St. Cloud Journal.

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

Thursday Nov. 25, 1875.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

her, under feigned names, the story of my mother and my sisters. She knew their wrongs; she had heard me contend for the right of vengeance. Consequently, in our parting interview, one word only was required to place myself in a new position to her thoughts. I needed only to say I was that son: that unhappy mother, so miserably degraded and outraged, was mine.

"As to the jailer, he was met by a party of us. Not suspecting that any of us could be connected with the family, he was led to talk of the most hideous details with regard to poor Berenice. The child had not, as had been insinuated, aided her own degradation, but had nobly sustained the dignity of her sex and her family. Such advantages as the monster pretended to have gained over her,—sick, desolate, and delirious,—were, by his own confession, not obtained without violence. This was too much. Forty thousand lives, had he possessed them, could not have gratified my thirst for revenge. Yet had he but showed courage, he should have died the death of a soldier. But the wretch showed cowardice the most abject, and—but you know his fate.

"Now, then, all is finished, and human nature is avenged. Yet, if you complain of the bloodshed and the terror, think of the wrongs which created my rights; think of the sacrifice by which I gave a tenfold strength to those rights; think of the necessity for a dreadful concussion and shock to society, in order to carry my lesson into the councils of princes.

"This will now have been effected. And ye victims of dishonor, will be glorified in your deaths; ye will not have suffered in vain, nor died without a monument. Sleep, therefore, sister Berenice,—sleep, gentle Marianne, in peace. And thou, noble mother, let the outrages sown in thy dishonor, rise again and blossom in wide harvest of honor for the women of thy afflicted race. Sleep, daughters of Jerusalem, in the sanctity of your sufferings. And thou, if it be possible, even more beloved daughter of a Christian fold, whose company was too soon denied to him in life, open thy grave to receive him, who, in the hour of death, wishes to remember no title which he wore on earth but that of thy chosen and adoring lover,

MAXIMILIAN."

THE CARE OF BEES.

Mrs. Tupper furnishes the *American Bee Journal* with the following: During the month of November, though we may have some warm pleasant days, bees will remain quiet and fly out very little. All work with them should be done before now, and they be disturbed as little as possible. No feeding of liquids should now be done; it is too late to give syrup. We are certain that much of the fatality among bees has been caused by *too much water* in the food whether it has been fed to them in the syrup, or they take it in the honey, which being gathered late in the fall, has not lost the watery particles by evaporation. We have seen honey in hives, often in this State. The bees when not able to fly and discharge the fœcal matter, are injured by taking too much water. To avoid this, if it is necessary to feed them, give sugar-candy, instead of syrup. We find this the best way of feeding at all times, when bees are not able to fly out every day.

By the middle or last of this month, according to the weather and time, varying of course with the locality, bees must be put into winter quarters or protected on their summer stands. It is not well to house them up too early.

A cold time should be chosen to take them in, and they should be moved easily, so as not to stir them up. We have carried fifty hives into a cellar without a buzz from a bee; and then again by an unlucky jar, a colony has been stirred up so that it did not quiet down for hours.

Under favorable conditions, bees in the winter, remain very quiet. Any noise from the hive is evidence of discomfort. As long as you do not hear from them you may be sure all is well; but if a constant noise is heard be sure something is wrong.

Much has been said about ventilation in the winter. We have found that very little is necessary where the bee-quilts are kept on. These absorb the moisture as it passes off from the cluster, and yet prevent all draughts through the hive.

After your bees are put away for the winter, let them alone. To those who winter them out of doors, we can only say: be sure that you have plenty of honey in the hive, while, at the same time they have empty comb, in which to cluster. It will require much more honey for those left out of doors, and they should, by all means, be sheltered from the rays of the sun upon the entrances. This is more dangerous than cold or snow, as it tempts the bees to activity in weather too chilly for them to fly. We have all seen bee-hives covered with a snow bank for weeks without injury. Whether bees are in houses, cellars, or out-of-doors, a quilt, carpet, or mat, over the top of the frames, is a gr at protection, worth many times the cost and trouble.

—A college newspaper significantly remarks: "The President has appointed the 25th of November as a day of thanksgiving, and it behooves every honest citizen to pick out his turkey and wait for a dark night."

THE BOY HERO.

THE LAKE SHETEK MASSACRE IN 1862.

