BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. V.—NO. 2. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876. WHOLE NO. 210.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

W. W. HARTLEY, - Editor and Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Church Directory.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—REV. FRANK R. MILLSPAUGH, Rector Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Choral service and catechising of children at 2½ p. m. Service every Friday evening at 7½ p. m., Holy Communion at 12 m. on the first Sunday, and at 7½ a. m. on the third Sunday of every month.

METHODIST CHURCH—REV. A. A. SUTTON. Services each alternate Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CTHOLIC CHURCH—REV. CHAS. A. DOHERTY. Mass every Sunday at 10½ a. m., until further notice. Catechetical Instruction, for Children, at 2 p. m.

I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., at Union Hall, over Wilson's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. C. COGDON, N. G.
A. A. HENDERSON, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

AURORA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., Brainerd.
Stated Communications of this Lodge will be held on the first and third Fridays of each month. The Lodge meets at 7½ o'clock in the evening.
All M. M., in good standing, are fraternally invited. H. G. COCKERDALL, W. M.
L. W. FORD, Sec'y.

BRAINERD HOOK & LADDER CO.

HOLDS REGULAR MEETINGS ON THE First Monday of every month Headquarters on Front street, between 4th and 5th.
N. McFADDEN, Sec'y. F. B. THOMPSON, Captain.
L. C. CURRIER, Treas'r.

Six Months, $1 25. Three Months, 75c.

Jewelry, Silver Ware,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

AND

SPECTACLES.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW STOCK JUST OPENED.

Particular attention paid to Fine WATCH WORK.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled.

E. L. STRAUSS,
BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.

Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

E. W. WEED, - Proprietor.

THIS Fine Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished for the year 1875, and is now first class in all its appointments.

Tourists and Pleasure-seekers Will find the "Headquarters" a comfortable home, and the location and climate the most desirable to be found in the West.

☞ Splendid location for Hunting and Fishing.

TERMS:—$3 00 a day. Liberal reduction for Board by the Week.

BRAINERD

MEAT MARKET,

COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

THE undersigned have now completed arrangements to furnish the citizens of Brainerd with all kinds of best Meats, Game, Poultry, Butter, Sausages, Lard, etc., at prices to suit the times. We solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

J. E. MABEY, Prop's.

J. L. STARCHER,

Dealer in

GROCERIES!

WINES,

LIQUORS and CIGARS,

LAUREL STREET,

Brainerd, - - - - - Minn.

DR. J. C. ROSSER,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.

Will answer Calls at any hour, day or night.

C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law,

FRONT STREET,

BRAINERD, - - - - MINN. 179 tf

W. W. HARTLEY,

Real Estate Ag't,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT,

CROW WING, CO., MINN.

Office, SIXTH STREET next to Merchants Hotel.

Leland House,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

HARTLEY BROS., - Proprietors.

THE LARGEST BARN NORTH OF MINNEAPOLIS,

IN connection with the Leland House, for the accommodation of Teams.

The Leland House has been newly fitted up, and put in the best possible condition, in all particulars, for the accommodation of guests.

EBER H. BLY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

AND

Lumbermen's

Supplies.

A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

LAMONT & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS.,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

BRAINERD

DRUG STORE,

COR. FIFTH AND FRONT STS.,

N. McFADDEN, - - Proprietor.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

PURE SPICES.

Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

C. MEYER & CO.,

Merchant Tailor,

115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,

Five doors below Jackson,

SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA

W. W. HARTLEY,

PLAIN AND

Fancy Job Printer,

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Blanks, Catalogues, Bank Work, Circulars, Bonds, Book Work, Ball and Show Printing, Posters, Business Cards, Letter and Bill Heads, Statements, Calling Cards, Blank Notes, Receipts, Etc., Etc.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Filled. Good Work and Reasonable Prices Guaranteed.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

Last week the BRAINERD TRIBUNE was four years old, and started on its fifth—and we are delighted that it is in the enjoyment of good health, and expects to flourish many years more, like a green bay tree. To be sure, since the "hard times" came upon the country, the TRIBUNE, like all other enterprises, especially in a frontier country, has oftentimes found that it was "nip an' tuck" to weather the gale; and though sometimes *nip* was striding proudly ahead, there were other times when *tuck* well nigh ruled the situation. But, thank fortune, by hard work, and an immensity of patience and an apparently unappreciated amount of exertion, we feel that daylight is breaking on the eastern horizon, and despite the adversity met, we feel that we are bound to become master of the situation, and the old TRIBUNE to go onward and upward in its battle in behalf of Brainerd and its good people and the Northern Pacific country.

