Increase for Five Years of Population, Agriculture and Ranch and Range Live Stock.

Males Largely in Excess of Females-The Remarkable Birth and Death Rate.

Educational Growth -- The Greatest of Wheat-Producing States -- Future Possibilities-

BISMARCK, Dak., April 1 .- Dakota is two grand political divisions, north and south, there being territory, if not population, enough in each to justify the creation

of two states.

It is again divided into five well-defined agricultural and mineral productions. Dakota in the production of the famous No. 1 hard wheat, the immense bonanza farms stretching for miles along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, the development of South Dakota in respect to its dairy interests and the cultivation of flax, the wealth of the Black Hills, and the immense pastoral interests along the western boundary of the territory, taking in the socalled "bad lands," have all been more or less discussed and descanted on from a supposititious standpoint; but facts and figures are now procurable, so that of these great resources Dakota speaks with no uncertain sound, but with the mighty voice of its last census proclaims the verity of its once pretended, but now assured, prosperity, and wealth. The following table speaks for

Table of selected statistics of population, agricul-ture and ranch and range live stock of Dakota for 1880 and 1885, showing the ratio of increase for the five years:

	1880.	1885.	Per- cent of in- crease
No. of inhabitants.	135,177	415,610	207.
No. of farms	17,435	82,017	370,
Improved lands, acres	1,150,413	6,560,758	470.
Farms, valuation		\$156,767,918	600.
Farming imple- ments, valuation	\$2,390,091	\$13,867,687	480.
Live stock on farms valuation	\$6,463,274	\$34,364,608	1
Live stock on ranch	40,100,111		527
Farm productions,		\$6,165.289)
valuation No. of horses and	\$5,648,814	\$36,808,131	551.
mules on farms	44,873	203,543	
No. of horsas and mules on ranch			383
and range No. of working		11,084	j
oxen on farms	11,418	35,991	215.
No. of milch cows	40,572	171,152	321.
No. of other cattle	92,149)
No. of other cattle	52,125	350,848	539
range		238,167	1
No. of sheep on farms	30,244	188,067	733
No. of sheep on ranch and range.		64,117	1.00
No. of swine on			
farms	63,394	334,228	427.5
Barley, bushels	277,424	2,170,059	682.
Corn, bushels	2,000,864	7,800,593	289.
Oats, bushels	2,217,132	22,970,098	
Wheat bushels	2,830,289	38,166,413	
Hay, tons	308,036	1,527,978	396.0
Potatoes(Irish), bu	664,086	3,868,860	481.0
Wool, pounds	157,025	882,689	462.0
Flax, bushels	0.000.055	2,282,788	
Butter, pounds	2,000,955	10,804.260	439.9

acres, according to a recent statement of its surveyor general, 96,596,480 acres, of which amount, 46,368,100 acres have been surveyed, leaving unsurveyed, 50,228,380

Of this unsurveyed arey, 26,847,105 acres are included in Indian reservations, deducting which, leaves 23,381,275 acres as the area of the unsurveyed lands open to settlement. The relation of the Indian to these lands so valuable both for agricultural as well as pastoral purposes, will doubtless occupy the time of congressional statesmen and the thoughts of the philanthropists of the country in the answering of the question, among others, why, under the present

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

some 1,200 acres of land should be withheld for the use of the Indian and only 160 acres allowed to the white man for his homestead. Considering the unusual interand all-absorbing question, the picture pre-sented by Gov. Pierce in his recent report to the secretary of the interior at Washington of the condition of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes of Indians cannot fail to be interesting, as in a significant manner it throws such light upon it that a solution of has been believed. The population of Dakota is diversified as follows:

1885.	1880.	inc.
414,065	133,147	280,918
707	401	306
	238	*47
647	1,391	*744
236,045	82,296	153,749
	52,881	126,684
58,530	17,026	41,594
		139,734
150,990	51,795	99,195
	414,065 707 191 647 236,045 179,565 58,530 206,090	191 238 647 1,391 236,045 82,296 179,565 52,881 58,530 17,026 206,090 66.356

From the above are deducible several very interesting results. In the first place, the Chinese and the Indians seem to be going-the former back to Chicago, their American celestial kingdom; the latter back to their wigwams on the reservations, there once more to accept of the bounty of a great and good father, and become again the pampered sons of indolence. This sur-prising fact of the decrease in the number of civilized Indians serves, however, to give efficacy to the well-timed suggestions of the governor as to the abolition of the tribal re-lations and the opening of their reservations to white settlement.

In the second place, while the proportion of males to the population is largely in excess of the females, the atter are steadily increasing, as is manifest by the percentage of 187 against 240

IN FAVOR OF THE LADIES in the last five years; or, in other words, in 1880, the females constituted nearly 40 per cent. of the whole population, while in 1885 they were over 43 per cent.

