The Kimball Graphic.

VOLUME II. KIMBALL, BRULE COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1883. NUMBER 19.

France is contracting a new loan for $60,000,000. She owes nearly $5,000,000,000, and it is becoming rather a serious question as to whether the amount has not become too large to be controlled. Her government expenditure, including that of the immense standing army and the payment of interest, reached last year the sum of about $1,000,000,000, or four times that of the United States. If there were no other cause of discontent in France, this burden would be sufficient to cause disquietude.

The mineral products of the United States are immense. According to the official report recently issued by Mr. Albert Williams, Jr., the chief of the division of mining statistics and Technology of the United States geological survey, the value of the mineral products of this country in 1882 amounted to a grand total of $453,913,406, of which $219,756,004 was in metallic products, iron alone reaching $106,331,429. The value of the silver mined was $46,800,000; gold, $32,500,000; coal, over $146,632,000. But large as these figures are, they are a mere bagatelle when compared to our agricultural products, the aggregate value of which amounts up into billions.

The meeting in St. Paul of some twenty-five gentlemen, dignified as the National Forestry Congress, was not productive of great results, though the papers presented and the discussion thereon were interesting to listeners, they were altogether too wordy and diffuse for popular approval. Dr. George B. Loring, commissioner of agriculture, was elected president, and the recording secretary was taken from the District of Columbia—two selections that will probably ally the organization more closely to the department of agriculture. The proceedings will be published in pamphlet form and those immediately interested in awakening public sentiment to the importance of forestry work will find therein much material for thought and action.

The London Times reports the discussion in the house of commons of a resolution presented by Mr. Hugh Mason in favor of "extending parliamentary franchise to women who possess the same qualifications to vote as men and who are entitled in all matters of local government to vote." Quite a breeze was raised among the advocates for suffrage by the fact that Mr. Hugh Mason, who introduced the resolutions and argued the fitness for spinsters and widows, for the exercise of the parliamentary franchise, distinctly avowed that he objected to its extension to married women. It seems our English suffragists are somewhat divided on this question—some advocating the extention to all and others objecting to granting the right to married women. A distinction which the London Times characterizes "penalizing marriage." The vote was lost by 134 votes to 14 0.

Manitoba is in a bad way financially, at the present time, owing to a collapse of the speculating bubble, that was inflated beyond sense or reason. But the greatest sufferers are not in Manitoba, but the bankers and capitalists of the eastern provinces, who freely lent money to traders and speculators. The banks have had up to within a year the most unbounded faith in the Manitoba loans. The progressive policy of the government confirmed them in this faith, and the influx of a very good type of farmers supplemented it. But now it is admitted that a very large percentage of the emigrants are lost in passing through the states, and others return after a season or two, battling the climate and the high freight rates. The bank people find that in Manitoba men put in dollars and take out in cents, that the loans are not safe, and that foreclosing on the wilderness is no easy task. The orgie of speculation carried to an extreme seldom witnessed in the United States, has been succeeded by a stagnation that will severely tax the courage and patience of the most hopeful. But the country will probably emerge in time, from the present shadow and attain a degree of real prosperity, but not until fictitious values have been materially reduced and enterprise substituted for reckless speculation.

The startling statement is published that since the 1st of last January sixty-five criminals have been hanged by due process of law, while seventy-one have been hanged or shot without it. In January there were six, in February fifteen, in March three, in April eleven, in May seven, in June nineteen, and in July ten. At first sight this statement of the operations of the lynch law during the last six months would seem to be an exaggeration, but careful readers of the daily record of crime must admit that it comes very near the truth. It is a sad commentary on the lax administration of criminal law in this country, not only that so many lynchings should have occurred but that none of the lynchers have been punished, for they are no less violators of law than their victims. But the prime cause of this condition of things is found in the popular distrust of ordinary forms of law, which seem to give the criminal every advantage for escaping conviction, and when convicted, so many chances of escaping adequate punishment, through the abolition of the death penalty and unwise executive clemency. The administration of justice should be marked by certainty and celerity, as in England and other countries, where lynch law is scarcely ever resorted to for the punishment of crime and all officials are held to strict accountability for the due execution of criminal laws.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON.

An analysis of the receipts of internal revenue from tobacco shows that the tobacco industry of the country has maintained an excellent reputation as a taxpayer and revenue production. The reports of the commissioner of internal revenue recently published for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows that every dollar known to be due from it was paid into the treasury, and the revenues received from it amounted to $42,104,249,79; against $47,391,988.91, a comparative decrease this year of $5,287 739.12. That this decrease is due to the deduction on May 1, of the current year of the rates of tax is demonstrated by the fact that the production of the year just ended largely exceeded that of the previous one.