In a recent number we mentioned the death at Rochester of William M. Eastlick, known as the "Boy Hero." His adventure in connection with the Sioux massacre, when he was but twelve years of age, was reported as follows in the Mankato *Record* of September, 1862:

"Seven persons from Lake Shetek supposed to have been murdered, succeeded in reaching New Ulm, on Tuesday and Wednesday. They are Mr. Ireland, Mrs. Eastlick and two children, and Mrs. Hurd and two children.

"On Tuesday, Mr. Ireland, who has seven bullet holes in his body, reached New Ulm, and reported that the two women and four children were at Brown's place, distant twenty-five miles. Lieut. Roberts, with twelve men and team, was immediately sent to their relief, and reached them about midnight. At daybreak, next morning, he started on his return, reaching New Ulm about 10 o'clock.

"Mrs. Eastlick thinks the Lake Shetek settlement was attacked by about 10 Indians. The main features of the massacre were published in our last issue, and are doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers. Mr. Ireland was left on the prairie, apparently mortally wounded; Mrs Eastlick supposed to be dead; one of the children, a boy 12 years of age, was unharmed, with his brother twelve months old in his arms, and another brother, six years of age, lying in the grass mortally wounded. Messrs. Everett and Hatch, themselves badly wounded, could render no assistance, in saving these children, and they were left on the prairie at the mercy of the Indians or to die of starvation. Mr. Hurd had been killed, and his wife and children escaped, but in what direction is not known.

"Mrs. Eastlick is wounded in the back, in the heel, and has a duck-shot in the back of her head. While lying in the grass, wounded as above, she was observed by a young Indian, who beat her severely with the butt of a gun over the head and back, and she was left on the field for dead, though only insensible for the time being. After dark she crawled to the body of her husband, who had been shot, in the fight, to see whether he was dead. She found his body cold, and supposing that her children were also killed, she started on foot to make her escape. She traveled during the night, and hid in the grass in the day time. She continued thus for several days and nights, when almost exhausted by hunger, she determined to find something to eat, even at the risk of being discovered and murdered by the Indians. She crawled through the grass to a cornfield, pulled an ear of corn, and had eaten but two rows when she grew very sick, and was unable to eat the remainder. That night she stopped at a house, where she killed a chicken, and with her teeth pulled the raw meat from the breast. She was unable to eat any of it that night, but next day tore it in strips and dried them in the sun. She ate a little, and the remainder, with three ears of raw corn, supplied her with food till rescued. She met a mail carrier, who brought her to 'Dutch Charley's' place, where she saw her two children and the remainder of the party. From that point they walked to Brown's, 25 miles from New Ulm, from whence Mr. Ireland was sent for assistance.

"Mrs. Eastlick's son, whom we referred to above, as having his little brother in his arms, found Mr. Ireland after the fight. Mr. I. thought there was no prospect of escaping and told the lad to remain with him and they would die together. The little fellow refused, saying that his mother (whom he supposed was dead) had told him to carry his brother as far as he could, and he was determined to obey her. Mr. Ireland then instructed him as to the route and other matters, starting the little fellow on his lonely and tedious journey over a desolate region of ninety miles, and in momentary danger of being murdered by blood-thirsty savages.

"This heroic little fellow traveled sixteen miles the first day on foot, and sixty in all, carrying his little brother in his arms and on his back the entire distance, and living on raw corn and such victuals as he could find at the deserted houses along the route. We question whether history records a parallel instance of such bravery, determination and physical endurance as evinced by this lad, only twelve years old, in his efforts to rescue his infant brother. We hope our State Legislature will reward him, by providing for his education and support."

SEED CORN.

Not a grain of corn should be planted which is not known to have become fully ripe before the slightest frost—the best plan is to save those ears which first and most fully mature. The New England *Homestead* relates the case of a man, who by following this plan for successive years, had his corn to ripen two weeks before the same variety raised by his neighbors. He goes into the field when the husks begin to turn brown and selects the ripest ears, a d as far as possible takes from stalks which produce two good sized and perfect ears. These are husked, and put in a cool place where they will keep without heating. We commend his example to other farmers as worthy of imitation.

—Mr. Brady of Stone Corral, shot himself the other morning while lying in bed. Another proof of the advantage of early rising.

