MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

The Minneapolis office of the DAILY GLOBE has been removed to 213 Hennepin avenue, S. J. Clark, business manager of the department.

The Daily Globe

can be found on sale every morning at the following news stands:

The West Hotel, the Union Depot, Nicollet House news stand, St. James Hotel news stand, J. W. Ayers, South Third street between Nicollet and Hennepins avenue, W. E. Gerrish, 601 South Washington avenue, W. H. Stickney, 517 Cedar avenue, Geo. A. Morse, 206 Central avenue, E. A. Taylor, 226 Hennepin avenue, C. R. Murphy, 206 Hennepin avenue, H. Hoeffner, 1221 Washington avenue north, and Hedderly & Co., 55 Central avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The new city market will cost $200,000.

Company I will have a full dress inspection next Wednesday evening.

A new school will be opened in the old town hall building on Luke street this morning.

The old Eighth Minnesota volunteers will hold its annual reunion in Minneapolis December 8.

Only two building permits were issued yesterday and they were to B. Erickson and Smith & Sons.

As the time draws near the interest manifested in the formal opening of the magnificent West hotel increases.

Although the front of Haberbier's cafe is somewhat disfigured, John is still in the ring, and pleases his patrons.

Twelve car loads of the articles to be placed on exhibition will be loaded on Monday under the direction of the state commission.

Mary Wachtler, a domestic employed by Jacob Borge, fell down the elevator shaft in the Merchants block, a distance of thirty eight feet, and sustained serious injuries.

Capt. McCaney, of the East side station, found in the suburbs the team which was stolen by the burglars who cracked a safe on Tuesday evening at Wyoming, a small town near White Bear, at which time $150 were taken.

The boys in the *Tribune* editorial rooms are still on the anxious seat. No one knows whether he is wanted by the new management or not, but it is pretty generally understood that the changes which will be made will be many.

John Lerare stole a pair of stoga boots from Isaac Hime's store window, but he came to grief soon after. He was committed to the confines of the county bastile for twenty days, and the boots were returned to the owner by the court.

Architect Buffington is superintending the construction of a beautiful and costly pavilion for the exhibition of the Pillsbury brands of flour at New Orleans. It is of solid cherry, 20x20 feet square, and about twenty-five feet in height, with a Japanese roof.

The Head Millers association will hold a special meeting on Saturday night for the purpose of taking action relative to erecting a monument in memory of the millers who lost their lives in the great mill disaster. Mill proprietors will be in attendance and act with the millers.

The Minneapolis Woman Suffrage association will meet Saturday of this week at the New Jerusalem church, corner of Fifth avenue south and Ninth street, at 3 p. m. "A Land of Broken Promises," is the subject of the paper to be read. Members should be prompt in attendance and bring friends with them.

Fred Miller, Chas. Free and Ole Habelson yesterday morning were driving down Washington avenue in a reckless manner, and ran over W. B. Robinson, a carpenter who resides at No. 418 Central avenue. Mr. Robinson was pretty badly injured, and was removed to his home by friends. The three boys were promptly arrested, and Fred Miller who held the reins, paid a fine in $7.50, while in the cases of the other two sentences were suspended.

The Minneapolis Bar association library, rooms 90 and 91, Academy of Music block, received yesterday the following new law books: Wood on Insurance; Harrigan and Thompson on Cases of Self-Defence; Pomeroy's Municipal Law; Illinois Reports, Vol. 108; Georgia Reports, Vol. 70; Morrison's Mining Reports, Vol. 5; Nebraska Reports, Vol. 15; Lowell on Transfer of Stock; New Jersey Equity Reports, Vol. 48.

August Sabotka and Mary Pajmann, Fred Saunders and Susan Ebert, Abel Manson and Lena Torvik, W. F. Polhamas and Francis H. Baker, Andrew Obery and Gurta Johnson, S. T. Bowman and Alice M. Stanchfield, Andrew W. Fried and Alma H. Lagerquist, Sevan Harselbeg and Bena Anderson, Christ Molde and Christina Westgrovid, Wm. Lammerson and Eva Kiesmer, C. J. F. Falin and Amanda R. Hansen, Alonzo F. Rand and Anna L. Casey, H. E. Gurcken and Sybria Matteson, Dan Grady and Mamie Murphy yesterday obtained marriage licenses.

The ladies of the Second Universalist church of the East Side, held a paper dress skating carnival at the University roller rink on Wednesday evening. There were fully 600 ladies participated, and it was a handsome spectacle. The ingenuity of the ladies was taxed in devising tasty and attractive paper wardrobes. The prize for the handsomest dress was awarded Miss May Todd, while the prize to the finest and most graceful skater was carried off by Mrs. Curtiss. The latter was decided by votes at five cents each, and the net sum raised in this manner was $25.

