

RAILROADING IN THE WEST.

Now and then a chronic grumbler from the Eastern States finds himself starting as a tourist out West and learns that the purchasing power of growls is not unlimited in that section.

"Where do we take dinner?" querulously demanded, such a character of a conductor on the Northern Pacific railroad, traveling from Fargo to Bismarck. "At Jamestown," courteously replied the conductor.

"Get there at midnight, I suppose," grunted the passenger.

"At 12-22," answered the conductor. "Can't you stop somewhere and let me get a cracker?"

"Not very well, sir. There are no opportunities between here and Jamestown."

Finding himself treated in such a gentlemanly fashion the tourist turned over and cursed the road from St. Paul to Glendive creek, and after finishing his dinner he took in the Duluth branch and wound up with the officers and trainmen, consigning the whole business to bitterness and wrath eternal. The conductor made every effort to pacify him, but his exertions only stimulated the volume of abuse until the train stopped at Bismarck.

"Can I see you a moment?" asked the conductor, taking the tourist by the elbow and leading him to the quadrangle back of the Sheridan House. "You don't seem to understand this railroad system. Now, here's Duluth!" and he spangled the tourist in the left eye. "And here's St. Paul!" planting his fist in the other optic with terrible force. "The two lines meet here at Brainerd!" which he mapped out on the bridge of the passenger's nose. "Then the trunk line runs along to Jamestown where you get your dinner!" and he brought him a terrific one on the mouth. "From there to Bismarck is only a short run!" planting a crusher on the victim's chin, "and there you are!" landing him in a mud puddle, doubled up like a stomach ache and howling for mercy. "You will notice that the vigilant officials are carefully scanning all points of the road!" and he marched up and down his prostrate student, who was now yelling for help.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired a friend, whose attention had been attracted by the controversy.

"Showing a bloke the advantage of our railroads over the Eastern outfit," replied the conductor. "They never explain things where he lives, and I'm fixing it for him so he won't feel like grumbling another time he travels over our line. Wait till I point out the difference between the school-sections and the railroad grant!"

But the tourist had eeked out of the puddle and gained the office of the hotel, to the disgust of the conductor and his friend, who were prepared to display all the attractions of the country rather than see a stranger depart dissatisfied.

If a man wants to be abusive in that part of the republic, he wants to write out his views and mail them to his family. Careless expressions are very apt to pan disagreeable explanations.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE COST OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

A British Parliamentary report gives a comparative statement of the revenues of several European states, from which it appears that Austria (not including Hungary) has direct taxes of \$7,762,553, indirect ones of \$21,406,978, and miscellaneous ones of \$4,726,447, or a total of \$23,895,978 (about \$167,429,500) for a population of 22,132,684 souls, which is more than \$7 for each man, woman or child. Hungarians are somewhat better off, the total taxes being \$19,965,263 (about \$99,826,000), and the population 15,608,723—say \$6.50 per person. But the Austrians and Hungarians are taxed much less heavily than their neighbors in Prussia, where the total is \$56,421,875, and the population 27,251,067—showing an average of about \$10 per person. The French are still worse off. The totals for them are \$107,303,975 of taxes and \$6,905,783 of population, or about \$15 tax per head. This the country of Belgium, a neutral country, free from wars and Nihilism, nearly equals, their showing being, taxes \$14,911,502, and the population 5,476,933. Better off than any of these people are the Russians—or apparently so, one should say, for the burden of a tax lies not so much in the amount of it as in the inability to pay it. The Russians pay \$60,332,731 in taxes, several millions more, that is, than the Austria-Hungary people, or the Germans or Poles of Prussia, but they outnumber their neighbors by tens of millions—the Prussians by 45,000,000, the Austria-Hungary by 34,000,000. For these \$300,000,000 of Russian taxes there are 72,692,000 people among whom to divide them. Thus every European Russian pays a tax of \$4, while every Frenchman pays some \$15, and yet Russia is internally the most disturbed great country in Europe, and France the most peaceful.