MANAGEMENT OF MILCH COWS.

The Iowa *State Register* gets up some very sensible things once in a while, one of which is a recent article on the management of milch cows. It argues that there are but few farmers who fully realize the true value of a good cow well kept. As a general practice, three cows do not produce as much milk, butter or cheese as one would if treated properly. No account is kept of the amount of milk or butter produced by each cow in the year. The farmer with his cows is in the same situation that he is with the balance of his farm. He keeps no account, and knows nothing about his business. Two hundred and fifty pounds of butter per cow per year is not a large yield, yet there are more that do not produce half that amount than there are that exceed one-half. There is no poorer policy than starving and freezing a milch cow, the source that is expected to furnish the family with milk, butter and groceries. We saw last spring from three to five cows staggering about straw stacks of farmers, which required nearly all the summer to repair wasted nature, without supplying any of the rich, nutritious milk which only comes from a healthy well-fed cow. Such a farmer should either keep a less number or provide better shelter and more rich food. One cow well provided for is better than three starved ones—one will furnish more milk. Children should never be fed on milk drawn from a cow reduced to the bare possibility of sustaining vitality. It is cruelty to the animals to thus treat them, and it is murder to the innocent children to feed them on such food. The profit, the morality and the respectability of it requires that a man who keeps cows should provide better than is done in most cases in cold climates. A man that would cheat the poor old cow which has raised his children, should be respected in no society. There may be cases where drought, flood or devouring insects have rendered it impossible to provide bountifully for all the animals on the farm; but in such cases the owner should not be compelled to see the poor old cow shaking her bones at him in his night dreams. We plead for the cow, and if three or five cannot be provided for, sell off, as one well fed will provide more than the three or five.

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

The oldest cheese market in the United States is at Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y. On Monday morning of each week, from April to December, one of the streets of this thriving village is filled with wagons loaded with cheese boxed and ready for shipment. The buyers go from load to load, lifting the covers and plunging their sharp steel "tryers" into the cheese. Bids are made and "raised," and a couple of hours are passed in bantering. Before noon, generally, the cheese has all changed hands, and is piled up on the platform of the freight-house, waiting for the regular "cheese-train" upon the New York Central railroad. This morning trade is, however, but a small part of the day's business. The cheese thus sold is made in the few "private dairies," which have thus far withstood the tendency toward the factory system, and ranges in amount from five hundred to eight hundred boxes weekly. In the afternoon the great trade takes place. The salesmen of fifty to a hundred or more factories come upon the market, and are met by New York dealers or their purchasing agents. In this trade seldom any cheese is shown, the quality of each factory being known to the buyers, either from examination at the factory or by the general reputation of the establishment.

In 1871 a "Dairymen's Board of Trade" was establishment, and Hon. X. A. Willard elected president. A very elegant trade-room was furnished by the citizens of Little Falls, and this is the headquarters of the board. The room is provided with all the conveniences for business.

The trade is in large amount during the mid-summer, sometimes 19,000 boxes, or 600,000 pounds, $90,000 in value, being transferred at a single meeting.—*Harper's Monthly.*

HOW MUCH TO FEED AN ANIMAL.

A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen, and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food, and found that three pounds per day of fodder and grain was all he could eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much-despised "book-farmers," and arrived at by many and careful experiments. That about three pounds of good food per day for each one hundred weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration, a sheep weighing one hundred pounds requires three pounds of food per day, and a steer weighing one thousand pounds needs thirty pounds. These rules are approximately correct, being varied somewhat by quality of food and stock. The farmer knowing the weight of his feed and that of his stock, by applying these rules, can guess closely as to whether he has food enough for his stock.—*Maryland Ploughman.*

FATTENING HOGS.

During November fattening hogs should be pushed as rapidly as possible, as a third more pork can be made of a bushel of corn during the comparatively pleasant days of this month than after the blustering winds and storms of winter fairly set in. In intensely cold weather, unless well housed, hogs can scarcely be made to gain enough to pay for the troble of feeding, saying nothing of the feed.

TO PREVENT SPLITTING OF HANDLES.