We feel as though our paper was entitled to a more liberal local support than it receives, however, and while it is far from being our desire to find fault or otherwise make a "poor mouth" about it, yet we earnestly ask that our business men and citizens generally brace us up a little stronger, and we guarantee if they will, that it will prove vastly to our mutual advantage, and enable us to improve our paper as we jog along, which we shall certainly strive to do as fast as we are able.

We have a beautiful young city here, which only needs to be known, by being respectably represented abroad by the TRIBUNE, to become an important and flourishing locality. Already the paper has done vastly more toward bringing Brainerd into wide and favorable notice than our citizens can realize, which was truthfully illustrated by the remark of a gentleman in St. Paul the other day, while in conversation with a group of gentlemen, at the Merchants Hotel. They were talking of the Northern Pacific in general, and Brainerd in particular, when one gentleman, who himself was never on the Northern Pacific, remarked: "Had it not been for the BRAINERD TRIBUNE, Brainerd would never have been heard of, so to speak, outside of its own county; but by means of that paper, Brainerd is known from Maine to California, and from the Arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico, and Brainerdites ought to appreciate this fact, and give their paper a rousing support."

Let our business men advertise—every one of them, great and small—according to their ability, and let every one who does not now receive our paper come forward and subscribe, and those in arrears come up and pay us our dues—and in brief, let all hands warm up to the TRIBUNE, and it will, in return, make things boil. Send in your orders for job printing, advertising, or subscription. The price is only two dollars a year, postage paid, and it is red hot!

THE practical repeal of the Potter law by the Wisconsin Assembly yesterday, is an additional evidence that the Minnesota Legislature took the right course last winter in resolving upon restraining instead of tyrannical and ruinously oppressive legislation towards railroads. The loss which Wisconsin has inflicted upon herself is immense, and the advantage which Minnesota gained by showing that she only desired even handed justice to both the people and the railroads, can scarcely be computed.—[Dispatch.

Yes; but suppose our *present* Legislature had had that subject to deal with instead of the last Legislature; there wouldn't have been a rail nor a tie left of any railroad in the State, after they got through with them. Not because the members would intentionally have cut their own heads off, in the hope to cripple these vitally necessary corporations, but just because they wouldn't have known any better. That's all.

LEGISLATIVE "wood chucks" have been choked in their infancy. The bridge committee have reported in favor of making no appropriations for bridges, and half the members of the house will have to devise some measure to get in just that one little bill, the failure to present which would make the legislator's career a dark and irredeemable blank.—[Mail.

Oh, bless you! there are plenty of resources left to the *rooral* roosters, after their bridges fail, and of about the same heft, and breadth of beam, in statesmanship. They can introduce a three-line bill to change somebody's name; a bill to prevent fishing in certain puddles with a sein; a bill to amend the game law, or pay a big price for the capture of full-grown, healthy grasshoppers; or to legalize the mode of catching gophers with a string; or to restrain hogs from going through a crack in the fence, by tying a knot in their tail, and many other hefty subjects that may need legislation. You see they mean well, but they don't know any better.

HAD we been a member of the State Senate the other day, when the Centennial Appropriation Bill was under discussion, we feel sure there would have been some fun, even at the expense of parliamentary decorum and regulations. We should have certainly become so much interested, as to have called several of the opponents of the bill "another!" and then the probability is there would have been music. Nevertheless, we should have gloried in having both eyes bunged up, one or two ears chawed off, a busted proboscis, and a head swelled as big as a full moon, in defense of that measure. But in the meantime, we rather guess Wilkinson and ourself could have "got away" with a few of those "rooral roosters." They probably meant well, but, you see, they didn't know any better.

"MONEY," ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Editor Brainerd Tribune:

It has always been characteristic of your excellent local paper to improve every and all opportunities to uphold the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise and say good words of encouragement when referring to any of the individuals in charge of its affairs—especially those of them who have been intrusted with its operating department and local management, they being more within the scope of your argus-eyed TRIBUNE, in their daily movements and conduct.