IRON SHUTTERS CONDEMNED.

During the examination of Mr. Esterbrook, Superintendent of Buildings, by the Coroner's jury impaneled to fix the responsibility for the loss of life at a fire in New York, he said that there ought not to be an iron shutter permitted on any building in the city. He stated that the effect of iron shutters was to confine a fire within a building, preventing the firemen from gaining access thereto, until it became a raging furnace within, resulting in a fire that could not be controlled. This is also the experience of

all veteran firemen, and they are unanimously of the opinion that iron shutters have caused greater losses than they ever prevented. We have, says the *Fireman's Journal*, frequently given expression to this opinion in these columns, and are glad to have the fact so emphatically repeated by so good an authority as Mr. Esterbrook. He suggests that they might be of service in narrow streets in protecting a building from a fire raging on the opposite side of the street, but when employed for this purpose they should be left open habitually, and only closed when danger is imminent. A far better protection, however, is a solid shutter made of wood and lined on both sides with tin. It would resist fire longer than iron, and will not break or shrink away from its position and give access to the flames. The sooner iron shutters are abolished the better it will be for property owners, and the more effectively will the firemen be enabled to do their work.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

What would I do without "the boys!" How often have they been my friends. I go to a new town. I don't know one hotel from the other. I don't know where to go. The man with the sample gets off at the same station. I follow him without a word or a tremor. He calls the bus driver by name, and orders him to get out of this now, as soon as we are seated. And when I follow him I am inevitably certain to go to the best house there is in the place. He shouts at the clerkly name, and fires a joke at the landlady as we go in. He looks over my shoulder as I register after him, and hands me his card with a shout of recognition. He peeps over the register again, and watches the clerk assign me to ninety-three. "Ninety nothing," he shouts. "Who's in fifteen?" The clerk says he is saving fifteen for Judge Dryasdust. "Well, he is bluffed," says my cheery friend, "give him the attic and put this gentleman in fifteen." And if the clerk hesitates, he seizes the pen and gives me fifteen himself, and then he calls the porter, and orders him to carry up my baggage and put a fire in fifteen, and then in the same breath adds, "What time will you be down for supper, Mr. Burdette?" And he waits for me, and seeing that I am a stranger in the town, he sees that I am cared for, that the waiters do not neglect me; he tells me about the town, the people and the business. He is breezy, cheery, sociable, full of good stories, always good natured; he frisks with cigars, and overflows with "thousand-mile tickets;" he knows all the best rooms in the hotels; he always has a key for the car-seats, and turns a seat for himself and his friends without troubling the brakeman, but he will ride on the wood-box or stand outside to accommodate a lady, and he will give up his seat to an old man. I know him pretty well. For three years I have been traveling with him, from Colorado to Maine, and I know the best far out-weighs the worst. I could hardly get along without him. I am glad he is so numerous.—Burdette.

HUXLEY ON THE INFERIORITY OF WOMEN.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, we accept the inequality of the sexes as one of nature's immutable laws; call it a fact that women are inferior to men in mind, morals and physique; concede all that the labored arguments of scientists and theologians have sought to prove. How or why should this settle or materially affect the subject of so-called woman's rights? Would such inferiority be a valid reason for denying to women freedom and opportunity to improve and employ whatever talents they may possess? Would it even be a sufficient reason for refusing them representation in a Government like ours, where neither "race, color nor previous condition of servitude" precludes citizenship? On the contrary, would not this very inferiority be a reason why every advantage should be given the weaker sex, not only for its own good, but for the highest development of the race?

HARD WORK.

"What is your secret of success?" asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, "I have no secret, madam, but hard work." Says Dr. Arnold, "The difference between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy." "Nothing," says Reynolds, "is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it." "Excellency in any department," says Johnson, "can now be attained only by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a less price." "There is but one method," said Sydney Smith, "and that is hard labor; and a man who will not pay that price for distinction had better at once dedicate himself to the pursuit of the fox."