The following postmasters have been commissioned: Dakota—Peter Miller, Haggarts: Montana—Mathias Webster, Weber. Postoffices established—Dakota: La Grace, Campbell county. Iowa: Hastie, Polk county. Nebraska: Filley, Gage county. Postoffice name and site changed—Dakota: Frankiin, Miner county. Star Service chan ed—Minnesota: Alexandria to Herman, from Aug. 17, 1883; curtail to begin at Brandon on railroad, omitting Alexandria on railroad; decrease distance eleven miles.

The following postmasters have been commissioned: Minnesota—Andrew K. Lee, Erdahl. Iowa—Mary A. Ormdoff, Franklin Mills; Cornelius W. Ostrander, Penrose, Dakota—James J. Duncan, Duncan; James A. Rickert, Prior; James C. Johnston, Starkey. Postoffices established—Dakota—Hoggart's Cass county; Montana, Parnell, Jefferson county.

The plans of the Minneapolis postoffice building were approved recently by the acting secretary of the treasury and the postmaster general. Mr. Hill, the supervising architect, says the working plans will soon be ready. He will instruct the superintendent of the building to give out the work for excavation.

Mr. Boyd of Minnesota, commission clerk in the general land office, said on the 7th, that George B. Everett, the newly appointed register to the Mitchell land office, had started for his post of duty a week ago and has probably arrived there by this time. Mr. Everett takes the place of Mr. Letcher.

The second controller of the treasury has passed favorably upon the claim for one year's pay of Cadet Engineer Arnold, recently discharged from the navy, under the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1882. This is the first of these cases acted upon by the treasury department.

The Washington market corner stone was found unexpectedly at the southeast corner of the building. It was laid in 1812 and contains the names of the market committee. A lot of coins were in it. It will be used in the new building.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Officers of the St. Paul & Chicago Short Line railroad company have filed a notice with the secretary of state of their intention to build a branch line from a point in Pepin county northeasterly through the counties of Dunn, Eau Claire and Chippewa to Chippewa Falls, a distance of sixty-five miles.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Minneapolis underwriters think that the poor water supply and general inflammability of the city warrant a raise of 25 per cent. in insurance rates, and the people kick vigorously, but in the end will have to pay or stand their own losses, until such time as the conditions are changed. Although the summer assembly idea, as it is being carried out in the programme which is being presented at Mahomedi, (White Bear Lake, near St. Paul,) is somewhat new in Minnesota, still the rapid increase in the attendance shows the practicability, as well as demand for such an institution; while the close attention paid to the lectures demonstrates its usefulness. With Dr. Samuel S. Smith as superintendent the highest success in the enterprise was assured from the beginning.

Some anxiety was felt in business circles at Elmira, N. Y., recently, on account of rumors as to the soundness of the Second National bank, caused by the rumored loss of $150,000 in pork speculations by its president, D. R. Pratt. When it was ascertained that the president had settled all the demands against himself from his private fortune, leaving him still worth several thousand dollars, and that the bank had money ready to pay every depositor, a reaction took place. There is now no excitement. Other banks assert there is no cause for alarm.

W. C. & R. M. Slisby, tanners, of Troy, N. H., have failed in consequence of the failure of Hersey, Whittier & Wyman, Boston. They will make an assignment. E. H. McClure, tanner and currier, of Peabody, Mass., has also failed. The liabilities of the firms are not definitely known.

Mrs. Ashbury of Atlanta, Ga., has been weak in mind for some time. A lady on entering the house found the unfortunate woman with a small kitten almost down her throat, only the hind legs being visible. The lady grasped the animal and pulled it out. The woman is in a desperate condition

Members of the Detroit, Mich., city council have been junketing at St. Paul and Minneapolis. These two cities have become somewhat exhausted by continued calls to entertain all sorts of junketing parties.

Judge Dyer, of the United States circuit court of Milwaukee has decided the case of Barnes, trustees, vs. the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, in favor of the railway corporation.

The Salvationists would parade the street of Syracuse, despite an aldermanic order, and wound up at the police station in consequence.

Brown Bros. & Co., lumber dealers and insurance agents of Detroit, Mich., have assigned. Liabilities $100,000; assets, $50,000.

The first annual meeting of Union postmasters was held on the 6th inst., at Cape May and an organization effected.

Copeland & Co. of Boston find themselves with $2,191,800 of liabilities, and $1,603,700 wherewithal to meet the same.

Knights Templar from all sections are winding their way to the grand conclave at San Francisco.

Gov. Crittenden denies that he offered Bob Ford $40,000 for the capture of Jesse James.

A four-foot vein of coal has been found at Virginia, Ill., within twenty feet of the surface.

