside to be proceeded with in the same manner as hereinafter provided for, in the case of a doublet vote of a state from a state. All the objections to the counting of the vote of any state, shall be made at the meeting of the joint convention before called in said states, and said objection to be placed in the hands of the presiding officer of said joint convention, who shall present the same on the call of the state. If more than one return or paper purporting to be returns from the same state, shall have been received by the president of the senate, then and in that case the presiding officer of the joint convention shall submit the list of votes already ascertained, and to which the proper return or paper purporting to be returns from the same state, shall be added, and the joint convention shall then proceed to vote per capita, commencing with the state of Alabama, and the votes shall be counted and added to the list of votes already ascertained, or which the majority of the joint convention shall determine to be contained in the proper and legal return.

Section 4. of the substitute, provides that the joint convention shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral vote is completed and the result thereof ascertained. Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution directing the postmaster general to investigate and apply the most effective means for the protection of the mail or postal cars from fire. Referred.

Mr. Mills from the committee on ways and means reported a bill, amending the statutes in reference to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Placed on the house calendar.

The senate bill was passed, further to suspend the operation of section 5574 of the revised statutes in relation to Guano Island. Then the contest over public building measures was resumed. Stockholder moving to go into committee for the consideration of the measure. Owing to the early hour of meeting, there was no quorum in the house and that point was raised by Mr. Warner, whereupon Mr. Belford emphatically demanded a call of the house and served a notice upon Mr. Warner, that as the fight had begun it would be continued.

During the progress of the roll call which Belford declared would show if cowards were present or not, many members came in and at its conclusion twenty-two representatives answering their names, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with. A few minutes before 12, Mr. Warner moved to adjourn, but this being voted down, the legislative day, (Wednesday) was continued. After a short skirmish the contest over the log rolling measure was resumed. The speaker, Mr. Jones, was asked whether he had voted in the forty-seventh congress against the bills for the erection of public buildings at Louisville and Frankfort, and when had this conversation occurred?

Mr. Thompson replied that these bills had been meritorious, and had not been passed by the forty-sixth congress he had objected to every public building measure, and not one had been passed. Could the gentleman from Colorado point to one act in his own history where he had ever protected the people from plunder at the hands of everybody. There had never been a hand organized by any ring to get money out of the treasury in which the gentleman had not been found leading the vanguard in the attack.

After further debate the bill was laid aside favorably. Mr. Hopkins set forth the facts and spoke in support of the next bill, increasing to \$1,500,000 the limit of the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Pittsburgh. Mr. Willis moved to amend the bill by increasing the appropriation of the Louisville building to the same amount. In the course of his argument in favor of the amendment he compared the public buildings in the various cities of the union, and deduced from the comparison the conclusion that if Louisville had a building commensurate with her relative importance it would cost \$1,200,000. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order, and the bill was laid aside favorably. The new bill was one for the erection of a building at Chattanooga, Tenn., the ultimate cost to be \$100,000.

Mr. DeBrell spoke in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Young said the Democratic majority had not been here, not to cut down the necessary appropriations, but to reduce tariff burdens upon the people. He would ask the gentleman from Ohio, Warner, whether, on Monday last, he did not vote for the proposition, whether it was to let \$70,000,000 to the distillers, than to appropriate \$4,000,000 for public buildings. He would ask the gentleman from Ohio, Warner, whether, on Monday last, he did not vote for the proposition, which his colleague, Hurd, had declared it would take \$60,000,000 out of the pockets of the laboring men.

Mr. Warner—"I did not believe with my colleague." Mr. Young—"The majority of your party did."

The bill was laid aside favorably. Throughout the day there was a great deal of noise upon the floor, despite the numerous remonstrances of the chairman, accompanied by vigorous rapping of the gavel. Much time was expended in discussing points of order, which were finally decided by the chair in such a clear manner as to call forth a public compliment from Mr. Wilson, in the members of the committee were in the best of humor, and, although the opposition at times made use of pretty severe language, there was no bad blood exhibited until the bill for the erection of a building at Augusta, Maine, at an ultimate cost of \$150,000, was reached, when Messrs. Milliken and Storm indulged in a warm colloquy.

Mr. Milliken was proceeding to present the claims of Augusta and the necessity for a building, when Mr. Storm interrupted with the question, whether Milliken intended to vote for every public building on the calendar?

Mr. Milliken replied, he would vote for all which he thought proper, and when Mr. Storm insisted upon a more categorical answer he politely intimated it was none of his business.

From this answer, Mr. Storm concluded, and stated his conclusion, that this was a cut and dried matter, and that Mr. Milliken would not dare strike at a bill for fear he would be struck back.