THE COURTS.

District Court

NEW CASES.

John W. Schuneman vs. Jennie M. Schuneman; action for divorce.

DECISION FILED.

James L. Monroe vs. Wm. H. Thomas; demurrer sustained as to first cause and overuled as to last cause; plaintiff given leave to file amended complaint.

A. C. Bausman vs. P. M. Woodman; demurrer overruled.

J. F. Hoke & Co. vs. D. L. Shockey & Co.; judgment for defendant.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Koon.]

Belle Redner vs. the city of Minneapolis et al: tried and given to jury.

Merriman, Barrows & Co. vs. W. T. Bowen; jury trial waived and case set for court hearing Nov. 15.

Michael Engleman et al. vs. John J. Crilly; jury trial waived and defendent not appearing judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Wm. B. Hartly vs. Jas. Huntington & Sons; jury trial waived.

Seely C. Gregory vs. Wm. Grotjan; on trial.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Young.]

Eliana Torgenson vs. Torger Torgerson; on trial.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Ueland.]

Estate of John P. H. Chase; inventory filed and allowed; order for creditors to present claims made.

Estate of Edward Hogan; petition for letters; hearing Dec. 8.

Estate of Fannie A. Wakefield; same.

Estate of Sarah A. Miller; letters issued to Joseph F. Miller; order limiting time and appointing appraiser made.

In the guardianship of Shallbetter minors; petition to sell land filed; hearing Dec. 29.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Bailey.]

Daniel Bailey, drunkenness; paid a fine in $5.50.

John McDonald and Nellie Cooley, drunkenness; committed ten days each.

John McLean, drunkenness; sentence suspended.

I. C. Laren, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in $7.50.

J. Alden, disorderly conduct; continued until to-day.

Fred Miller, reckless driving; paid a fine in $7.50.

Chas. Free and Ole Hubleson; reckless driving; sentences suspended.

William Scott and John Lewis, vagrancy; sentences suspended.

Albert Harsen, drunkenness; paid a fine in $5.50.

John Levare, larceny of a pair of boots; committed twenty days.

DISTRICT COURT NOTES.

The Criminal Cases Disposed of—Bench Warrants Issued for Delinquent Witnesses.

CRIMINAL CASES.

[Before Judge Lochren.]

State vs. Thos. O'Neil; indicted for robbing Ruben Estes of a watch and a small sum of money; verdict, not guilty, and defendant discharged.

Four cases against J. Henry for selling liquor without a license at Minnehaha falls, were dismissed on motion of the county attorney, defendant paying all costs and having given evidence of abandoning the business.

State vs. Thos Ryan and Thos. Collins, for larceny of a number of pocket knives from the store of Jas. A. Bixby. After some evidence had been taken the defendants changed their plea of not guilty to guilty, and were sentenced to the reform school.

State vs. W. M. Richardson convicted for stealing a horse, buggy and harness from Wilson & Strickland's livery stable August 12. There was no evidence to show that the prisoner had tried to sell the property and he was found not guilty.

State vs. Chas. Harris for burglarizing Whitcomb's drug store, 1,501, Hennepin avenue, last July. Officer Laughlin, who is dead, was the principal witness, and in the absence of sufficient testemony the judge nolled the case.

State vs. Horatia L. Pond indicted for obtaining money under false pretences from Annie St. Claire, the notorious. Defendant is a railroad man and July 1, borrowed $12 from Annie, giving a bogus $100 check on the bank of Minneapolis as security. After the examination of two witnesses the state rested and a motion to dismiss the case by the defendent was granted.

NOTES.

The divorce suit of Eliana Torgerson vs. Torger Torgerson occupied the attention of Judge Young yesterday. The parties were married in October, 1876, and have three children. The plaintiff alleges cruelty, negligence and violence, asking for divorce, custody of children and alimony. The case was submitted.

The case of Belle Redner vs. the city and Margaret O. Hamilton for $3,000 damages occupied the greater part of yesterday before Judge Koon. The defendant alleges that May 26, 1883, when she was passing in front of lot 6, block 16, Harman's addition, on South Eleventh street, her right foot slipped into a hole in the sidewalk, causing her to fall and receive severe and permanent injuries. The case was tried and given to the jury.

Judge Lochren yesterday became tired of having the work of the district court delayed by delinquent witnesses, and ordered bench warrants issued for Chief West, Jas. A. Bixby, H. H. Byron, Wm. Duncan, and Ed F. Andrews, who were wanted as witnesses in the case of the State vs. Ryan and Collins. Mr. Bixby, the principal witness, was fined $5, the others $2 each.