The Georgia legislature recently passed a general local option law for the state.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

D. L. James, one of the heaviest star route contractors in the south, was arrested at Montgomery, Ala., charged with wholesale forgery of names and certificates to his bids and contracts. The detective who worked up the case called upon the postmaster at Ten Broeck for assistance, but the latter betrayed the confidence of the inspector and placed his life in jeopardy. For this Postmaster-General Gresham has removed the postmaster and discontinued the post office.

C. W. Vanstrum, nephew of John T. Vanstrum, was arrested at St Vincent for tampering with registered letters and taking sums amounting in all to $134, of which Mr. H. H. Hunshaw, special agent of the postoffice department, recovered $100. John A. Vanstrum, postmaster at this place, was found after a thorough investigation to be perfectly honest, and no blame whatever can be attached to him.

The body of John Freeman was found murdered near Union Church, Jefferson county, La. Dan Sullivan and his son Brown, farmers, are on trial for the murder. Freeman was engaged to marry Sullivan's daughter. She is doing all she can to convict her father and brother.

The robbers who went through the mail sacks in the coach, near Helena, opened a letter from the First National Bank of Helena containing a draft remittance of $25,000. They put the draft back in the letter again and endorsed upon it, "Opened by mistake by three road agents."

Pat Cane, a quarryman of Rockland, Me., struck Murdock Campbell with an iron and then attempted to drown himself, but was prevented, Campbell died. Cane is subject to fits of temporary insanity.

The statement of the convict at Joliet, Ill., who confessed before committing suicide that he was guilty of a double murder at Atlanta, Ill., is supposed to refer to a triple murder near Atlanta.

J. R. Toupa of Lake Linden was stopped on Fifth avenue west, Duluth, by footpads, who knocked him over and robbed him. He was on his way to the steamboat dock to take a steamer.

Chauncey Carpenter, a saw mill owner at Victoria, B. C., has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $40,000. It is believed that he carried $20,000 away with him.

A confidence man took in Louis Bion of Owatonna to the tune of $1,000 by getting him to endorse a draft for that amount.

Edmund Fox, a notorious desperado, was shot dead at Fort Wayne, Ind., by Deputy Sheriff Normif, while resisting arrest.

RECORD OF CASUALTIES.

Sherman W. Platt of Newton, Conn., fell asleep two days before Christmas, and is still asleep and apparently insensible to the results of thirst and hunger.

The Tremont house, a large wooden building near the Winona & St. Peter depot at Winona was burned on the 10th inst. Loss, $2,500: insured for $1,800.

At Mayville, Fred Helm was killed by being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Gen. Robertson, father of Lieut. Robertson of the First cavalry, who is charged with duplicating his pay accounts, became satisfied through telegraphic reports from his son of the entire integrity of the latter, and accordingly he has made a written request to the war department not to withdraw the charges already preferred. The father feels that, owing to the publicity given his case the verdict of a court martial alone can render complete justice to his son.

Deputy Auditor Hult of Ramsey county, Minn., died the 8th inst., of heart disease, with which he has been troubled for some time. Mr. Hult was thirty-seven years of age, a native of Sweden, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen and his widow will receive benefit to the amount of $2,000 from each organization.

Mrs. Fannie Sprague, mother of the ex-governor, has accepted the offer of the Union company, which bought her homestead at Providence, to lease it to her during life at $1 per month. She accepted upon the advice of Gov. Butler, her counsel.

Friends in Madison, Wis., are collecting a purse of money for Rev. Kristofer Jansen, whose house was destroyed by the Elgin cyclone.

Dr. Hubbard has resigned the professership of chemistry in Dartmouth Medical college after forty-seven years of service.

The late Thomas Hoyne of Chicago, who was killed in the Carlyon disaster, left $380,000 most of it to his wife.

Capt. Eads has thus far received $4,860,000 for his work at the mouth of the Mississippi.

U. B. Langridge, grand recorder of the grand commandery of Masons, is dead.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

The Madrid Imparcial says the ringleaders of the revolt at Badajos were Col. Gaetierrez, Maj. Marino, Lieut. Gega and Maj. Barriga. The former two enlisted thirty years ago, and owe their present rank to bravery in action. The latter two are also distinguished officers. No news has been received relative to their whereabouts. Six million pesetas in gold in the bank at Badajos were left untouched by the insurgents. Some of the refugees telegraphed to a newspaper that the statement that the object of the revolt was to conceal a deficiency, emanated from the government. They say they acted in obedience to the programme of Zorrilla and Salmeron to promote the welfare of the country. The Portugese authorities entered refugees in the fortified town of Peniche on the western coast.

At the lord mayor's banquet to the ministers at the Mansion house, on the 8th inst. Gladstone, responding to the toast, "Her majesty's ministers," said that the government had gone to Egypt in an unselfish spirit, and desired simply to accelerate reform there. It was felt that too much haste might spoil the work. When the views of the government in this respect were accomplished the British would disappear from the country. He said nothing would be more gratifying to every one of the ministers than the early and successful accomplishment of the grand movement toward reform in Egypt.