"Step by step," reads the French proverb, "one goes very far."

A VERMONT grave-digger makes bargains beforehand and discounts regular prices 50 per cent.

THERE are two ways of being happy—we may either diminish our wants or augment our means. The result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself, and to do that which may happen to be the easier.

WRITE it on your heart that every day is the best in the year.

AN honest man is the noblest pursuit of woman, but when she overtakes him she generally finds he is not the fellow she was looking for.

FINE mirrors and good-looking lassies are always in fashion.

[Republished from Sunday edition.]

OLD WORLD NEWS

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, July 7.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Gazette des Etats de Paris* and Duke Dalmatich have gone from that city to Frohsdorf. The condition of Count de Chambord is not changed since last reports. If his weakness continues his physicians will prohibit him from seeing all visitors, including the princess. Gen. Thibaudin, French minister of war, has authorized Duke d'Armales to proceed to Vienna. The *Gazette des Etats de Paris* will issue a manifesto in the event of the death of Chambord.

VIENNA, July 7.—Chambord passed a quiet night and experienced little suffering. He is very weak this morning, however. He received Count de Paris at noon today.

VIENNA, July 7.—Chambord saw the Orleans prince to-day, notwithstanding the advice of his physicians not to see visitors. The patient rose in bed and kissed Count de Paris. The princess on leaving the room displayed great emotion. They will return to Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, July 7.—The French campaign, after a successful campaign in Upper Senegal, was attacked with typhus fever. The situation becoming grave, Col. Desbordes, the French commander, instead of marching to St. Louis, the capital, resolved to reach the coast and embark on the French transport, *Garonne*. This effort proved fatal to the campaign, as the commander of the *Garonne*, fearing his crew might be attacked by contagion, refused to receive the afflicted soldiers on board.

The *Temps* says that France and England made a covenant in 1878 not to annex the new Hebrides. Since then a company of colonists of New Caledonia has bought several of those islands and obtained concessions in others. In order to contract the covetous designs of Australia it becomes necessary to supplement the vague covenant by according to that company rights similar to those granted by Great Britain to the British North Borneo company.

The *Temps* says: The latest news from Frohsdorf is extremely grave. The Count de Chambord is exhibiting blood and pus.

CHAMBOURD, July 7.—(Midnight.) The Count is much better and stronger, and has taken some beef tea. The vomiting has ceased.

STETTIN, July 7.—Orders have been received here from the Chinese legation at Berlin to stop the work of enrolling a crew and purchasing provisions for the new Chinese iron clad which was constructed here. Orders sailing the vessel for China have been countermanded.

ALXANDRIA, July 7.—One hundred and seven deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta yesterday, thirty-nine at Mansurah and sixteen at Samarah.

POZDAN, July 7.—Princess Victoria, wife of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Crown Prince Frederick William, has been delivered of a son.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The sanitary council, in order to prevent the introduction of cholera into the Turkish possessions, has resolved to ask the Porte to request the Egyptian government to prohibit refugees starting for the Turkish coast, and to inform that government if any refugees arrive at ports belonging to Turkey they will not be allowed to land.

PARIS, July 7.—An extra budget of 300,000,000 francs is to be submitted to the chamber of deputies by the government as security for the 3 per cent. loan, the same amount to be issued at the end of the year 1883.

DUBLIN, July 7.—Twelve bishops, including Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Croke, were absent from a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy here yesterday, which adopted resolutions denouncing state-aided emigration and favoring cultivation of tracts of land in Ireland which could maintain a surplus population.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Condition of the treasury: Gold coins and bullion, \$188,584,431; silver dollars and bullion, \$316,337,933; fractional silver coin, \$28,416,744; United States notes, \$54,232,687; total, \$297,571,815. Certificates outstanding: Gold, \$61,524,628; silver, \$72,535,931.