Among the piles of evidence in favor of the management of the Road in all its departments, and in praise of the country which it traverses, I am free to confess that, after over four years residence on the line, I cannot recall a single erroneous nor exaggerated statement your paper has ever contained in its uniformly kind references; and, indeed, by reason of the consistent modesty you have necessarily had to observe, owing to your peculiar location on the line, the TRIBUNE, through its editorial columns has been constrained from even doing full justice to the efficient men in charge of its departments here, because you have feared, and very properly, that had you said more of them, the world outside might construe it, as poor mortals are too apt to construe kindly comments,—attribute them to selfish motives, and dub them "base flattery."

Of the ultimate success and final grandeur of the Northern Pacific scheme, none have had the slightest doubt, who have lived on its line, and looked through the country it has, and is to open to the world. Nearly five hundred miles of road is now in successful operation, and it has, for three years past, united the deep blue waters of Lake Superior, by a continuous rail, with those of the Upper Missouri River; and now we are authoritatively informed that within a few weeks a commencement is to be made which will, within 3 years, lengthen the iron path away, four or five hundred miles more toward that strangely fascinating country on the Yellowstone.

When I sometimes reflect on the wonderful things that have already happened during the present generation, and are continually transpiring in this great country, I am almost awe-stricken at the realization of them. Here, where but a few years ago a white man had scarce penetrated, and concerning which the wide world knew nothing, has for five hundred miles, opened like a bud 'neath the rays of a morning sun. Now, all along the Northern Pacific are tasty, beautiful towns and villages, settled by Christian people, and amid the white cozy homes the glittering spires of churches and school houses rise high above all, shedding a moral influence o'er the whole, and here as in eastern communities, may be seen, every Sabbath, a worshiping and church-going people wending their way in crowds to the altar, in response to the sweet chimes of sacred welcome from the bells of Heaven. Cultivated farms extend far and wide upon every hand, and the busy husbandman is earnestly engaged in his noble toils to develop the wealth of the rich soil, spread over the landscape a new beauty, and rear a home to shelter those he loves, and extend a Christian hospitality to the traveler who may come to his door.

Six years ago, throughout this vast extent of country—now blooming with the industries of civilized and Christianized occupation—no woodman's axe had yet been heard, no builder's hammer gave an echoing sound, nor hum of business had stirred the silence which reigned both deep and broad throughout this vast and scarcely explored region. Until within so short a period, the lakes and lakelets, scattered in such profusion over the land, laved their pebbly beach and mirrored back the heavens in their panoramic grandeur, all unobserved and unadmired; no human sound, save the lullaby of the Indian mother or the whoop of the savage warrior o'er broke upon the silence of the plains or reverberated from hill to forest; the crystal brooks leaped and laughed in solitude, and the flowers, of a thousand hues, bloomed and studded the green earth like rich diamonds, and drooped with age only to return again with renewed beauty during countless years, with none to group them into bouquets of beauty, or rejoice over their coming and lament their annual passing away. The winds swept the grassy plains into waving majesty, brushed the crystal bosom of the lakes into sparkling riplets, and moaned among the boughs of the woodland with solemn and measured cadence, as if marking the elapse of time until the tread of man was heard to approach. But now, how changed!

Soon, man in all the power and majesty given him by civilization, will stride across and beyond the turbid waters of the Missouri, and conquer the plains toward the setting sun; the valleys will resound with the works of art, the streams will be guided into the mill wheels, and the mountain sides will give up their wealth of metals. The iron horse with trembling tread will fly across the prairies, plunge through forest, speed down the valleys and girdle the hills, while the buffalo will fly in frightened chase from the approach of the iron monster, and the red man's trail will be lost among the highways of civilized man.

The Northern route to the Pacific, as is readily admitted by all who are informed, possesses five times the amount of habitable domain as does the Central route, and almost as much as the country spanned by the proposed Southern route. As a grain growing country it eclipses both the other routes combined, and embraces within its own land grant by far the most gigantic, important and productive wheat field of the world—notably the Red River Valley. In a mineral aspect, its line passes through, and contiguous to most of the great gold and silver ranges of the continent, and will be the outlet for two-thirds the mineral products of the country, reaching sums of untold millions in value. Compared with the Central route, and as has by this time been proven to the most skeptical minds, the Northern Pacific route is emphatically free from all obstructions by snow blockades, and trains will be enabled to traverse the continent by this route during the winter months with no delay from snow worthy of a passing mention. This, we repeat, has been now proven beyond a question, by the experience of at least three of the hardest winters on record; and while the trains on the Northern Pacific ran daily during every one of these winters, with an average of less than sixty hours delay from snow (and the other two winters, including this one, with no detention whatever) all the roads south of it were blockaded for days at a time—some for weeks—and the Central Pacific terribly swamped several times every winter. And, the further extension of the Northern Pacific westward will, every mile, take it into ranges of country far less subject to snow than even the country through which it now runs.