There are seventeen states where the fe male portion of the population preponderates. They are all the New England, except Vermont, eight of the old Southern, the three great states of New York, New Jersey and Pensylvania, and the District of Columbia; no Western states or territories. Massachusetts, of course, has the largest percentage. Again, in regard to the nativity of Dakota's population, it will be seen from the above that the ratio of increase

The immigration to Dakota from other parts of the Union has been in excess of that from foreign countries and is constantly in-In 1870 the population was 14,-182, of which 9,366 were native and 4,815 foreign born.

There is a class of statistics which it is msst interesting contemplate, as showing He would have been killed, if the authoriwherein Dakota is distinguished on account of the salubrity and fecundity of its climate and they are those relating to births and

Born during the year ending June 1,

The birth rate was 1 to every 5 mothers in the territory; the rate of mortality is at

the rate of 6 to 1,000. The total deaths in the United States. according to the census of 1886, was 301,-960, or at the rate of 8 to every 1,000. From the foregoing it is evident that Dakota has just cause to be proud of its

record in these respects.

No less distinguishable, as showing the intelligence and educational growth of Dakota, are the figures relating to illiteracy and school attendance. The number of United States the percentage of the former | the genuine

class was 13.4; of the latter, 17 per cent. It might be invidious to make distinctions IN RESPECT TO ILLITERACY

with other states and territories—the com-parisons might be "odorous," as they say— but there were only two states where, in 1880, the percentage of those unable to read and write was less than that of Dakota, and they were Iowa and Nebraska, the percentage there being 2.4 and 2.7 respectively. This year, however, Dakota shows a percentage of illiteracy less than any other state or territory.

The same thing is true in regard to school matters. The number in attendance at school during the year was 63,256, or a per-centage of 28 of the whole number enumerated under 21 years of age, no com pilation being made of the children of legal school age. On this account no comparison can be made with other states with anything

Dakota had in 1885 more children attend ing school than had either the states of Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Nevada, Oregon, BISMARCK, Dak., April 1.—Dakota is or Rhode Island, and more than those of considered by most people in regard to its all other territories combined. The same proportion is true in regard to the number of schools and teachers.

The magnitude of Dakota's growth and the increase of her sources of wealth of agriculture are better illustrated by comgeographical subdivisions, each having its own distinctive characteristics of pastoral, greatest of cereals—wheat. It is interest—evidently curled about his neck. His comagricultural and mineral productions. The wonderful properties of the soil of North the development of Dakota in respect to its be paralyzed. His cane, large and strong, live stock, especially. There are only three | was for use and not for ornamentation. A states that in 1879 raised more wheat than Dakota did in 1884, and they are Ohio, the center of the large expanse of shirt-

STATES.	Bushels.	Inc. in pre- vious 10 yrs	
Illinois	51,110,502	20,982,997	69.60
Indiana			70.40
Ohio	36,014,869		65.00
Dakota, 1884	48,116,413	35,336,124	*1,248.51

*Increase in five years. The average per acre of wheat in Illinois was 15.8 bushels, while that of Dakota was 17.1 bushels. Both Iowa and Minnesota had larger acreages than Dakota, but the yield per acre was very much less, being in Iowa only 10.2 and in Minnesota 11.4 bushels. It is, therefore, only a matter of calculation and a little time when it will become evident that Dakota will be the greatest of the wheatproducing states, and, as Gov. Pierce has tersely expressed it, "the great granary of the continent." It is almost bewildering to contemplate the probabilities. In other cereals, as barley and oats, Dakota is fast taking high rank, being sixth in line in the former and eighth in the latter.

In the matter of corn it takes precedence

These same conditions of superiority in nearly all the various products of the farm, as well as those of the live stock of Dakota, may readily be discovered by an examina-tion of the foregoing tabulated statistics and their comparison with similar ones of the different states and territories according to the United States census of 1880.

While Dakota cannot be said to be a manwhile Dakota cannot be said to be a manufacturing territory, yet in respect to the development of several of its industries it has displayed remarkable energy. Take for example the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist mills, with a capital invested of like it and the next night they made a run 1830 there were thirty flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist mills, with a capital invested of like it and the next night they made a run 1830 the manufacture of the manufacture of flour; whereas in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist mills, with a capital invested of like it and the next night they made a run 1830 the manufacture of flour; whereas it is a sure sign to me that something is going to happen. I had a dream of that kind once and the very next day this game leg of mine was paralyzed. I dreamed something like it and the next night they made a run 1830 the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flour; whereas, in 1880 there were thirty flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flouring and grist multiple of the manufacture of flouring the manu \$301,665, turning out a product the value against my bank and busted me. Pve been of which was \$1,040,958 in 1885 there are dealing for somebody else ever since." eighty-five. having a capital of \$2,189,400, the value of the product of which is \$3,182,-So also in regard to the manufacture of

butter and cheese. In 1880 there were only four creameries, capital invested only \$10,-200, producing \$2,360 worth of the creamery article, while in 1885 there are sixteen establishments, with a capital of \$63,737, the value of the product of which amounts Many new and valuable industries have been established within a few years past for

the manufacture of building paper from straw and in the utilization of the fibre of flax, bidding fair in the near future to become of more than usual importance in the development of Dakota's resources. with its immense possibilities of expansion in all those elements which constitute a state, must force itself upon the consider