MINNEAPOLIS PERSONALS.

Capt. E. C. Babb returned from Dakota yesterday.

Hon. Loren Fletcher and family are back from the east.

Webster Goss, formerly an attorney of this city but now a member of the legal firm of Fuller & Goss, New Richmond, Wis., is spending a short vacation in this city.

Frank Sherer, of the Pavillion, has gone to Cincinnati to engage a Vienna lady orchestra for that well known place of amusement. "Music hath charms," etc., and when combined with female lovliness will be sure to prove irresistable.

Prof. Birdsall's new music lesson card packet contains ten cards representing as many scales on the piano from "C" up, and gives a reason for the use of black keys. Every beginner on the organ or piano should have one. Price, $1, post paid. No. 22 Washington avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. 287-1mo

Death of Nelson's Mistress.

As the winter of 1814 drew on Lady Hamilton was sometimes in absolute want. She had for sometime been threatened with dropsy, and the disease now declared itself, rendering her incapable of any exertion. An English lady named Hunter was just then living at Calais. She was in the habit of ordering a little coarse meat daily at a butcher's for a favorite dog. The English interpreter, a certain M. de Rhelms, finding her thus engaged made the following appeal in Lady Hamilton's behalf: "Ah! madame, I know you to be good to the English; there is a lady here that would be glad of the worst bit of meat that you provide for your dog." Mrs. Hunter after this supplied the sick woman with many comforts, not allowing her to know whence it came. Lady Hamilton for long fancied that she was indebted for them to M. de Rhelms, but, hearing who had sent them, she expressed a wish to see her benefactress and thank her. Mrs. Hunter accordingly visited her, and found her very ill, and growing feebler every day. The still beautiful Emma Hamilton was, in truth, approaching that goal whence there is no returning. On the 15th of January, 1815, she passed away. Her coffin was a plain deal box, with no inscription; over it was drawn a substitute for a pall, made by Mrs. Hunter "out of a black silk petticoat stitched on a white curtain." At Mrs. Hunter's request (there being no English Protestant clergyman in Calais), a half-pay officer of dragoons read the burial service over her grave. The place of burial was a piece of ground outside the fortifications, which had once been a garden attached to a house inhabited by the bigamist Duchess of Kingston. It had been consecrated and was used as a public cemetery for some time afterward. It has since been converted into a timber yard, and no traces of its graves remain. That Lady Hamilton should have ended her days thus, is regarded by some with indifference, as being only what she deserved; by others with a feeling akin to indignation. Lord Brougham was of opinion that it would have been an "insult to the country" had the ministers allowed her to share in the rewards given to Nelson's relations. There are many, though less stern in their judgments, who regret that England, while exhibiting a pompous and profuse gratitude to the departed hero, should have left his last solemn request unheeded.—*Temple Bar.*

Recognition at Sea.

In view of the many first class lines now crossing the Atlantic, the question that at first suggests itself upon seeing a steamer in the distance is: To what line does she belong? Is she an Inman, Guion, White Star, or Allan boat, or is she a Cunarder! To the uninitiated all steamers look alike at sea, and it is frequently a puzzle to the passengers to understand how the officers can tell so readily on being asked—even if the strange steamer be passed at night—to what line she belongs.

Each line has a distinctive "funnel mark" by which its steamers can be told by day, and a distinctive kind of firework signal by which they can be known by night. When you see a steamer whose funnel is two-thirds red, with a white band and a black top, you may know that she is an "Allan liner." If at night she sends up blue, white and red rockets in succession, she belongs to the same line.

An "American" line steamer will have a funnel the lower part of which is red, with a white keystone painted on it; above these will be a narrow white band, with a black top. The night signal is first a red light, followed by a Roman candle throwing six red balls, and then another red light.

If a steamer's funnel is buff with a black top, she is a "White Star" boat, and her night signal will be a green light and a rocket throwing two green stars.

When you see a black funnel, with a white band about a third from the top, it will show an Inman steamer; and a night signal of blue lights forward and aft, with a red light on the bridge and a variegated rocket, will tell you she belongs to the same line.

The Cunard line is known in the daytime by a red funnel with a black top, and at night by two rockets and blue light simultaneously.

If the funnel is black, with a red band two-thirds of the way up, it is that of a Guion steamer, to which line the famous Alaska and Arizona belong. The night signal of the line is blue lights burned forward, aft, and on the bridge simultaneously.

A steamer with a white funnel, with a black top to it will be a National line boat, and her signal at night will be a blue light, followed by a rocket, and then a red light.

The Anchor line boats have black funnels without any mark, and the night signal is red and white lights burned alternately.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Cheap Pleasure.