No country on the globe surpasses the Northern Pacific region for health, richness of soil, varied resources, and in the abundance and purity of the water.

As a region for the sportsman, the invalid, the lover of natural beauty, tourist, artist, or man of leisure, it offers a field equal to any we have ever visited or read about; and as soon as the road is extended to the Yellowstone country, the greatest of the world's travelers—after having visited all the great wonders of the world elsewhere—can go and spend months in the Yellowstone region, when he must and will freely acknowledge that the greatest and most profound wonders of creation were left to be seen last.

The Road, now open from St. Paul to Bismarck, will be the highway for travel to the Black Hills, as it is a shorter route, more comfortable and safer, than any other. We expect during the next month or two to see hundreds flying westward by our quick trains toward the gold fields.

Although this great railroad, like every other uncompleted enterprise, and in fact the whole country, has for the past two years been under a cloud of embarrassment—so far as the progress of construction is concerned—now that it has been placed in shape, and obtained aid sufficient, coupled with its own abilities, it is now to move on to the west; and in another year or two at most, it is presumed, will run trains from Duluth and St. Paul into Helena, Montana; when, tapping an immense additional trade and business it will at once assume its natural place, as one of the greatest, most important and best paying railways in the world.

I spoke in the outset something concerning the officers of the Road here. What may be said of one of them may be truthfully said of all, and the whole may be briefly stated: They are men of eminence in their respective *roles*, and in every department the most perfect harmony, and business exactness prevails. They are, without exception, the nearest to natural born gentlemen of any set of officials in similar positions that I have ever met. The humblest citizen may gain an audience with the highest of them at any time, and have the satisfaction of a respectful, and even kind hearing of their matters. They are as courteous and obliging as they are accomplished and gentlemanly, and I have often heard strangers traveling over the Road remark that they never, in all their travels, met so obliging and gentlemanly a set of men as were in charge of the Northern Pacific, and never saw matters progress so smoothly nor a road conducted with so few delays or accidents.

The Company has indeed been fortunate in being able to group together a corps of such gentlemen to operate the Road and conduct its business, and with whom the business men of the country, and the humble settlers along the line can take such perfect satisfaction in doing business.

I give below a list of the home officers at the General Headquarters at Brainerd:

Superintendent's Office.—H. A. TOWNE, General Superintendent. *Clerk*—T. J. Delmar.

Audit and Disbursing Department.—R. M. NEWPORT, Auditor and Disbursing Agent. *Assistants*—J. W. Edgerton, M. P. Martin, C. Bloom, C. D. Child and Wm. Selby.

Land Department.—J. B. POWER, General Agent. *Assistants*—C. F. Kindred, Edward Kopper, F. R. Thompson, John Holmes, and M. H. Davis.

Machinery Department.—W. H. LEWIS, Master Machinist. *Clerk*—Chas. Williams.

Engineering Department—M. C. KIMBERLY Resident Engineer. *Assistant*—Ben. Franklin

Master of Bridges.—S. J. WALLACE.

Train Dispatcher.—J. G. PINKERTON.

W. S. Alexander, the General Freight and Business Agent, (with J. W. Hanford, his accomplished Assistant,) is located in St. Paul, and though I have never had the pleasure of meeting him, I hear him highly spoken of, and doubt not he is a chip off the same block I have been describing.

At any rate, to meet any of them is a pleasure—whether met in business or social circles—and their friendship an honor to any one. I should like to speak of the machinists, conductors, engineers and other train men, had I room in this already too voluminous letter, but shall take occasion to do so at a future time.

ROBERT.

IF Senator Yale (Ex-Governor Yale) isn't a demagogue, what is he? If his record on the Centennial appropriation bill was made by him with the hope of gaining political favors in future at the hand of the inferior order who acted with him in the matter—which was doubtless his object—then he is, of course, a hypocritical demagogue. If he acted from his sense of right and justice in the matter—which he doubtless didn't—then he disgraces the position he occupies and his American blood. We deeply regret that Senator Mort. Wilkinson was unable to get his speech in on that debate; because, if he had, he would have relieved the State and the patriotic people of Winona county of a man for whom they can have no use in the future, by eating him up, body and breeches.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

What Vice President Stark Says of the Proposed Montana Subsidy, Etc.