statehood can no longer go unheeded. A ROMANTIC INCIDENT In the Life of the Late Delegate

ation of congress, and the demand for

Raymond. I heard a story the other day about the Raymond, of Dakota, late Delegate est recently manifested in this all-important and all-absorbing question, the picture preman Gen. alive at the battle of Atlanta. He was just in the act of delivering a message to the general when the party of Confederate horse men came upon them and McPherson was shot down and Raymond was taken prisoner the great problem may not be as difficult as and sent to Andersonville. After he had been there a year or so there was an exchange of prisoners, and the whole body of men in the prison were assembled in line to hear read the list of the read assembled in line to hear read the list of those who were to be exchanged. Those whose names were read were ordered to answer "Here" and step forward. When the officer in charge was going over the roster he called out the of one who had died the before, Raymond had the ice of mind to answer answer

mind "Here" in the place of the dead man and stepped forward, and although his decepwas immediately discovered by his fellow prisoners they were all too generous to give him away. He was exchanged under the name of his dead comrade, returned North, and re-entered the army.

He Didn't Know Sary.

A man stopped at the house of a Dakota settler to get a drink of water. He found him sitting in the shade while another man

was working near by.
"I shouldn't think you would need to keep a hired man on your small farm," the traveler said.

"'Oh, I don't need to, I keep him so's to have some body to boss around." "I should think it would be cheaper to

let the man go and boss your wife." "Stranger," replied the settler, solemnly, 'you don't know Sary-it 'u'd be nec'ssary bossin' carried out."

Sharps and Flats.

An advertisement in a New York paper "Wanted, an accordion player. Apply at the shooting gallery,—Third avenue." If they will only put the applicant in front of the target that will be the most popular shooting gallery in all Gotham. -Boston Bulletin.

A Montana mob, we learn from a news item, entered church during service, and took out and lynched a member of the choir. It is a wonder many more such episodes are not reported. Of course the member of the choir sung through his nose and tried to get to the end of the hymn first .--Norristown Herald.

A young man at Santa Barbara, Cal., was arrested and fined for practicing on a clarionet in his own apartments. It is lucky for him that he didn't practice on the instrument outside of his own apartments. ties could not have devised a more severe punishment.-Norristown Herald.

Physicians Have Found Out

cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing muscles and figaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used and school attendance. The number of persons in Dakota who canno read is 3,920, or less than 1 per cent.; who cannot write, 4,807, or a little over 2 per cent. In the little over 3 per c

OMENS OF BAD LUCK.

How Gamblers Interpret Little Events that Occur Every Day, as Harbingers of Good or Evil.

Superstitions That Are Most Common Among the Members of the Knights of the Green.

The Imperfect Lacing of One's Shoes Deemed a Sure Sign of Coming Misfortune.

A Beggar's Appeal to a Player, Without Money, Taken as an Indication of Good Fortune.

Two men, each wearing shining, tall beaver hats and large-checked clothes, stood out in The same front of a cigar store on Third street. One man carried a flashy umbrella. His overcoat, of a Newmarket pattern, was thrown back. His undercoat was likewise unbuttoned. Twining in and out of his vest buttonholes was a large and long watch-chain, front exposed to view.

"It's funny," remarked the cripple, "but I knew just as well as could be the morning before we were raided that some hard luck was in store for me. I laced up my shoes and skipped one of the holes that morning. It's a bad sign. Sure enough that night the police closed us up. I never like to deal when any of those bad signs come along, as there is sure to be a run on the bank."

"WE'RE ALL SUPERSTITIOUS," remarked his companion. "I never knew a sporting man that wasn't. It's not confined to the straight-out gamblers. These base ball players are as bad as we are. If they pass a funeral in going to the grounds, that's a sure defeat. Babies could beat them after that. They like to have a small boy fool with the bats, as they think they can bat a cent that's a bad sign, and if you want to the "Shepherdess of the West." feel a little shakey and I don't blame em."

"WHAT BREAKS ME UP MOST." chimed in the cripple, "is to dream of the wedding of a man or woman who is dead.

run through my room, Something will are a leetle to aged to think of matrimony, happen. But then the hard luck following One dame of this description has a ranch that cat business ain't a marker to breaking a looking glass. That's a sure run of hard linck for seven years. I never broke a mirror, and don't want to, but Schimmel, you know him in Chicago, he let one drop wife run off and left him; he got busted up in business, got run in as a vagrant, and the sale of the meat and hide, she paid for the seven years ain't near up. I believe I'd kill myself.

am I. I wouldn't pass through a funeral for a good deal of money. I don't care if they have white horses on the hearse, I A contemplation of the facts, figures and conclusive evidences of wealth, enterprise and greatness that have signalized the growth of Dakota in the last five years, to change it I might risk going in front of

"FOR DOWNRIGHT GOOD LUCK," continued the cripple, as he moved himself nearer a hitching-post, against which he supported himself and traced little figures with the end of his heavy cane on the dirt-begrimed sidewalk, 'just let a beggar strike me when I'm clean busted. I know just as well after that that I'm going to make a big stake as can be. I'd sooner be broke and have a beggar hit me for money than to have a hundred dollars in my pocket any day. I don't believe in giving a beggar money before you begin to play. I take it that good luck only comes when you drop onto a 'snap' like falling on a horseshoe, and not when you go round and look for somebody to start the luck.

my luck and when one of them sorrel top-knots is playing I don't want to take any bets. I' sooner stay on the outside and queer that fellow's luck."