There are many families where the children have nothing to do but play all day long. The duties which they were intended to perform are accomplished by others. To break the monoteny of all play and teach the child to be unselfish let parents show them how to make scrap-books of a piece of print cotton, into which they stitch leaves of old newspapers. Then with scissors and a little mucilage they can cut out all the pictures, large and small and paste them in neatly. When the book is finished they can send it to some poor little child who is sick at home and to whom it will give pleasure for a long time. Such books can be made for hospital distribution with a good assortment of reading that would otherwise be waste. A lady who has a simple daughter received such a book through the mail. It was filled with bright pictures—something of which the mother had not thought—and it gave the poor girl so much pleasure that the grateful mother exclaimed.

"I wish I knew who sent it, that I might remember her in my prayers."

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Grain and Provision Markets Failed to Perform as Usual,

And Continued the Advance Begun on Wednesday Throughout the Session.

The Impression Rapidly Gaining Ground That Wheat Has Gone Almost to Bed-Rock Prices.

There is a Good Deal Less Speculation in Corn Than in the Chances for a Corn Corner.

Wall Street Enjoyed a Day of Unusual Animation, and all Leading Stocks Get a Little Boom.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Trading on 'change to-day, though of a scalping character as usual, showed considerable animation. The feeling was more bullish than for some time past, but it is a bullishness that is opposed to a decline rather than one hopeful of an advance. Wheat ruled steady, with a better tone, and showed an improvement of ¼c at the close. Corn was stronger, especially for November, which closed 1⅜c higher. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the existence of a corner in this option, which has a tendency to keep it active. Year corn only went up ⅛c. Oats were firm and ⅜c higher for November. Provisions were more active and stronger, notwithstanding a material increase in arrival of hogs and pork closed 10c above yesterday's figures, lard 2½c higher and January ribs 5c higher. Closing quotations on the afternoon board were: December wheat 73⅛c, November corn 45c, May oats 29c, January lard $6.87½, January ribs $5.85.

In the wheat pit the smaller fry were were on the bear side, probably on the ground that as values went up yesterday they would go down to-day, but the heavier operators seemed inclined to bull the market in the face of dull and depressed foreign markets and an increase of 200,000 bushels of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom and the continent. They had, however, on their side the stable factor for low prices, smaller receipts and a reduced acreage for next year's crop. The opening was steady at about yesterday's close, and went up ⅝c, the advance being helped along by private cables reporting a better feeling abroad. Kent & Adams began covering at the top and quite a number of other brokers bought lines ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 bushels. McHenry was also a persistent buyer, and Spence bought at about 73½c for December. On the other hand Schwartz & Dupee were reported to have sold 500,000 bushels for Billy Murray. This and free selling by a crowd of scalpers on the bear side, with realizing by some of the bulls, coupled with the absence of outside support, caused a weak feeling the latter part of the morning session and a decline of ½c. In the afternoon the market firmed up up again on a telegram from New York that freight room for 1,000,000 bushels of grain had been taken for export at the four chief ports, while New York exporters had taken 160,000 bushels and negotiations were pending for twenty boat loads more. The result was that at the close prices were ¼c better than at the same time yesterday and the feeling strong. November opened at 72c, ranged at 71⅞@72½c, and closed at 72½c. December opened at 73¼, sold at 73¾c, declined to 73⅛c, rallied and closed on the regular session at 73¼c, and on the afternoon board at 73½c. January closed at 74⅜c. No. 2 spring in car lots was in good supply and sold at 72½@72⅝c cash. No. 3 sold at 56½@57½c. No. 2 red winter sold at 73@73¼c, and No. 3 at 61c.

"Viewed from the present standpoint," said A. M. Wright, "I am unable to discover any evidence of a legitimate character likely to cause an advance, and think that any improvement that may be secured by speculative manipulations will be temporary, as the consuming market of the world, being well advised as to the extent of the reserves in producing counties, are in no hurry to secure supplies in advance of wants. On the contrary, they are disposed to allow the bulk of stocks to remain near the source of production until needed for immediate distribution to business."

There was a good deal of liveliness about the corn pit and the prices generally were higher. The fluctuations in the November option were wide, and owing to the uncertainty about a corner it, its future is hard to predict. Quite a number of persons who ought to be well up on "alley" topics think they see strong evidences of a corner. There is little doubt that the crowd is principally on the short side of the option and this fact, in connection with light stocks and receipts, good demand and bad weather for curing the new crop, make the time seem ripe for manipulation of some kind and bull operators predict 55c or 60c for this month. A great many are disappointed in the hopes they have built on the new crop. It does not dry out as rapidly as was expected and there is also some complaint where they looked for an extra crop in quantity as well as quality. Receivers generally expect increased receipts next week, but it is not thought that much of it will go as high as No. 2. The situation seems to narrow down to about this. If there is any concentrated holding there is pretty certain to be shortage enough to make a bad squeeze, but if not everybody will turn seller and the break will be a bad one. There are any number of small holders who bought for a corner last month, and who have held on ever since.