Vice President Stark, of the Northern Pacific, arrived in Chicago Saturday, from Helena, Montana, and in an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter, gave the following information:

In response to the reporter's queries, Gen. Stark stated that the Montana subsidy bill had passed the council by a vote of 11 to 1, and the house by a vote of 22 to 3.

"What is the amount of the subsidy?" queried the reporter.

"Three and a half millions, the amount being raised by territorial bonds running twenty-five years."

"It is understood here that the grant is conditional."

"So it is. The bill granting the subsidy provides that the railroad company shall raise enough money outside to complete the road to Bozeman. What we originally asked was that the territory give us outright $2,000,000 with no conditions; but perhaps this is just as well."

"You spoke of Bozeman as the proposed terminus of the line. Many people in this part of the country are doubtless ignorant of its exact location."

"Bozeman is situated 500 miles west of Bismarck, and 120 miles distant from Helena."

"Will the road be pushed through to Helena?"

"That is impossible to tell. It is still an open question with us whether to run the road through to Helena or Deer Lodge. If we go through Helena, the route beyond that will be difficult to complete, as, on account of the nature of the country, there must be a great deal of tunneling and grading, or else a long detour must be made."

"How many miles of track are now completed on the entire route?"

"There are two sections now in operation. One of these begins at Duluth and runs to Bismarck, a distance of 450 miles. Then, on the Pacific division, the road is finished from Puget Sound to the Columbia river, a distance of 105 miles."

"How many miles are yet to be completed?"

"The gap between the two termini is about 800 miles in width."

"Is there any immediate prospect of extending the Pacific division?"

"There is a very good prospect. In fact, negotiations are now pending for a continuation of the work on that portion of the road."

"Concerning the work between Bismarck and Bozeman, how long will it take to put this part of the line ready for operation?"

"As near as I can judge from present appearances, it will take about three years."

"Is the country so hilly as to hinder seriously the progress of the work?"

"No; there is nothing but a level plain between the two points, or at least until we strike the valley of the Yellowstone, and that is as easy for track laying as the generality of river bottoms. The chief obstruction to the work comes from the Indians."

"You spoke about a condition attached to the subsidy grant, that the company is to raise enough money to complete the proposed extension. What do you estimate will be the amount required to be raised?"

"I figure it at about $6,000,000, and I am now on my way to New York to see about negotiating for loans to that amount."

Personal.

Harry Braintnell, one of the old conductors on the road, but at present a trader at Wadena, spent Thursday night in the city, and pulled our latch string, as was eminently proper.

Our former fellow townsman, E. H. Davie—now of Fargo—spent a day or two in town this week, and played some of his practical jokes on the boys. Friend Davie would make a splendid man to run a hospital—no man could die when he was around.

E. B. CHAMBERS, Esq., spent Wednesday night in town, on his way to St. Paul, and favored us with a call. His home is at Fargo, D. T., and when at home he publishes the Fargo Times, one of *the* papers on the line. It is easy to see, however, that E. B., since leaving Minnesota and going to Dakota, is a little lonesome like, and he has to come back occasionally to see his old Minnesota friends—for whom he very evidently hankers considerably. Korrect.

Death of Mr. Sutton.

The news was received here on Tuesday evening from the Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter, that the Rev. A. A. Sutton had died there that afternoon. As will be remembered by our readers, Mr. Sutton was the Methodist clergyman at this place, and a few weeks since he began to show signs of mental derangement, which resulted some two weeks ago in his being adjudged insane, and he was taken to the asylum at St. Peter, where after a few days he was relieved from the terrible malady by death. His remains are expected here by this (Friday) evening's train, and the funeral will probably take place on Sunday. Mrs. Sutton, with her three little children, will soon leave to go to her friends in the east—New York State we believe. It is a sad affliction that this excellent lady has been called upon to bear, and her grief is participated in by all our people. Her strength in this almost overwhelming sorrow must needs be in His word that "The Lord doeth all things well."

WE are glad to learn that our old Friend, Dr. D'Unger (usedly of the Duluth Herald), is getting on finely in his new printing venture in Minneapolis.

TWO feet of snow fell at Brainerd on Sunday and Sunday night.—[Pioneer Press.