"A FORTUNE TELLER is good enough for me," remarked the hale and hearty sporting man, "when I want tips for good luck. I was going out of St. Louis one night and before I left I dropped down to a fortune teller. She told me right off that I was going away and advised me not to think of crosvised me not to think of crossing a river, as 1 would meet with a fearful accident if I did. Well, I give up my trip. The next morning I read in the papers about a bridge disaster at St. Charles, how the bridge went down with my train on it, and a number of passen-gers were drowned. She give me many 'tips' on races, and put me 'on' to Cleve-land's election. I back her 'tips' with all my money, and never went broke but once. She give me a false pointer then. I went to her on a rainy Friday, after seeing a funeral, so of course I 'queerred' her luck and mine, too. She told me to bet on a certain horse in a race, and I did. I went to bed hungry that night, as I backed that horse for all I was worth. The horse ran away the first heat, so lost the race and my money.'

A REMARKABLE COLORED CHIL to have a comp'ny of the reg'ler army here all the time if I wanted ter see any of my Showman to Take Up.

West Point (Ga.) Press. On last Wednesday evening we were invited by J. W. Burdett to go to his house and see what he termed a musical prodigy. We accepted the invitation extended and were soon made acquainted with Barbara Robinson, a little colored girl about 9 years old. She was taken into the parlor and young ladies present played such pieces as they chose on the plano, when the little negro would reproduce the production in an almost perfect manner. Those who know Barbara assure us that she has never studied music, and the accomplishment is entirely

To test her power of imitation we requested that a piece be played that she had never heard. She at once took a seat at the piano and rattled off the music in good style, and, what is singular, made but few mistakes. During the time we listened to this wonderful little negro playing, nearly an hour, she never spoke a word, and un-less spoken to kept her eyes on the keys of the piano, as if absorbed in the instrument she so much loves. Barbara is a nurse in the family of Mr. R. A. S. Freeman, and we are informed that she will reproduce any piece of music rendered by members of the family or by visitors to the house, and when sent on an errand will return and if when sent on an errand will return and, if allowed to do so, will play pieces heard while absent with remarkable correctness. This little negro is certainly endowed with extraordinary musical talent, and will if given, musical advantages, become famous for her accomplishment, and, like Blind Tom, become a coveted prize for those who would win a fortone by the aid of a musi-

No Encampment This Year.

Reading Herald. Adjutant General Guthrie was asked re-

cal prodigy.

year, "It is true," said Gen. Guthrie.

"The Governor insists that I shall go out of office with a clean balance sheet, owing nothing. When I came into office I was confronted by a debt of \$10,000 left me by my predecessors, which was eventually paid. The Governor asked me if I could see my way clear to hold camp without in-debtedness, and I told him I could not. It was then determined not to have the

"How will the troops be inspected?" "That is easily arranged. All the inspections will take place between July 10 and 20. The First brigade will be inspected as a whole in Philadelphia for one day; the Tenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments will be inspected in Pittsburg for one day, the other regiments will be in-

spected inside of their regimental limits."
"What do you expect to save by this?" "Considerable. This system will leave us a lot of money, and with the surplus cash I will put helmets and full-dress uni-forms on the troops."

WOMEN IN THE NORTHWEST. How Brave Girls Acquire Health. Wealth and Matrimony.

Maiden (Mon.) Letter in Cleveland Leader.

This little town from where I am penning these lines has a name which would imply that it is made up of girls and nobody else, but such is not the case. Maiden is a rough frontier mining town, where the fair sex are sadly in the minority, but where they are needed about as badly as in any other spot in this whole Northwestern country. Montana is a paradise for females, and so is Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, and even Oregon. What few girls we have out this way are full of pluck, grit and enterprise, and every single one of them could get married twenty times over, if such a thing could be imagined. Here in Maiden, which is now the county seat of Fergus, the new county created at the last session of the Montana legislature, there are neither young girls or maidens. There is not an unmarried lady in the whole town, which would therefore make it a safe retreat for bachelors to fly to. This scarcity of ladies is not confined to this one locality, but is prevalent all over the territory. The only ones who seem to have more than their share are the Mormons, of whom there are a number in western Montana and an unbats, as they think they can bat butter. If any of them breaks a mirror in the dressing room I wouldn't bet on 'em for who is known throughout the country as a cent that's a bad sign and if you went to win anything bet on the other side. I be-lieve that everybody is superstitious only ranch in Meagher county. She did it all In the matter of corn it takes precedence over twenty states and territories, and in the latest addition to its farm productions, viz., flax, it is believed to take the lead, over 2,000,000 bushels being raised last year a dog howl at night. They kinder think of something that's going to happen. No body likes to sail on a ship after the rats land under one or another of the governrats skip over the ropes and on shore.