Mr. Milliken, in reply, if an unjust bill came up he would strike it out.

Mr. Storm then denounced the log rolling policy, which was influencing the house, and Mr. Milliken suggested that gentlemen who talked so much about log rolling must have had some experience of it himself. The country would not be deceived by such talk. The controversy continued some time, when the debate closed by limitation. The bill having been laid aside favorably, it, together with those previously considered, was reported to the house. Without further action the house adjourned.

A SICKENING STORY.

A Brutal Step-Father Accomplishes the Ruin of His Daughter.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CINCINNATI, April 10.—A horrible case of seduction has been brought to light in the little city of Dayton, Ky. It is very revolting in its nature from the fact that the victim is a fourteen-year-old girl, and the perpetrator of the crime is the child's step-father. The man's name is Fred Meader, a tailor by occupation, who resides on Fairview avenue, near the dividing line between Dayton and Bellevue. There has been talk of the matter some time in the little city, and a few days ago Mayor Amstutz went to investigate the case. He found Meader at home, and the mayor immediately unfolded to him the story that was in general circulation. Meader immediately commenced crying and said that the story was too true, that one night he came home in a blind state of intoxication and committed the deed.

He inquired whether there was a penalty for the crime and said, he was willing to do anything to right the terrible wrong he had committed. The mother of the child says that she noticed something was wrong with her daughter before the late deed, but did not think that it was this kind of a case. She said that after the deed had subsided she took her daughter to take one day and asked her in regard to her condition. The child at once acknowledged that her father had accomplished her ruin. The mother is nearly frantic with grief over the sad downfall of her daughter, but has as yet taken no steps to punish her brutal husband. When it became generally known that the father was the cause of the girl's condition a number of citizens organized a few nights ago for the purpose of lynching him. The mayor hearing of it visited the mob and demanded that they stop the city to disperse, saying that if they did he would be necessarily compelled to call on the citizens for the purpose of protecting the culprit from being hung. Meader alleges that the night he committed the deed he made a mistake and got in the wrong bed. The child will become a mother instead of two months.

The first congressional district, Indiana, elected delegates to Chicago unpledged, while the fourth district sent delegates favorable to Harrison.

Vital Questions!

Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.?"

"And they will tell you: 'Warranted Mandrake or Dandelion.'"

Hence, when these remedies are combined little others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is:

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II. "Patients 'Almost dead or nearly dying' For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured."

Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas! Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases from Nature is healed by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Money Loaned on furniture, pianos, in residence without removal. E. F. Peters, 283 Sibley street, opposite Union depot.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND



The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER. There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia. Has been used for years in a million homes. Its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers of Eagle Brand, Dr. Price's Special Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Kidney Pills. WE MAKE NO SECOND CLASS GOODS.

PAPILLON COUGH CURE

Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but is a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste, that relieves and cures the most distressing coughs, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh.

PAPILLON LOOD CURE.

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys, this medicine is an absolute cure. Especially for Sick Headache, Constipation and Female Weakness. It does not nauseate or irritate the stomach.

PAPILLON CATARRH CURE.

A marvellous means of curing Nasal Catarrh, by Instillation. Ordinary Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Hay Fever, yield almost instantly to this sovereign remedy. It does not irritate the nostrils.

PAPILLON SKIN CURE.

Pimples, Itchiness, Itches, Scurf and Roughness, vanish as if by magic; while old enduring skin diseases, which have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted, this remedy will successfully eradicate them.

PAPILLON MIG. CO. CHICAGO.

For Sale by Ed. H. Biggs, McMaster & Gietz, F. & E. Zimmerman, A. F. Wilkes, Clark & Frost.

PILES! PILES!

A sure cure for Bleed, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the most chronic cases of 25 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumor, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a purgative, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, Itching of the private parts, and for itching skin. For sale by all druggists, and mailed on receipt of price, \$1. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. It is a powerful and safe remedy for all cases of impotency, and restores them to healthy action. It does not contain any poisonous or dangerous ingredients. It is the ONE specific for all cases of impotency. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

400 Acres between the two cities; 200 lots in Ansbach & Hand's addition; 50 lots in Finch's addition; Lots in various parts of the city. H. M. Rice, Mannheim block. 93-123

FOR SALE—One six-room cottage house, built by a carpenter for his own use; cost \$1,200; newly painted and papered; very nice; has as good a location as any in the city. Inquire of E. L. Lyle, 41 Jackson street. 101-104

FOR SALE—One three-room cottage house, built by a carpenter for his own use; cost \$1,200; newly painted and papered; very nice; has as good a location as any in the city. Inquire of E. L. Lyle, 41 Jackson street. 101-104

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