A meeting in favor of the state-aided emigration was held at the Mansion house in London. The earl of Shaftesbury presided. A resolution was offered providing for sending 200,000 persons to Canada, and other British colonies, and for procuring them farms in their new homes, money, for the purchase of land to be advanced by the state, which is to take mortages on the farms as security for the payment. The resolution was supported by the archbishop of Canterbury and adopted. It is proposed to send 10,000 families to Canada next spring.

The British agent at Pieter Maritzburg believes King Cetewayo is still alive, and that the report of his death was put in circulation for the purpose of continuing the agitation in Zululand, Ashley, under secretary for the colonies, announced in the house of commons that the government was making efforts to learn if the reports were true or false.

The under colonial secretary stated in the house of commons that the government had received a telegram from the governor of Natal, saying he is informed that King Cetewayo is in the reserved territory. A reliable witness saw him alive since his reported death in battle with insurgents.

The great national demonstration which had been arranged to be held on the estate of Parnell in Wicklow, Sunday next, has been suddenly abandoned. It is stated that the abandonment was in consequence of an intimation from the authorities that the meeting would be suppressed.

The czar's coronation decree granting liberty of worship to dissenters only anects 1,000,000 of the so-called registered dissenters. There are 14,000,000 still unrelieved of their religious disabilities.

A London physician, who has been through the cholera region of Egypt, makes a terrible report as to the disgusting filth and uncleanliness.

Rafino Barrios, president of Gautemala, is said to have grossly and publicly insulted the British ambassador, and the latter has left for England.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows bullion decrease of £88,000, and that of the bank of France, 20,000 francs.

The prince of Wales has accepted with thanks a painting of the Longfellow house at Cambridge, painted by Ernest Longfellow.

The annual products of the British American sea fisheries are set down at about $20,000,000.

There were thirteen deaths from cholera among British troops in India on the 5th inst.

New Northwestern Patents.

The following is a list of patentees to whom patents were issued on the 7th inst:

Thomas W. Byrnes, Manitowac, Wis., apparatus for drafting garments; John G. Cherry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, can for transporting milk and cream; Jacob Danz, Jr., St. Paul, decoy; Hulda A. Dearborn, Austin, Minn., combined iron and cutting table, John Heald, Outgrove, Iowa, check row marker; Chester A. Hodge, Beloit, Wis., device for converting motion; Calvin Jackson, Waukesha, Wis., temporary binder; John W. Kocher, Briston, Iowa, stove; Alexander W. Livingston, Des Moines, Iowa, cultivator; Edward R. Mason, Des Moines, Iowa, adjustable and detachable arbor for grindstone; John H. Pollard, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, stud wrench; Anthony V. Romadamak, Wauwatosa, Wis., trunk fastener; August Sahlstrom, Stockholm, Wis., lamp chimney cleaner; Lewis F. Smith, Cantril, Iowa, revolving riddle for threshing machines; Joseph F. Swah, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, hauling can; Marshall Turley, Council Bluffs, Iowa, nut lock; Charles A. Willard, West Depere, Wis., smoke and flame outlet for buildings.

The Elections of 1883.

Following is a complete list of State elections for the current year:

Connecticut will elect November 6 one-half its senate and its full house of representatives.

Georgia elected April 24 Henry D. McDaniel, Democrat, governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander H. Stephens.

Iowa will elect October 9 governor and other State officers, part of its senate, and its full house of representatives.

Kentucky elected Aug. 6 Democratic governor and other State officers and legislature, and voted upon the question of holding a convention to revise the constitution of the State.

Maryland will elect Nov. 6 governor and two other State officers and legislature.

Massachusetts will elect November 6 governor and other State officers and legislature.

Michigan elected April 24 Democratic-Greenback supreme judges and regents of the university.

Minnesota will elect, Nov. 6, governor and other State officers, and vote upon three amendments to the constitution of the State, which provide (1) that the general elections shall be held hereafter in November in each even year; (2) that the secretary of state, the treasurer and the attorney general shall serve two years and the state auditor four years, and (3) fix the term of service of the judges and the clerk of the supreme court and the judges of the district courts of the State.

Mississippi will elect, Nov. 6, its legislature.

Nebraska will elect, Nov. 6, justice of the supreme court and regents of the State university.

New Jersey will elect, Nov. 6, its governor, part of its senate and its full house of representatives.

New York will elect, Nov. 6, secretary of state, controller, treasurer, attorney general, engineer and surveyor, and both branches of the legislature, and vote upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons.

Ohio will elect, Oct. 9, governor and other State officers and legislature, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, which (1 and 2) regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor and (3) reorganize the judiciary of the State.