Then this thirteen at a table business gets the most of them. People can't help but that the next claim to her own was taken up by an enterprising young man named Severance, who, like his fair neighbor, first started a sheep ranch and then got hold of some of the soil. They tended flocks in company for some time, and then Severance proposed marriage. He was accepted, and the two happy wool-growers united their fortunes and have been doing better and better ever since.

There are other girls in Montana just exactly like Mrs. Severance, nee Corson, but more are wauted. There are some real old "I don't want nothing worse," continued his companion, "than to have a black cat who run a dairy or keep a store, but who ladies out here who have taken up claims, store out on the prairie near Livingston, you know him in Chicago, he let one drop and it went all to pieces. So did he. His Davidson shot a bear in January last, and a sewing machine.

Not every girl wants to get married, but "Are you ticklish about a funeral? So all of them want to vote. Only last year at Choice." Miss Hamilton got there and her the last carriage at a child's funeral, but I'd competitors were all left, "the man" bring-try everything else before I tackled that." ing up the rear. Helena has a lady superintendent of schools who has Indian blood in her veins and who is highly educated. She has also marked dramatic talent, playing Charlotte Cushman's roles in theatricals.

Northwestern country are endowed with plenty of pluck and grit; also an abundance of indomitable courage. One evening lately a herd of Arizona goats, which were being herded by Miss Teresa Tallert on Lost river, came home early and rushed for the corral, a heavy log concern eight feet high. The gates were opened and the herd let in, after which the brave little lady, dashing over the prairie, mounted on her fiery little broucho, scoured the foothills, but found no cause for alarm.

In the night Miss Tallert was aroused by her dog whining at her ear, and getting up discovered some wild animals in the corral. She went in and found four mountain lions, and, without a moment's hesitation, tacked them with an axe. Two of the lions jumped the corral and fled. The other two rushed toward her. She dealt one a blow with the axe, laying his rump open to the bone, then both fled. The next norning fifty of the valuable goats were found dead and thirty wonnded, fourteen

of the latter dying afterward. A mountain lion attacked the cattle of Ben Mason, of Powder river, only last Sunday, and killed two heifers and a cow. Mr. Mason was absent at the time, but his wife took up arms against the beast, followed him through the snow for some tance, overtook and shot him. That's pluck for you.

J. W. Proctor of Billings had occasion to visit the ranch of Tom Wadsworth, on the Musselshell, last week, Wadsworth has a band of several hundred of the finest horses there are on the north side of the Yellowstone river, and has also a wife who is an expert horsewoman. It seems that Mrs. Wadsworth is not only an accom-plished rider, but as a huntress can take the laurels from the Marquise de Mores, Lady Florence Dixie, and all the other ladies who make pretentions in that direction, Mrs. Wadsworth chases antelope on horseback, shoots them down while going at full gallop, and in fact combines the arts of eivili-zation with the skill of the aborigine. Now Proctor is a crack shot, with somewhat of a reputation to back him up, and he was rather astonished and taken aback when Mrs. Wadsworth challenged him to a shooting match. They set up a target, and it is sufficient to say that Proctor was beaten fairly, Mrs. Wadsworth making the top score. After the unexpected defeat Proctor headed up Goulding creek for Bull mountains, and when he supposed he was the only white man in that region came to another ranch, hid away among the mountains, from which ranged away about two hundred of a sleek-looking cattle as one could wish to see. When approaching the ranch Proctor met a young lady all alone on horsely control of the cattle of the horseback coming down a rocky mountain path, whom he describes as the incarnation of ethereal beauty. After some talk about the weather and stock he was invited to partake of her hospitality, which he accepted gracefully. Proctor did not know who his fair entertainer was, but everybody in this section knows her to be the young shephereess named Nina Ronan, who is ranching it ali alone among the mountains.

Proctor christened her the "Belle of Bull

"Fools Rush in Where Angels Fear to Trend." So impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and as a result nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin is in the track. In confidence you can and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of that class of patients, and describe your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

Editor N. W. Kennedy, of the Putnam (Conn.) Standard celebrated his wedding the other day by printing the Standard upon garding the report that there will be no rose-colored paper, in which was a poem National Guard brigade encampments this dedicated to his bride.

Construction of Stone Sidewalks for the Year 1886.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m. on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1886, for the construction, relaying and repairing of such stone sidewalks as may be ordered built, relaid or repaired by the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of November, 1886, according to general plans and specifications on file in the office of said

A bond with at least two (2) responsible sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5.00.) must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject

WILLIAM BARRETT, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

CONTRACT WORK.