All carpenters know how soon the butt ends of chisels split, when daily exposed to the blows of the mallet or hammers. A remedy suggested by a Brooklyn man consists simply in sawing or cutting off the round end of the handle so as to make it flat, and attaching by a few small nails on the top of it two round disks of sole leather, so that the end becomes similar to the heel of a boot. The two thicknesses of leather will prevent all further splitting, and if in the course of time they expand and overlap the wood of the handle, they are simply trimmed off all round.

DYSPEPSIA—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, discourses on this subject in the following terse style:—The most universal cause of dyspepsia is eating too often, too fast, and too much. The general rules should be:

1—Eat thrice a day.

2—Not an atom between meals.

3—Nothing after two o'clock but a piece of cold bread and butter and one cup of hot drink.

4—Spend half an hour at least in taking each meal.

5—Cut up all meats and hard food in pea-sized pieces.

6—Never eat enough to cause the slightest uncomfortable sensation afterward.

7—Never work or study hard within half an hour of eating.

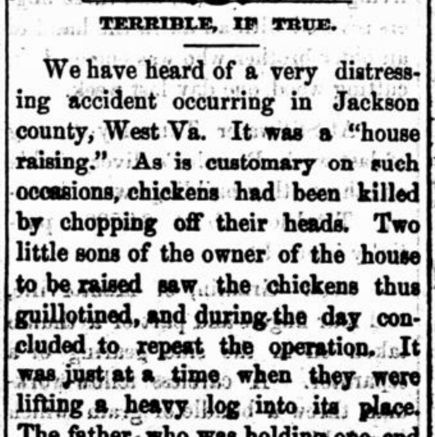
The most universal and infallible indication that a person is becoming dyspeptic is some uncomfortable sensation coming on uniformly after each meal, whether that be in the stomach, throat or any where else. The formation of wind in the stomach, indicated by eructation, belchings, or otherwise, demonstrates that dyspepsia is fixing itself in the system. Then there is only one course to pursue, and that is infallible: eat less and less at each meal, until no wind is generated and no other uncomfortable sensation is experienced in any part of the body. No medicine ever cured confirmed dyspepsia; eating plain food regularly and living out of doors industriously, will cure most cases.

BOYS, READ THIS!

A mathematician in an exchange has gone over the problem of the direct cost of smoking, at $1 per week, the amount $26 being brought in as capital at the end of every six months at 7 per cent. per annum compound interest. The result of his figuring is set down as follows:

At the end of 5 years it amounts to	$304.96
At the end of 10 years it amounts to	735.15
At the end of 15 years it amounts to	1,341.97
At the end of 20 years it amounts to	2,297 94
At the end of 25 years it amounts to	3,405.37
At the end of 30 years it amounts to	5,108.56
At the end of 35 years it amounts to	7,511 08
At the end of 40 years it amounts to	10,900 07

A sufficient sum at the latter date to build a residence as handsome as this one:



TERRIBLE, IF TRUE.

We have heard of a very distressing accident occurring in Jackson county, West Va. It was a "house raising." As is customary on such occasions, chickens had been killed by chopping off their heads. Two little sons of the owner of the house to be raised saw the chickens thus guillotined, and during the day concluded to repeat the operation. It was just at a time when they were lifting a heavy log into its place. The father, who was holding one end of the log, casting his eyes toward the little fellows, one of whom had the axe raised to sever the neck of his brother, let go of the log to save the boy, and it fell, killing six men, two instantly, the others living only a few hours. The axe fell before the father could reach the scene, severing the neck of the son.—*Middleport (O.) News.*

—The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, told this story in a recent lecture: He was at a children's party one Christmas eve, and, seeing a little boy sitting in one corner who was not dancing, he approached him, and asked why he did not join the others and dance. "I'm not danthing," said the boy solemnly, "becauthe I don't think danthing ith the great end of life." "Now, you know," added Mr. Collyer, "if that was my boy, I should think he was meant for a minister, but I should be sorry for the church that had to take him."

—The Rochester *Democrat* says that the few persons who do not know that kerosene is explosive are rapidly dying off.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* states that poisoning is the mode of suicide oftenest chosen in the City of New York,—212 out of 600 persons having died by this means. Arsenic is the poison chiefly resorted to, and in its commonest form,—Paris-green. In 1871, 14 suicides took Paris-green; and, in 1872, 22 out of 50 poisoning cases took the same. Statistics show that insanity causes the largest number of suicides, both of men and women. After this comes drunkenness; and then, disease.