THE LOTTERY CASES.

Postmaster General Gresham to-day heard a continuation of the argument in the lottery cases. Colonel Monahan and General Belknap argued that the suspension of the general order made by Postmaster Key providing that the delivery of more orders and registered letters to the Louisiana Lottery company operated as an abrogation of that order. Stever, representing ex-Representative Robertson, contended that the suspension was only intended to allow judicial deliberation of the status of the lottery company, and when their appeal was dismissed by the supreme court, the operation of the order expired and the original prohibition order again prevailed. Sanders followed for the Louisville distribution company and Southard spoke for a Colorado Lottery company.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The president has approved the sentence of the court martial of Commodore Horace E. Mullan of the lost *Assoluto* and he has been dismissed from the service from the 6th of July.

In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant color.

The Vermont Miners' Riots.

ELIX, Vt., July 7.—Four companies of state troops arrived early this morning and found the streets deserted, the riotous miners not expecting them. Gov. Barstow and other state officers accompanied the troops. Eleven of the ringleaders were arrested and no resistance made. They will probably be taken to Chelsea this afternoon. Much sympathy is expressed for the miners. Some families are on the verge of starvation. Women with children in their arms appealed to the troops for relief. Money has been raised to relieve their immediate needs. The company proposes to pay \$2,500 a week, \$2,000 next week, and the balance, \$1,500, as soon as the ore now in process of refinement can be put through and shipped. A large portion of the troops will probably return to night and it is thought danger is over.

The Patriarchal Circle.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The third annual session and convocation of the Supreme temple, Patriarchal circle occurs here Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. It is anticipated temples will be present from nearly every state in the Union. Wednesday will be devoted to the reception of visiting bodies. On Thursday will occur a parade and review of temples, and Friday will be devoted to prize drilling, to close with a reception in the evening. The arrangements are under the auspices of the Occidental temple of Chicago.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road has put on general extra trains for Minnetonka, which will leave as follows: 10:30 p. m., Tuesday and Thursday. Every day in the week 5:30, 4:30, 1:30 p. m. and 9:20 and 6:20 a. m.

CITY NOTICE.

City Treasurer's Sale.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., July 6, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment entered on June 1st, 1883, in the District Court, second judicial district, Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, against the hereindefendant real estate, situate, lying and being in said city and county, on an assessment warrant for

Change of Grade on Westminster Street from Lafayette Avenue to Minnehaha Street.

In said city of St. Paul, the undersigned will on July 18, 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Treasurer's office in the city of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, offer for sale at public auction as provided by law, to the best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Jarvis Subdivision of Lot 3 Bess' Out Lots.

Supposed owner and description. Lot. Judgment. Adela F. Sargent. 9 \$25 60 All in the city of St. Paul, county of Ramsey, and state of Minnesota.

183-89 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., July 6, 1883.

ALL OWNERS OF

MALE OR FEMALE DOGS,

Who have not paid the Dog Tax for the year 1883,

WILL TAKE NOTICE

That an official list of the dogs to be licensed, certified to by the proper officers, has been placed in my hands for collection.

Any owner of a dog who is not licensed is hereby requested and in default thereof the same will be collected in the manner prescribed by ordinance.

The nature of these proceedings is such that if you fail to pay the aforementioned tax of \$1.50 upon every male dog and \$2.00 upon every female dog in your possession within

TEN DAYS

after the first day of publication of this notice, I shall report you as delinquent, as required by ordinance, whereupon the Mayor will issue his warrant, and cause all dogs not paid for to be killed or to be surrendered to the police and summarily destroyed, or have all parties refusing to pay or surrender such dog or dogs to be prosecuted according to the ordinances in such case made and provided.

187-91 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

UNDERTAKERS

STEESE BROS.,

[Established 1850.]

Manufacturers of Furniture. Live Geese Feathers and Mattresses.

Corner Third and Minnesota Sts.

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