Maria Avenue Sewer System.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 80, 1886.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1886, for the construction of a sewer on Bates Avenue, from Seventh street to Pium street: on Fifth street, from Hoffman Avenue to Maple street; on Third street, from Maria Avenue to Maple street; on Ravine street, from Maria Avenue to Maple street; on Ravine street, from Maria Avenue, from Maria Avenue to Maple street; on Cherry street, from Hoffman Avenue to Maria Avenue; on Cherry street, from Hoffman Avenue to Maria Avenue; on Lizzie street, from the Mississippi nue; on Lizzie street, from the Mississippi river to Etna street; thence in a direct line from the intersection of Lizzie and Etna streets to the center of McLean street and Maria Avenue; thence on Maria Avenue, from McLean street to Seventh street, in said city, together with the necessary catchbasins and manholes, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WILLIAM BARRETT, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Confirmation of Assessment for Grading Prairie Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30, 1886.

The assessment of benefits, costs and exrhe assessment of benefits, costs and expenses arising from the grading of Prairie street, from Western Avenue to Goodrich Avenue, in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, having been completed by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Board will meet at their saids. meet at their office in said city at 2 p. m. on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1886, to hear ob-jections (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, said assessment will be confirmed by said Board. The following is a list of the supposed own-

ers' names, a description of the property ben efited, and the amounts assessed against the

same, to-wit:	eeu age	unse the
Terrace Park Addition	to St. P	aul.
Supposed owner and		
R S Osgood, (except Pleas-	Block.	Benefits
ant Avenue) 1 Same, (except Pleasant	11}	\$142 00
Avenue)	11)	
ant Avenue) 8 E S Burbank et al. (ex-	11	131 00
cept Pleasant Avenue). 4 Same et al. (except Pleas-	11	131 00
ant Avenue) 5 M L Potter, (except Pleas-	11	131 00
ant Avenue) a	11	131 00
John F O'Brien, E'ly ½ of S'ly ½ of. 7 Wm F Powers, W'ly ½ of S'ly ½ of. 7 Chas D Elfelt, (except	11	55 00
S'ly ½ of	11	55 00
Pleasant Avenue) 8	11	131 00
J P Wright 9	11	131 00
Same10	11	131 00
Mary F Martin11	11	131 00
Same	11	110 00
of	9	88 00
of NE 20 ft of 2 F F Shanada, SW 40 ft of	9)	
SE ½ of 2	9	76 00
Cath B Sheehy 3	9	131 00
Jas Kolar, SE 100 ft of NE	•	404 00
3/2 of 4	9	65 00
John Flide, SW 1/4 of 4	9	65 00
C and F Leonard 5	9	131 00
Same and same 6	9	131 00
Francis A Krch, SE 1/2 of. 7	9	120 00

Supposed owner and description. Benefits Catherine Keenan, Commencing at a point on N'ly line of Prairie street, on division line between lots 7 and block 9, Terrace Park Addition to St. Paul; thence SW'ly on said N'ly line of Prairie street 27,32 ft; thence W on N line of Goodrich Avenue 18.89 ft; thence 71.4 ft to a point 72.6 ft E from W line of said lot 8; thence E 9.4 ft, parallel with said N line of Goodrich Avenue: thence NE'ly 23.2 ft to a point in said division line 75 ft N'ly from be-ginning: thence SE'ly 75 ft to beginning, being part of said lot 8, block

Supposed owner and			On or	
description.	Lot.	Block.	Benef	its
J A and W M Stees Same and same		10 }	\$262	00
E S Burbank, et al	35	10	164	00
Same et al	.34	10	88	00
Wm F Lindemann	.33	10	88	00
J J Pearson	.32	10	88	00
Same	.31	10	88	66
CF Leonard	30	10	88	00
Same	29	10	88	00
R A Smith	28	10	88	00
Wm F Lindemann		10	240	00
CF Leonard	24	10	65	00
J J Pearson		10	218	00
Same		10	240	00

oard at least one day prior to say william Barrett, President.

R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works

Change of Street Grade

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, March 15, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of April. A. D. 1886, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council chamber in the City Hall, will consider and may order a change of grade on

FILLMORE AVENUE. Between Dakota Avenue and State streets,

In accordance with and as indicated by the In accordance with and as indicated by the red line on the profile thereof and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works of said city, under date of March 1, 1886, which said report was adopted by the said Common Council of said city at their meeting held March 2, 1886.

The profile indicating the proposed change is on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS, A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk, mal7-weasat-4w mal7-we&sat-4w

ALLENSIRON TONIC BITTERS The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer ever known. The first
Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America.
Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look
out for frauds. See that
the following signature
is on every bottle and
take none other:

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Druggist & Chemist.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, St. PAUL, March 29, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the council chamber in the city hall, will consider and may order a change of grade on the following streets between the points named, to-wit:

ROBERT STREET.

From Third street to the northerly end of the

ST. ANTHONY AVENUE, From Kent street to Arundel street, as reported upon by the Board of Public Works under date of March 8, 1886.

MARTIN STREET.

From Kent street to Arundel street, as reported upon by the Board of Public Wounder date of March 8, 1886.

MACKUBIN STREET,

From Rondo street to Fuller street, as reported upon by the Board of Public Works under date of March 8, 1886.