Pennsylvania will elect, Nov. 6, auditor genera and state treasurer.

Rhode Island elected, April 4, Republican governor and other State officers and legislature.

Texas will vote Aug. 14, at a special election, upon four proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, which, first, relate to the sale of public school lands; second, limit the rate of State and local taxation; third, provide for the formation of a public free school fund; and, fourth, fix the terms of the county courts.

Vermont adopted, March 6, two amendments to the constitution of the State, making officers under the federal government ineligible to seats in the legislature, and providing for the election by the popular vote of secretary of state and auditor of accounts on the general State ticket.

Virginia will elect, Nov. 6, part of its senate, and its full assembly.

Shortage in Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Special Telegram, Aug 9.—S. W. Talmadge of this city received to-day from W. T. Chamberlain, secretary of the Ohio State board of agriculture, an August report, in which he says:

The latest reliable official information we have from the five main wheat States that have the best means for ascertaining facts is as follows:

	1882.	1883.
Ohio	45,454,000	23,873,000
Indiana	45,462,000	30,605,000
Illinois	52,305,000	16,000,000
Michigan	22,315,000	22,921,000
Kansas	33,248,000	23,680,000

It will be seen from this, that in the the five principal States that last year produced more than one-half of the entire winter wheat crop of the country, we have a probable shortage of 93,903,000 bushels or nearly 45 per cent of last year's crop; nor is there any special reason to suppose that if the facts were as well known in all the other winter wheat States the shortage would be found to be any less. I maintain the opinion advanced in April and held more and more firmly month by month since, that the total shortage of this year as compared with 1882 cannot be less than 120,000,000 bushels, and may go considerably above that amount.

Messrs. Marsh and Sabin were in Monticello on the 7th inst., and made a formal proposition to the depositors in the defunct bank who have attachments on the bank, in behalf of the bondsmen of Dittman, who have a quit claim deed of the property. The proposition was pretty thoroughly canvassed and finally agreed to. The conditions of the payment of 50 per cent. are simply that the attachments be released. After the meeting adjourned some of them backed out, and the bank is still shut.

Joseph Sesta had his arm cut off by falling under a train at Wadena, and may not recover.

Why I Pay Bills When Due.

"Oh, dear!" said Rose Howard as she looked at the paper which the servant handed her. "That wretched girl is in a desperate hurry to send in her bill for embroidery. Twenty dollars! just what I had saved to pay for the bonnet and gloves which I must have if I go to Mrs. Lorimer's reception. I did not expect this bill until I had my next month's allowance. Well, she must wait, that's all."

"I would not make her wait, if I were you, Rose," said Miss Grace Rowan, looking up from her sewing.

"Why, it is only ten days," said Rose. "Papa always gives me my allowance on the first day of the month, and today is the twenty-first."

"Nevertheless I would pay her bill today," said Miss Rowan, earnestly. "If it will be of any use to you I would much rather lend you the money. I can probably do without it better than she can."

"Thank you, Aunt Grace, but that would not do at all," said Rose. "When papa consented to give me a regular allowance it was on condition that I should never borrow a penny of any one. But why are you so anxious that the bill should be paid at once? Do you know any thing about this girl that you are so sure she is in need of the money?"

"No," said Miss Rowan, "I know nothing about her. It is only on general principles that I am speaking. Not exactly either. If you choose I will tell you why I never delay a day in paying a bill sent in by a poor person, above all by a poor young girl."

"A story," said Rose, gayly. "Oh, that is delightful, I am as fond of stories now as I was at 10 years old. It just comes at the right time, too, for mamma wants me to finish this table cloth and I do get so tired of these conventional borders, just the same thing over and over, but a story will make me forget it. Do go on aunty."

Rose settled herself comfortably in her low sewing chair and dropped her dark lashes over her pretty blue eyes. Aunt Gracie smiled a little at her eagerness, then sighed faintly and began her tale.

"It is a story of the days when I was an elderly young girl, living at home with my parents," she said. "And the heroine of the story—you remember those flower paintings which you have so often admired at my home, Rose?"

"Remember them? Of course I do. Those great velvety pansies with the dewdrops standing upon their purple petals. And the sweet peas, with rings of dainty flush over tremulous white looking as if a breath would blow them away. And, oh aunty! those exquisite maple buds and catkins, the soft, furry white 'pussies,' mingled with the bright scarlet of the bursting buds. It is like a dream of early spring. But how do they come into your story, aunty?" asked Rose lifting her wide eyes of interest to her aunt's face.