"I don't know just what the boys are doing in November corn," said Bliss this forenoon, "but I think it's a dangerous option to be short of."

Shortly after the opening the market was stimulated by the demand of November shorts. Harry Champline, Jim Love, J. M. Baxter, and several others of the secret coterie of brokers who circled around P. B. Weare in the late September corn deal, were bidding up November this morning, but a noticeable feature of the demand for this option was the fact that none of them bid for less than 50,000 bushel lots. A few outside shorts occasionally put in for a 5,000 bushel lot, but it couldn't be got. The clique was doing that sort of business. November was bid up 1⅜c, but the advance induced free selling, and there was a decline of 1½c, and another rally at the close to within ½c of the highest figures, the last quotation being 45c against 43c⅜c yesterday afternoon. There was also a good demand for year, but the range was much more moderate and after going up ½c to 40c, it declined to 39⅜c, and finally closed at 39⅜c.

Hamill & Brine say: "We can see nothing to indicate concentration of the November options, nor any sign, so far, of manipulation. The nervous condition of the November market, and consequent rapid fluctuations, are attributable, we think, to the covering of short contracts, while traders generally confine their operations to more deferred deliveries."

Wilmire, Bodman & Co. say: "We see no good in the market either way just now. The trading is too light and public sentiment too fickle and uncertain to sustain values beyond most insignificant changes. There are no pointers worthy of mention, except, perhaps, all are expecting a falling off in receipts and better prices and are waiting to see. Corn is absorbing the attention of the more active speculators of late. All seem to have made up their minds that there is nothing in wheat for the present. Stocks abroad are reported as one-third less than at the same time last year and exporters are anticipating a better export demand next month. The prevailing sentiment still inclines to the bull side. That is all. We think we must be near the bottom for the present."

Oats ruled firm and the volume of trading was firm. Consumptive demand was good and there seems to be a general confidence in current values. As compared with last night November closed ⅜c higher at 26⅜c and May unchanged at 29c.

Provisions were fairly active, and a steadier feeling prevailed in spite of the heavy receipts of hogs, which was partly owing to the steadier foreign advices and an advance of 3d in Liverpool for lard. Eastern markets were fairly active and the shipping demand here was good. January pork fluctuated between $11.25 and $11.40, closing at the outside figure, and 10c above yesterday, and the February options showed a similar increase. It fluctuated between $11.27½ and $11.50, closing at the outside. Lard for prompt delivery yet demands a good premium 2c having been paid to-day over the November option. November opened 2c highar at $6.95, ranged at $6.90 and $6.97½ and closed at the opening figure, January opened at $6.80 and sold up to a close of $6.87½—2½c above yesterday. Short ribs were as dull as usual, but the feeling was steadier and at the close January was 5c higher at $5.80 and February unchanged at $5.90.