—Somebody has undertaken to demonstrate that fences are an expensive folly, those in the United States having cost $2,300,000. Their annual repair, depreciation, and interest on first cost is put at $400,000,000,. In Pennsylvania they cost an average of $11.40 per acre; in Rhode Island $19.50.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Byron F. Carr and Martha H. Carr, his wife, as Mortgagors, unto Joseph M. Smith, as Mortgagee, bearing date September 19th, A. D. 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Stearns, State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of November, A.D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Book "G" of Mortgage Deeds on page 803, which was given to secure the payment of the sum of Four Hundred dollars according to the conditions of two (2) promissory notes for Two Hundred Dollars each; one for $200.00, due September 19th, 1875, and one for $200.00, due September 19th, 1876, bearing interest at twelve (12) per cent. per annum;

And whereas, said Joseph M. Smith, Mortgagee, before the maturity of said note, by written instrument, duly sold, assigned and transferred the same and said mortgage to Andrew J. Smith; which written instrument was duly recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Book "A" of Assignments and Agreements, on page 451;

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due, at the date of this notice, upon said note first above described the sum of Two Hundred and eight dollars, besides an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars covenanted to be paid in case of foreclosure of said mortgage;

And whereas no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;

Therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale therein contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described, to-wit: All those tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Stearns and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots number five (5) and six (6), in block number eight (8), in the Town of Sauk Centre, Stearns county, Minn., according to the plat of said Town as laid out and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county and State, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Cloud, in Stearns county aforesaid, on SATURDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay and satisfy said mortgage debt, said attorney's fees and all other costs of foreclosure.

Dated, October 20th, 1875.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
GEORGE GEISSEL,
Sheriff of Stearns Co., Minn.
L. W. COLLINS, Attorney. oct21-7w

THE TRADE OF ST. PAUL, MINN., FOR 1875.

We the undersigned, Jobbers, Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of St. Paul, would most respectfully call the attention of our numerous friends throughout the Northwest to the fact that we are determined, this year to offer even greater inducement (if possible) than ever before, both as regards extensive stocks and the lowest market prices. Receiving our goods direct from first hands, both in this country and in Europe, and relying on our location and excellent facilities for the prompt shipment of goods to any point desired, we are enabled to offer inducements superior to any other market in the West. St. Paul is admitted to be the best Western Market for all kind of farm products, and shippers will find it to their own advantage to make consignments to our Commission Merchants.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

St Paul Harvester Works, 226 Third st.
Baker, Kenrick & Co., cor Sibley and Levee.
S. L. Sheldon, 69 and 70 Levee
E A Leyde, (Agricultural Engines) 8 W Sixth st

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS.

Press Printing Co., Third st

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

D. D. Merrill & Co., 35 Third street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Forepaugh & Tarbox, 66 Third st

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Quinby & Hallowell, 62 Robert st
A. L. Wharton, 106 Jackson street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, &c.

A. H. Lohlker, 147 E. 7th street.
R. O. Strong & Co., (AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK), 25 West Third street.

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE.

Craig & Larkin, 66 Third street.
Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden, 169 Third st

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

F W Tuchelt & Co., 5 East Third st
A Holterhoff & Co., 92 Third st
Fetsch Bros., 71 and 73 E. 3d street, Manufacturers of the celebrated "Bonne Bouch" Cigars, at $60, $70 and $90 per thousand. Send for samples.

CLOTHING.

Campbell, Burbank & Co., 89 E. Third st.
H Pfankuch & Co., 99 Third st

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

Granger & Hodge, 101 Third st

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McCardy & Busch cor 4th & Robert st.
Wm A Van Slyke & Co., 40 Sibley st
McNamara & Waldo, 42 Sibley street,
J. B. Hoxie, 16 Jackson st

CONFECTIONERS.

Miner & McCarthy, 10 E Fourth st

COAL AND CARBON OIL.

SAUNDERS & HARRISON, Wholesale, 105 East 3d st.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS.

DeCou & Co., cor 5th and Jackson sts
Brandhorst, Moeller & Co., 6th & C

DRY GOODS.

Auerbach, Finch & Scheffer, 114 and 116 Third st
William Lee, 136 Third st
Comp & Smith, 129 and 131 Third st
Cathcart & Co., (Wholesale and Retail)

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - - 15 Wabashaw

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS.