"Only because the painter of those pictures is the heroine of it," said Aunt Grace. "Cara Hastings was her name. She was much younger than I, an orphan, fighting her way single-handed with the world. Pretty? Well, rather pretty, not very. She had a slight, graceful figure, dark wistful eyes set in a small, pale face. flexible, tremulous lips and a profusion of soft, dark, wavy hair, which framed her broad forehead like a cloud.

"I met her first at the studio of a friend, and, in spite of the two years' difference in our ages, we took a mutual fancy to each other. After that I was often at her stndio, poor little bare place that it was! One room served for everything—kitchen, parlor, studio, bedroom, yes, and reception room for her pupils. A broad lounge served for her bed by night, and one corner of the room was curtained off to conceal her toilet apparatus. Her cooking, such as it was, was accomplished upon a small kerosene stove, which when not in use, she kept in her closet. A poor little place, as I said, but Cara was very happy in it. She loved her work, and she had one of those bright, happy dispositions which make their own sunshine. She often talked to me of her pupils, but the one of whom she spoke oftenest was Maud X. I knew the name well, for the father of this Maud was one of the most prominent clergymen in the city where we both lived. Every one respected him, irrespective of denomination. He was not only an eloquent preacher and a profound scholar, of fervid piety and blameless life, he was also a philanthropist, a reformer, prominent in the temperance cause, in the society for the suppression of vice, in everything that was good and noble. Cara often spoke of him with enthusiasm.

"It is not only that Maud is such a darling," she said, "but I feel it an honor to be associated in any way with the family of such a man."

"All this was in the winter. Spring came, and every body was leaving town. I did not go though all my family did, simply because I did not care to. There is such a pleasant feeling and sense of solitude in a large city through July and August that I meant to put off my 'outing' until late September. Cara did not go away, either, and we saw a good deal of each other. It was not unalloyed joy to me, though, for, watching her, I saw that day by day her cheek grew paler and thinner, her step slower, her eye more feverishly bright.

"What is the matter with you, Cara," I often asked, anxiously, but she only smiled and protested that nothing ailed her, that she was only a little tired with the hot weather; when fall came she would be herself again.

"I urged her to go out of town, or at least to come and stay for a while with me in our large, empty house, but no.

"I must work, you know," said Cara, "must work harder than ever now, that my pupils have all left me for the summer. I could not work with you. My mind would be continually disturbed, and—No, no, my studio is much the best place for me."

"But why work so hard?" I said, "Why not take a holiday? Your lessons of last winter surely brought you in enough to enable you to rest awhile now. There were Maud X's lessons which alone would bring you in a small fortune, you said."

"A small fortune? Yes, but small fortunes will not last forever," said Cara, slowly. "How do I know that I shall have any pupils next year? How do I know?"

"There was a short, sharp, knock at the studio door and a letter fell trough the slit, upon the floor. Cara sprang to pick it up, glanced at the address which I saw was in a masculine hand, and a faint flush tinged her pale cheeks, I turned away to look at a picture, while she tore open the envelope. When I turned back the flush had faded, and left her paler than before, her lips were quivering a little, and her eyes had a dim, hopeless look, which moved me sorely.

"Cara, you are not well," I cried. 'Dear child, you must come with me. you shall do exactly as you please. You shall have a room with a north light and be alone when you like, and no one shall ask you a questian. We will make excursions into the country, and you shall sketch while I read, and'—

"But Cara stopped me with a motion of her hand. "No, no,' she said, 'I cannot come. Do not make it hard for me to refuse by urging me. I must stay here—there is no other place for me.'

"Her tone was decided that I felt it would be useless to urge her further and sadly and reluctantly I left her. That night came the news of the severe illness of your mother, my only sister accompanied by an entreaty that I would go to her. Of course I went by the first train next morning, leaving only a note for Cara, to explain my sudden departure.

"It was the first of August when I had left the city, but September had come and well nigh gone before your mother's health was sufficiently re-established to enable me to leave her.

"I saw your friend, Cara Hastings, today," said one of the family, as we gathered around the table for the first meal after my return. 'I am afraid the poor girl is in a bad way. She was always fragile, but now she is shadowy. She has a settled cough and a hectic color. She looked very pretty, but I should be sorry to see any dear friend of mine looking pretty in just the same way!"

"I need not say that the next morning found me on my way to Cara's studio It was all true. I knew it as soon as I looked in her face. She threw herself into my arms with a little cry of delight, which changed into a spasm of coughing, and I felt the slight form pant and quiver in my arms.

"Cara! dear child, what have you been doing to yourself," I cried in dismay.

"Cara smiled her own bright, cheerful smile.

"I have had a very hard summer," she said, "but I shall soon be strong again. Now that it is all over I can tell you about it, but at one time I really thought that I should nver live to do so.'

"It was not a romantic story, for there was no love in it, and no tragedy, save as I plainly foresaw, looking in my poor Cara's face.