Business at the stock yards was active, but prices were lower on cattle, hogs and sheep. The receipts of all descriptions of live stock, as compared with last week, are largely on the increase, and prices are 20@25c per 100 lower on cattle, 25@30c on hogs, and 25@30c on sheep than last week. Receipts of Texans and Northwesterns were proportionately light. Texans were quoted lower, but Northwestern ramgers underwent little or no change. Of the latter some fancy droves have sold as high as $5.35@5.40, and from these quotations down to $4.75.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—General business at the banks continue quiet. New York exchange was quoted at 60c premium, with a good outside demand. Receipts and shipments of currency today were about equal, the orders coming mainly from the northwest, and receipts from the middle western region. Sterling exchange is $4.80@4.82½. Government bonds are steady. Local trade in stocks and bonds is quiet. The bank clearings were $7,530,000, against $7,100,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The market opened ¼@¾ higher, the latter for New York Central, Omaha and Erie seconds. Kansas & Texas opened ½ and Union Pacific and Jersey Central 1 point off. Chicago & Alton was ½ off and quiet. Burlington & Quincy went up early to 118¼. The general market was moderately active and firm, with Union Pacific in the lead. The two features of the day were good buying by foreign houses, who seem to feel much better toward our securietes since the election, and an attempt by the strong bulls to make the shorts cover. It is believed that the short interest is still large, and as there is very little buying for the long account by outsiders, the only way to get the market up is to frighten the shorts into covering. Accordingly, the market was bid up to-day by the bulls every time they saw the shorts buying. Under this kind of manipulation Union Pacific rose to 51⅛, St. Paul to 74¼, Northwestern to 84⅝ and the preferred to 121¼, Western Union to 59⅝, New York Central to 86⅞, Lake Shore to 66⅝, Lackawanna to 104¾, Central Pacific to 34 and Pacific Mail to 51. It was currently reported and believed that Northwestern preferred was hammered down yesterday to enable traders to buy the common stock and get the two kinds nearer together. Opinions on the market were somewhat mixed. London, Amsterdam, Frankfort and other stock centers of Europe were higher. Lake Shore was bid up by a pool of room traders, who sold the rest of the list. There is no truth in the rumor that Louisville & Nashville is going into the hands of receivers, although its earnings for the first week of November decreased $61,885. Vanderbilt brokers were uneasy about the state of the "old man's" health. They said he would sell no more stocks. Northwestern earnings fell off more than St. Paul, because the corn trade has not been as good as the spring wheat trade farther north. Deacon White says the coal trade is much better than it has been, and Lackawanna is a good buy. The short interest is so large in Union Pacific that one house has been loaning 6,000 shares daily. The Reading receivers refuse to allow the payment of interest on the Jersey Central stock which comes due Dec. 1, although Mr. Gowan and his following were in favor of it. It is thought that Reading will default on both the December and January interest. The increase of surplus by the earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio for the year is said to be $1,900,000. Western Union stock for loaning purposes was scarce and commanded a high premium. Omaha earnings for the first week in November decreased $15,300. New York Central is said to have paid off its floating debt and reduced its dividend from 8 per cent. to 6, and now it could go on for ten years without borrowing a dollar. The bears talk confidently of low prices for western stocks, and predict that by spring, with the Wisconsin Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy clamoring for a position of the St. Paul and Minneapolis business, the grangers will be in about the same positions as the trunk lines between this city and the east now are. In the closing hour prices improved and there was more activity all around, with a general marking up of value throughout the list. The market closed quite firm with the shorts busily engaged in covering the stocks which they sold earlier in the day.

THE REPUBLICA INCOGNITA.

A Country With Nine Women for Each Man.

On Friday morning I looked out of my cabin window to find that we were tied up at the most yellow wharf that I ever saw, and in front of a large barn-like building. I did not dream that we were at Asuncion, but going on deck found that the barn was the custom house for Paraguay, and that when we went ashore we were in the city of the republica incognita. A very nice little city we found it to be. Not that it is pretty or pretentious, or worth visiting—but it is an enterprising, republican, go-ahead place. Most of the houses are small and old, and are built without any regard to being on the streets. You cannot imagine a more irregular assemblage of houses, but the symmetry with which the public buildings are built offsets this. The president's house, government house, arsenal, barracks, and custom house, stand on wide boulevards, and with the exception of the latter, are as well built as the similar buildings in any American city of the same rank. The word "asuncion," you know is not Spanish, for "ascension," as we used to believe when schoolboys, but for assumption, and in the case of the Paraguayan city is well bestowed, for it is not often in South America that there can be found a city that is more assuming politically, socially and generally. Remember that fifteen years ago it was sacked by the Brazilian army, and look at it now is a busy trading town of 50,000 people, many of them of fine cultivation. In short, one need not fear to be proud of seeing such a city, a city built by virgin forests on a beautiful hill that slopes from sunny farmlands to the grand, wide Parana. I will not go into dusty details, but assure you that though isolated, Paraguay is a state worth knowing. Situated in the warm heart of South America, it lies under the shadow of the Sierras, and between the two great rivers, Parana and Paraga. Into its territory there have come three and one-half century of sadness and misfortune. Spain had no colony that was more enslaved; and though the Jesuitical control gave it a bright day, it was long the prey of cruelty and adventure. Revolutions came at length and resulted in independence. From 1817 until 1869, first Francia and then the Lopez tyrants, held the country under a cruel despotism. Then Solano Lopez involved the state in war with Brazil, and after the sack of Asuncion, and the ravage of the country, the tyrant was shot and the reign of terror gave place to a reorganization of the republic, which was modeled after the United States. Appropriations are voted by congress and that body also fixes the salaries of the officials. The president receives $6,000, the vice-president $3,000, the ministry $1,500, congressmen $500, and the judges of the supreme court $150. The population is about 300,000; and what is strange about it is that there are only about 30,000 men and 270,000 women. Of course the females are the farmers, producers and laborers. They work slavishly and are very poor. While the men sit at home and drink and smoke, they indefatigably toil and support the families.—Correspondence Springfield *Republican.*

Flattery Veils.