All in accordance with and as indicated by the red line on the profiles thereof and as re-ported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works of the City of St. Paul under dates aforesaid, which said re-ports were adopted by the said Common Council at their meeting held March 16, 1886.

The profiles indicating the proposed changes are on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of Common Council. THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, meh30-iw-tu&sat

[OFFICIAL PULICATION.]

Vacation of Part of Decatur Street

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE. ST. PAUL, March 12, 1886.

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this office by order of the Common Council of the City of St. Paul. as provided by law, asking for the vacation of all that portion of Decatur street which is situate and lies between blocks one and nine of Irvine's Second Addi-

tion to St. Paul; and,
Whereas, the petitioner states that he is
the owner and in possession of said blocks
one and nine of said Irvine's Second Addition, and that the object and reason for the vaca-tion asked for is that said portion of Decatur street is wholly unapproachable and impassable, and can never be used as a street by reason of the obstacles to its use by the embankment, etc.: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that

mittee to be appointed by said Council, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council chamber in the City Hall. By order of Common Council. THOS, A. PRENDERGAST,

said petition will be heard and considered by the Common Council of said city, or a com-

CONTRACT WORK,

Grading Grotto Street

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Sealed bids will be received by the Board of

Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 5th day of April A. D. 1886, for the grading of Grotto street, from Goodrich Avenue to Marshall Avenue, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject

any or all bids.
WILLIAM BARRETT, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works

CONTRACT WORK.

Construction of Wooden Sidewalks for

the Year 1886. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 23, 1886. Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1886, for the construction, relay-ing and repairing of such wooden sidewalks as may be ordered built, relaid or repaired by the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, from the 1st day of April to the 1st day of November, 1886, according to general plans and specifications on file in the office of said

A bond with at least two (2) responsible sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) must accompany each bid. The said Board reserves the right to reject

WILLIAM BARRETT, President.

R. L.GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works. 83-93 Confirmation of Assessment for Sewer on Wacouta Street

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, I CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30, 1886. The assessment of Lenefits, costs and ex penses arising from the construction of sewer on Wacouta street, from Sixth (6th) street to Eighth (8th) street, in the City of St. Paul, Munesota, having been completed by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Board will meet at their office in said city, at 2 p. m. on 12th day of April, A. D. 1886, to hear objections (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, said assessment will be confirmed by said Board.

The following is a list of the supposed

owners' names, a description of the property benefited, and the amounts assessed against Whitney & Smith's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and Lot. Block. Benefits W F Davidson....

7 \$142 30 Wm Constans and A W R 3 Wm Constans..... 2 Ewing & Chute's Subdivision of Lots 7, 8 and

Supposed owner and

Whitney & Smith's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and Lot. Block. Benefits

Caroline Sutton, W'ly

1/2 of..........6&7 3 71 15

C E Dickerman, W'ly

100 ft of........8,9&10 3 139 50

H Habighorst, E'ly 2/3 of. 4&5 2 71 15

Same, E'ly 100 ft of......3 2 71 15

Penguet & Morrison.....2 2 71 15

All objections to said assessment must be made in writing and filed with the Clork of made in writing and filed with the Clerk of said Board at least one day prior to said meeting.
WILLIAM BARRETT, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works 91-93

HORSE POWERS! DERRICKS

AND CONTRACTORS' OUTFITS American Mf'g Co., Corner Robert and Eighth Streets, St. Paul

BLAKEMORE & ANGELL Manufacturers of
GOLD, BRONZE AND ORNAMENTAL
PICTURE FRAMES,
And Dealers in Steel Engravings and oil
Paintings. Gilding & Regilding a specialty
No. 11 E. Seventh St., ST. PAUL. MINN.

CONTRACT WORK. Change of Street Grade The Undersigned Citizens of Minnesota, for the purpose of becoming Corporated and creating a corporation under the laws of Minnesota, hereby adopt and sign the following articles of incorporation:

FIRST.

The name of the corporation shall be the St. Paul Investment Company. The general nature of its business shall be the buying, owning, improving, selling and dealing in lands, tenements and hereditaments, real. mixed and personal estate and property, and to loan money either for themselves, or as agents for others, upon bonds, promissory notes or other obligations which are secured by mortgage upon real estate withir this state or elsewhere, and in the negotiation for such loans for themselves or others in connection with such business for themselves or others, to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, hypothecate, assign, transfer or convey any obligation aforesaid, and to collect, foreclose, compound or satisfy the same: and the principal place of transacting said business shall be in the city of St. Paul and state of Minnesota.

The time of the commencement of said corpora-tion shall be April 7, 1886, and the period of its continuance shall be for thirty years.

THIRD.

The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be thirty thousand dollars, which shall be paid in in installments of one dollar upon each share, to be paid monthly at the regular monthly meetings of the said corporation, to be held upon the second Tuesday of each month, or at such other times and under such regulations as the by-laws shall direct. THIRD.

FOURTH. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be sub-ject, shall be twenty thousand dollars.