"I suppose I was rather extravagant in the spring," said Cara, 'for I need a good many things, and I knew that the money of Maud X.'s lessons would keep me all summer. Maud and her mother left town rather suddenly in June and I did not know where they had gone. I sent my bill to the house, however, not doubting that it would be paid at once. I waited a month, and in the meantime my funds ran very low, and I found that the strictest economy was necessary. Do what I would, however, the money melted away like water and at last in despair, I resolved to write to Dr. X. It was a hard thing to do, but I did it, merely telling him that I had sent in my bill to Mrs. X. at such a date and having heard nothing from her feared that it had not been forwarded. It seemed to me that life and death hung upon the answer, yet I did not really doubt that he would send the money at once. His answer came one day while you were with me."

"I remember," I said, briefly.

"There was no money enclosed, as I had expected,' continued Cara. "merely informed me that the bills of Maud's lessons and schooling were always settled by Mrs. X.; that the bill had been duly forwarded to her, and that, no doubt, she would settle it promptly upon her return in September. And I had just sixty cents in the world?"

"My poor Cara?" I cried, "What did you do?"

"Do? What was there to do?" said Cara. "Fortunately my rent was paid for three months in advance, so that I was sure of shelter, at least. For the rest, I lived for a month upon that sixty cents. Of course I could not afford to buy fuel, so bread and water constituted my entire diet. Two rolls a day not very satisfactory, but it was all I could afford. Two cents a day will not set a very luxurious table. Hungry? I think I was not so much hungry as weak. The worst of all was that I could not paint. I had not the strength to stand before the easel, and my hand shook so that I could not manage the brushes, and sometimes it really seemed that my mind wandered. Dear, you must not feel so badly about it. It is all over now."

"For I was crying silently at the thought of all she had suffered through that horrible summer, and still more at the thought it was not all over, that, alas! it had just began.

"Oh, Cara! why would you not come to me when I begged you?" I sobbed at last.

"Dear, I could not," said Cara gently "I should have felt like a beggar. I could not tell you of my straits, and I could not go and live upon you, knowing that I was actually a pauper, I should have felt ashamed even before your servants. If you will ask me for a visit now that I have money enough to make me independent, I will come; but at that time I could not—I tried, but, indeed I could not."

"Ask her? of course I asked her, knowing well it was the last thing I should ever do for her. That month's starvation had done its work, and the weakened system fell an easy victim to the heriditary foe which might else have been baffled. When Cara left our house at last it was with hands meekly folded upon her breast, with the sightless eyes veiled by their long dark lashes, and the smile of the triumphant redeemed upon her pallid lips."

Aunt Grace's lips were quivering and her eyes dim with teaas as she finished her story. Rose had dropped her work and sat with her eyes fixed upon her aunt's face.

"How did Dr. X. feel when he heard of it?" she asked, at last.

"He never knew it," said Aunt Grace.

"When I take up the religious or secular papers and read the burning and eloquent words in which he pleaded the cause of some benevolent object, I wonder what he would say if he knew the true story of little Cara Hastings."

"But he ought to know it," said Rose, indignantly.

"It was hardly his fault, after all," said Aunt Grace, gently. "He could never imagine of what consequence a sum of money, which seemed trifling to him, might be to a poor girl. But that is the reason why I always pay my bills promptly, Rose."

Rose stood up, put away her work and her crewels and left the room. A few minutes afterward she returned, cloaked and hatted for the street.

"Thank you for your story, Aunt Grace'" she said as she buttoned her glove. "I am going down now to pay that bill, and as for Mrs. Lorimer's reception—well, I can wear my old bonnet or stay at home."—New York Observer.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Aug. 10.—Bradstreet's Journal furnishes the following: There were 168 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, thirteen more than the preceding week, seventy-three more than the same week in 1882, and sixty-two more than the same week in 1881. Compared with the previous week:

	No. of Failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Middle States	38	6	..
New England States	34	7	..
Western States	47	7	..
Southern States	21	..	2
Pacific States and Territor's	23	..	9
Canada and the provinces	36	4	..

The important failures were:

Hersey, Whittier & Wyman, hides and leather; Wright, Wooster & Co., wool; the Auburndale Watch company, manufacturers of watches; Wm. B. Towle, president of the Auburndale Watch company; the Whipple Music company, and Charles W. Clement, wholesale boots and shoes, all of Boston, Mass.; Stein & Trough, flour mill, Pottsville, Pa.; George R. Fiske & Co., bankers, Kokomo, Col.; Seltz & Mentz, tailors, Washington, D. C.; Cockraft & Black, manufacturers of worsted yarns, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Northrop & Co., clothing, Cleveland, O.; Carl Lotz, coal, Chicago, Ill.; Hersey & Co., tanners, Moose River, N. Y.; G. M. Blatchford & Co., tanners, Glendale, N. Y.; the First National bank and the Indiana Banking company, Indianapolis, Ind.