A prominent oculist of New York city declares that the tinsel-potted veils the ladies wear and which have the power of enhancing the charms of complexion, are his best opportunities. They give him a long list of patients from ladies of wealth and position who come to him in various stages of blindness through wearing those dazzling veils. He denounces the veil while treating the wearer, but his words have no effect, and more veiling is sold to-day than ever before. His enumeration of the veil's demerits sounds like the formula of a patent medicine label with the effect reversed. Giddiness, imperfect or uncertain vision, opthalmia, and finally total blindness is caused, says the doctor, by a hand's breadth of dotted tulle worn over the eyes. Ladies, take warning and save your precious eyesight.

UNHEALTHY HOMES.

It is undoubtedly true that the most favorable conditions for healthfulness of mind and body are to be found on the side of country life, Sunshine, pure air, and outdoor exercise are each conducive to strength of body and length of days. But a feeling seems to exist among who live in country homes, that by virtue of their naturally healthful surroundings, their outdoor life and occupations, they may safely set at naught the plainest hygienic and sanitary rules. No doubt the pure air, which they cannot help but breathe when out of doors, and the vigorous open-air employment, in which they must engage, does tend for a time to counteract the influence of unhealthful habits and improper ways of living. But the imprudent exposures, the improper diet, the lack of cleanliness, the tainted, damp air of sleeping rooms, begin to show their effects before the prime of life is past in many painful and disagreeable ways. Rheumatic and dyspeptic troubles and nervous affections are some of the methods by which nature punishes these transgressors of her laws. It is a fact diseases coming under the head of those mentioned, are more common in the farming regions than anywhere else. A distinguished medical authority has put it on record that insanity, which so frequently breaks out in families, is mainly caused by the severe and constant manual labor, with innutritious food, improperly selected or poorly cooked.

In the building of country homes generally very little attention is paid to proper ventilation, drainage and other health considerations. The sleeping rooms are often constructed in utter defiance of the plainest sanitary regulations. Their situation as respects light, heat and ventilation are often quite as bad as circumstances will permit. The living rooms in winter are poorly and irregularly heated, and the inmates are constantly exposed to sudden drafts and chills from open doors and casements.

And as a breeder of disease there are few things that excel the average farmhouse cellar. It underlies the whole house, with nothing to prevent its exhalations rising into the upper rooms except a thin board floor. In this cellar all manner of things for family use are kept the season round. Meat, vegetables, milk, butter, bread, pastry, preserve, pickles and fruit are here stored in their various receptacles. There is very seldom anything to seperate the fruit and vegetables from the other parts of the cellar, and there is usually more or less decaying vegetable matter to load the air with poisonous germs. At various seasons of the year the cellar walls collect dampness, or small pools or water lie under their loose board floor, sending up malarious odors into the rooms above.

It is very frequently the case that there is no system of drainage at all, unless the process of nature can be called by that name. The rain water from the eaves, and the slops from the kitchen sink and the dairy-house are carried at the most but a few feet away and are then left to sink into the ground or to form festering pools on top, at their pleasure. A condition of things that would put the inhabitants of a city block in a panic of alarm, and cause the peremptory interference of the health officers, is suffered to exist for years under the shadow of country homes. Water for family use is often drawn from springs and wells that cannot be otherwise than affected by the surrounding drainage, and especially by their contiguity to the farm yard and other unsavory places.

In matters of diet there is the same reckless disregard of the rules of health. In the busy season especially, the meals are eaten hurriedly, bolted down, with scarcely an interval of rest afterwards for the digestive organs to perform their work.

And there is very much less attention paid th personal cleanliness than considerations of health and comfort would seem to require. This is owing largely to a lack of those facilities for the use of water that are so common in city homes. For people who are employed in fields and around farmyards, toiling and sweating all day, it would seem that frequent and general ablutions would be quite essential. It might not be an easy matter to build country residences with a heating apparatus and hot and cold water pipes, but they might be constructed with a view to proper ventilation and drainage, and it would cost but little more in the beginning to furnish them with bath-rooms. The cellar could be arranged with some regard for healthfulness and, at least, kept free of garbage. The barns and other out-houses could be placed at a respectable distance from residences, and the surroundings of the latter might be kept pure and clean. There might be less haste and more manners at the family table and fewer luncheons before retiring at night.

Deaf Mutes.