N B Harwood, 110 Third st
Plechner Bros, 124 Third st

FURS, HIDES, WOOL, GINSENG, &C.

H. L. Young & Co., 16 Jackson st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Beaupre & Kelly, cor Third and Sibley st
P F McQuillan & Co., cor 3d and Sibley st
Holl & Parr, 37 Robert st
Borup & Jackson, 93 and 95 Third
C J Monfort & Co., (Fancy Groceries, Wholesale & Retail,) 200 Third & 126 Jackson

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Strong, Hackett & Chapin, 69 Third st
Cheritree & Farwells, 135 Third st
Chas E Mayo & Co., 76 Third st
F A Buell, 5 East Seventh st

HATS AND CAPS

Wm F Mason, 190 Third st

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL.

Nicols & Dean, 62 Third st
J B Braden & Brothers, 164 Third

LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING.

St. Paul Litho Engraving & Publishing Co
G J Rice & Co., 115 Third street.

LUMBER COMPANIES AND DEALERS.

Anoka Lumber Co , 233 Third st
J M Paine & Co. Junct L S & M & N P R R
Pine County Lumber Co., 96 Third s and 145 Third st

MACHINERY, MILL AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

J H Woolsey & Co., cor Third & Jackson st

MILLINERY GOODS.

I Oppenheim & Co., 69 Third st
Dugan & Runnette (Wholesale and Ret 21 Third st

NOTIONS, TOYS, &c.

E D K Randall, 171 Third st

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS

PAPER DEALERS.

Averill, Russell & Carpenter, 224 Third st
D. D. Merrill & Co., 35 Third st.

PUMPS AND PIPING.

J H Woolsey & Co., cor Third and Jackson

SHOW CASES AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Chas. Bauer, 66 Robert street.

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Morehous & Ware, 76 Robert st
Schmidt & Kiefer, 39 Robert st

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

American Steam Safe Co., Cheritree & Farwells, Agents
Hall's Safe & Lock Co., Bigford & Passmore Agt's, 46 Jackson st.

SEWING MACHINES—WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., 168 Third st
Davis Sewing Machine Co., Geo. T Mulford, Gen. Agt., 124 Jackson st
Kasson & Noyes, Agents "Singer," 1 Third st
Wilson Shuttle and Excelsior, Parsons & Wilcox State Agts., 48 W. Third street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

M Frankel & Co., 93 Third st
Benz & Becht, 297 Third st
Peabody, Lyons & Co., 96 e Third st
Bowlin & McGeehan 28 Sibley st
Kiefer & Henk 84 Jackson st

ALL ORDERS
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PROMPTLY FILLED
THE OFFICE

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

PREMIUMS.

We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents, and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

Large Pay for Little Work! Get Up Clubs.

Sewing Machines, Organs and Silverware for Nothing!

SEWING MACHINES.

REMEMBER
THE WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.
Their Machines Rank among the Very Best.
Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing Machine.
Premium No. 3, is Style 3 Weed Sewing Machine.

Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium? A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.

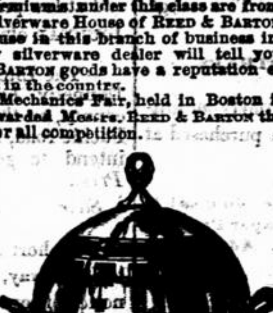
Premium No. 4 is a
No. 63 GEO. WOODS & CO. ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Five Octave, Four Stops. Price, $150.
Premium No. 5, is a
No. 5 GEO. WOODS & CO. ORGAN.
Same make, Two Sets of Reeds and Fan Tremolo, Five Octave, Six Stops. Price, $210.
For larger Clubs higher-price instruments will be given.

It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENT to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PASTOR will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a Sabbath-school, Lodge, or Church needs an Organ. Push the Subscription Paper.

SILVERWARE.

The Premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation equal to the very best in the country.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the Judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.



BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese style	$1 00
7	Child's cup, gold lined	2 75
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin lined	4 00
10	Half dozen table spoons and forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife rest	8 50
12	Cake-basket, new pattern	13 50
13	Ice-pitcher, seamless lining, ivy decoration	15 50
14	Tea set, 5 pieces	27 50

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