In the principal trades they were as follows:

General stores	31	Butchers	3
Grocers	22	Coal	3
Liquors	15	Grain, flour, etc	3
Boots and shoes	11	Jewelry	3
Hotels and restaurants	9	Paper	3
Dry goods	6	Tobacco and cigars	3
Hardware	6	Books, etc.	2
Banks, bnkrs & brokers	7	Iron	2
Clothing	5	Lumber	2
Leather	5	Millinery	2
Bakers and confect'ers	4	Oil	2
Drugs	4	Commission	1
Furniture	4	Cotton	1

At the monthly cattle fair at Shakopee on the 6th inst., prices of stock were less than a month ago. Milk cows and calves ranged from $25 to $35. Lambs and mutton sheep brought from $2.50 to $5.

The safes of Nixon & Griffith and B. Schonweiller, at Hector, near Bird Island, were cracked last week. Nixon & Griffith lost $260, part of it in checks, payment on which has been stopped. B. Schonweiller lost about $140, mostly in cash. The doors of the safes were blown to pieces. A clerk sleeping over Nixon & Griffith's store was awakened by the explosion, and gave the alarm. No clue to the burglars, who were evidently professionals.

R. L. Moore of Spring Valley, a reputed graduate from Rush Medical college, Chicago, has been convicted of gross malpractice in the district court at Preston, the jury finding judgment against him for $2,700. Moore is said to have ruined a lady named Betsy Ann Holmes.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—The market was stronger for No. 1 hard, there being a steady demand for it by the millers. Grades below were unchanged in bids. Receipts continue limited, enabling holders to ask good figures. On change the feeling was steady, the market being rather quiet. No. 1 hard, $1.12 bid; September, $1.08 bid, $1.10 asked; year, $1.05 bid; No. 2 hard, $1.07; No. 2, $1.02; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 82c, all bids. Sales: 55000 bu No. 1 hard, $1.15, f. o. b.; 17,000 bu No. 2 hard $1.10, f. o. b.

CORN—No. 2 was firmer on good demand, and limited offerings. Bulk of supply is of low grades. Quotations: No. 2, 46c bid, 50c asked; August, 50c asked; year, 45c bid, 48c asked; No. 3, 43c asked.

OATS—Spot No. 2 mixed were weaker, though asking prices were unchanged. Futures were steady. The demand was generally light. No. 2 mixed, 30c bid, 31½c asked; August, 30c bid; September, 28c bid, 29c asked; October, 27c bid, 29c asked; year, 27c bid, 28½c asked; No. 2 white, 31c bid; No. 3 white, 30c bid; rejected, 30c asked. Sale: 1 car No. 2 mixed, 30c, sacks included.

MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—The feeling is somewhat firmer. Minneapolis patents are quoted in Boston at $7.20@7.40, and in New York at $5.60@7.25. Local quotations: Patents, $6@6.40; straights, $5.40@5.55; clears, $4.65@5; low grades, $1.85@3.

MILLSTUFF—Remains steady and quiet. Quotations: Bran, bulk, $6.50@6.75; sacked, $8.25@8.75. Shorts, fine, $10.25@10.50; coarse, $9.50@10. Mixed feed, $17@18.50. Coarse corn meal, $20.

WHEAT—Was strong and higher for No. 1 hard, with $1.14½ bid for spot, $1.00 for seller the year, and no offerings at any figure except year, for which $1.07 was asked. Sales were of sample wheat at 90c f. o. b; $1.02 f. o. b, $1.03, $1.05 and $1.09 respectively. Quotations; No. 1 hard, spot, $1.14½; seller October, $1.07; seller November, $1.04½; seller December, $1.04½; seller the year, $1.06½; seller February, $1.11; No. 2 hard, $1.10; seller September, $1.10; No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.03; No. 1, $1.03; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 95c; Millers' association prices: No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 1 regular, $1.03; No. 2, $1; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 80c.

CORN—Is still dull and weak. Quotable at 48c for No. 2, and 40@47c for condemned, by sample. OATS—Were offered freely, but holders would not sell at 28c. Quotable at 28c for No. 2 mixed; white, 30c; rejected, 25@27c, by sample.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour in good demand and firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat stronger; $1.02½ cash or August; $1.04½ September; $1.06½ October. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 51¾@52c; rejected, 44@44½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c old; 29c, new. Rye higher; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 59c. Barley dull; extra No. 3, 49c September, 50c bid. Provisions easier; mess pork, $12.60 cash and September; $12.72½ October. Lard, prime steam, $8.32½ cash and September; $8.37½ October. Butter higher; choice creamery, 20@22c; fine to extra dairy, 16@17