The ancients had the greatest horror of all that was feeble and infirm; with them poverty was despicable and suffering a scandal. It is no wonder then that among the beauty and pleasure-loving Greeks the deaf mute was looked upon as a disgrace to humanity, and under the barbarous laws of Lycurgus they were exposed to die. Nor was highly cultured Athens less cruel than Sparta toward these unfortunate creatures. Deaf mute children were pitilessly sacrificed without a voice being raised on their behalf. The first who seems to have seriously occupied himself with this phenomenon of deaf muteism was the philosopher Aristotle, and he declared congenital deaf mutes to be incapable of instruction, and this was the universal opinion of classical antiquity. The Romans treated these unfortunates with the same cruelty as the Greeks. As soon as a child was found to be deaf and dumb it was sacrificed to the Tiber. Only those escaped whom the waves washed back to the shore, or whom the natural love of their parents kept hidden from the eyes of the world. Yet in the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era there was a sensible diminution in the number of victims of these barbarous laws, although about fifty years B. C. the poet Lucretius pronounced himself in favor Aristotle's opinions regarding deaf mutes. But in the course of time certain rights were granted to those deaf mutes who gave proofs of ability—such as had been brought up secretly by their parents showing some signs of intellect; this gradually dissipated the horrible prejudice with which their brethren in misfortune had hitherto been regarded. Pliny mentions a congenital deaf-mute, called Quintus Pedius, who distinguished himself as an artist. He was a grandson of the consul of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Augustus. It is also probable that deaf-mutes were employed as pantomimists when pantomime was one of the favorite amusements of the Romans. M T. Muller gives to the Egyptians the credi tof first instructing deaf-mutes. They, as well as the Persians, always respected persons thus afflicted, and their hieroglyphic mode of writing was especially suited for their education, It is doubtless something more than mere coincidence that their better treatment by the Romans dates from the time of the incorporation of Egypt as a Romon province.

Helen Faucit as Lady Macbeth.

After the close of the Drury Lane season, in June, I acted a few nights in Dublin with Mr. Macready Macbeth was one of his chief parts, and to oblige the manager, Mr. Calcraft, I had promised to attempt Lady Macbeth; but in the busy work of each day, up to the close of the London season, I had no time to give the character any real thought or preparation. Indeed, the alarm I felt at the idea of presuming to go upon the stage in such a character made me put off grappling with it to the last moment. The mere learning of the words took no time. Shakspeare's seem to fall into the mind intuitively, and to live there forever. Mr. Macready at one of our rehersals taught me the business of the scene, and I confided to him the absolute terror I was in as the time of performance drew near. He kindly encouraged me and said, from what he had seen during the rehearsal, he was sure I should get on very well.

Another remark of his I remember. Of the sleep-walking scene he said: "Oh, my child, where did you get that sigh? What can you know of such misery as that sigh speaks of?" He also told me that my first scene was very promising, especially the soliloquy, also my reception of Duncan, but that my after scenes with him were very tame. I had altogether failed in "chastising with the valor of my tongue." The only criticifm I remember, besides Mr. Macready's, on the first attempt, was that of a most highly cultivated and dear lady friend, who said to me a day or two afterward: "My dear, I will never see you again in that character. I felt horror-stricken."—Blackwood's *Magazine.*

"For heaven's sake, what are you doing, Mr. Schneidervrow?" exclaimed the leader of the orchestra to the second violin; "you're not keeping time at all; count the beats, man, count the beats." Mr. Scheindervrow dropped his bow, looked over the audience of deadheads and exclaimed in dispair, "It vos impossible!" He had misapprehended the leader's meaning.—[Boston Transcript.

A felon on the finger is worse than two in jail.—[Boston Times.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II.

'Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—

"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit.

"They almost

Do miracles!" —*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous, stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

LEIBIG'S CORN REMOVER.

Every bottle warranted to cure hard corns, soft corns, bunions, warts, callouses, moles, etc., without pain. Sold by all druggists at 50c per bottle.

CROSMAN & PLUMMER, druggists, Minneapolis, originators, sole manufacturers and proprietors of the only genuine LEIBIG'S CORN REMOVER in America. Look out for frauds. 256*

HOTELS.

NICOLLET HOUSE,

MINNEAROLIS, MINN.,

Situated in the center of the city, convenient to all railroad station, mercantile houses, the Mills etc.

Has rooms en-suit with Bath and Closets. Passenger and Baggage Elevators and All modern improvements!

Table and attendance first-class. Special rates to Theatrical and Excursion parties.

JOHN T. WEST, - PROPRIETOR.

WEST HOTEL,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINN.

This magnificent FIRE POOF HOTEL was open to the traveling public in July last. It has every convenience known to modern hotels—

120 Chambers with Bath, Four Elevators, Electric Lights, etc.!

Table and attendance unsurpassed, and rates as low as any first-class hotel in the United States.

$3 PER DAY, and upwards, according to location of rooms.

JOHN T. WEST, Proprietor.
CHAS. W. SHE