FIFTH. THE names of the persons forming said corpora-tion are Edward McNamee, James P. McGoldrick, John E. Barry, James A. Meade, John Twohy, Jr., George C. Futvoye, Patrick O'Halloran, J. Joseph Joyce, John Ruse, all residing in the city of St. Paul and state of Minnesota.

The persons last above named shall constitute the first board of directors of said corporation and they shall hold their offices until the second Tuesday of January, 1887, at which time nine directors, each of whom shall be a stockholder in said corporation, shall be elected by the stockholders of said corporation, three of whom shall hold their office for one year, three for two years and three for three years; and there shall be elected annually by the stockholders after the second Tuesday in January, 1887, upon the second Tuesday in January; neach year, three directors, who shall be stockholders as aforesaid, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of such of the directors as then occur, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The government of said corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in said board of directors and the following officers, to-wit: A president, a vice president, treasurer-secretary and general manager, who shall be elected by the said board of directors, and from their number, immediately after the formation of the corporation; such officers shall hold their office until the election of directors, as aforesaid, upon the second Tuesday of January, 1887, when their successors shall be elected by the new board of directors, and from their number, and thereafter after each annual election of directors they shall elect from their number such officers, who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified.

There shall be six hundred shares of the capital stock of the amount of fifty dollars a share.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of March, 1886.

EDWARD MCNAMEE, JAMES P. McGOLDRICK, JOHN E. BARRY, JAMES A. MEADE, JNO. TWOHY, JR., GEORGE C. FUTVOYE, PATRICK O'HALLORAN, J. JOSEPH JOYCE J. JOSEPH JOYCE, JOHN RUSE, JOHN D. O'BRIEN, S. J. DONNELLEY,

TATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF RAMSEY.

On this 26th day of March, 1886, before the personally appeared Edward McNamee, James P. McGoldrick. John E. Barry, James A. Made, John Twohy, Jr., George C. Futvoye. Patrick O'Halloran, J. Joseph Joyce, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

STANISLAUS J. DONNELLEY,

[Seal.]

TATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, and STATE OF MINNESOTA, and STATE OF RAMSEY. State of the 26th day of March, 1886, before me personally appeared John Ruse, to me known to be one of the persons named and described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed.

CHARLES G. LAWRENCE,

Notary Public, Minn. 89-95 SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, district

Frederick Althen, plaintiff, vs. Herman A. Blas-ing, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree ing, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree in the above named cause, a certified copy whereof has been delivered to me and is now in my hands, which decree was issued out of the district court of the Second judicial district, state of Minnesota, pursuant to a decision rendered in said court in favor of said plaintiff, Frederick Althen, and against said defendant. Herman A. Blasing, I have levied upon the right, title and interest of the said defendant in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Lot one (1), of block thirty-three (33), of Lyman Dayton's addition to St. Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, and that I shall on Monday, the third (3d) day of May, A. D. 1886, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, in said county and state, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Herman A. Blasing, in and to the above described property, directed by said decree to be sold to satisfy the said decree, wherein it was adjudged that plaintiff recover from said defendant the sum of one hundred and eight 7-100 dollars (\$108.07), together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 23d day of February, 1886, at the rate of seven (7) per cent, per annum, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

FRED RICHTER,

Sheriff Ramsey County, Minn.

LOUIS M. HASTINGS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Dated March 19, 1886.

mar20-7w-sat STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY

—ss. In Probate Court, special term, Mar 12, 1886. In the matter of the estate of Francis A. Peabody. deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of David Peadeceased.

On reading and filing the petition of David Peabody, of said county, representing among other things that Francis A. Peabody, late of said county, on the 2d day of March. A. D. 1883, at Minneapolis, in said state, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father and sole heir of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted: It is ordered that said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Monday, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in St. Paul, in said county.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the St. Paul DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at St. Paul, in said county.

By the Court.

WM. B. MCGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. mch13-4w-sa

Vacation of Alley in Suburban Hills

[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, !

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this office by order of the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, as provided by law, asking for the vacation of the alley between blocks 3 and 4, and extending from Main to Mound streets, in Suburban Hills Addition to St. Paul,

Minn.; and,
Whereas, the petitioner states that he is the owner of said blocks 3 and 4, in said addition, and that the object and reason for the vacation asked for is that said alley is of no use to nor does it accomodate any other property except that of the petitioner, etc.;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said petition will be heard and considered by

the Common Council of said city, or a committee to be appointed by said Council, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council chamber i the City Hall.

By order of Common Council.
THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, meh-18-5w-sat City Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between G. W. Wentworth and W. L. Rance under the firm name of G. W. Wentworth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Wentworth will continue the business at the old stand. No. 381 Robert street, and assume the liabilities of the old firm and to whom all accounts due said firm are to be paid.

G. W. WENTWORTH, WILLIAM L. RANCE.

St. Paul, April 1, 1886. St. Paul, April 1, 1886.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the shaular meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul Foundry Company, for the elec-tion of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Monday, April 12, at 4 o'clock, p. m. 91-100 C. M. POWER. Secretary.