Which, according to the P.-P. vocabulary, means about one foot. Correct, Mr. P.-P.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mths.	6 mths.	1 year.
1 square (1 inch),	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 squares, - -	7 00	10 00	20 00
3 squares, - -	10 00	15 00	25 00
1-4 column, - -	15 00	25 00	35 00
1-2 column, - -	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column, - -	35 00	60 00	100 00

☞ Transient advertising to be paid in advance.

☞ Yearly at the end of every quarter.

☞ Business or Special Notices in Local Columns, leaded, 10 cents per line one insertion; each additional insertion, 5 cents.

☞ Circulation large.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.
L. P. WHITE.

"BLACK HILLS, or bust!" is the war cry on our streets at the present writing.

THE Rev. Mr. Salter will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at the Congregational church, and lecture Monday evening, at 7 1-4 o'clock. Subject, "From Constantinople to Damascus."

WE are indebted this week for editorial assistance to Bro. M. C. Russell, who may fill the editorial chair for the next week or two, during our intended absence, all of which we feel confident will be highly acceptable to our readers.

WE desire to wager another hat on the building of the Brainerd Branch this season, in hopes to retrieve the one we lost on the same proposition last year—or would have lost, had we paid the hat.

TO ANY one who never saw it, it would look very comical to witness a whole flock of little snow-birds lying on their backs, on the south side of a snow drift, holding up their tiny feet and "toasting their toes," in the warm rays of the sun.

A TRAIN will leave here to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, direct for Bismarck—as direct as possible. But little difficulty will probably be experienced, though the stations will have to be supplied, and general arrangements made for a continuous business over the Dakota Division, all of which will take some time. We imagine the opening train will return the last of the coming week, with all its labors well done. General Superintendent Towne will go in charge of the work, which will guarantee "business."

BRAINERD has been eclipsed. We always have supposed—and with good ground for our claim—that Brainerd held over any other place on earth in the production of babies, both in quality and quantity; but Minneapolis is ahead now, so we are humiliated to record. A man and wife reside there, who have been married twenty-two years. Twenty-seven children now rise up every morning in their domicile, and call them father and mother. Come, friends and brothers, this cannot be submitted to; we feel conquered for the time being, but Brainerd must and shall win in all matters where her reputation is at stake. Let our noble Spartans sound the hue-gag.

VALENTINES have been flying through the post office the past week, like cobs through a corn cracker. One young man who has not received a single letter for three years, received twenty-six "letters" all in one mail. When he unlocked the box to get out his employer's mail, what was his consternation to see about a peck of letters (!) roll out on the floor, all addressed to himself. Had he struck a bonanza? Had his myriads of friends throughout the universe just found him out? or had pretty much all the girls in this country "gone crazy on him" at the same time? He squat down amid the crowd about the "delivery," and gazed intently over the addresses, and then commenced stuffing them into all the pockets of that long blue overcoat, and taking the balance under his arm, he tottered away, almost beside himself with agitation. Upon gaining a safe retreat, he commenced opening his letters, when they proved to be envelopes with a slip of paper in each, upon which was inscribed, "C. O. D."—this and nothing more. When last heard from, he was bargaining with a boy to turn the grindstone till he could grind up his revolver. Somebody will get scalped as soon as he gets his knife loaded.

THE new Reading Room at the General Railroad Office building, is now in full blast, and is a most creditable affair. The floor is newly matted, and the room most tastily and conveniently furnished with file desk, writing desk, tables, chairs, etc., and the sign, "Free Reading Room," artistically painted on the front window. Our young men, and old men, too, can now spend their evenings most pleasantly and profitably.

The following papers are, or soon will be, on file in the Reading Room: Harper's Monthly, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, Scribner's Monthly, The Aldine, the most elegantly illustrated paper in the country, The Daily Graphic, Daily Pioneer, Daily Chicago Tribune, and Times, Daily Philadelphia Press, Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune, Weekly Springfield Republican, Weekly Detroit Free Press, New York Ledger, Scientific American, Western Manufacturer, Railroad Gazette, Brainerd Tribune, Detroit Record, and Fargo Times. This is an interesting list. It is hoped that all the other local papers on the line of the N. P. will soon be added. The Directors of the Room are, H. A. Towne, R. M. Newport and M. C. Russell. They have imposed next to no restrictions, the only rules being, no smoking, no talking (for it is designed for a reading room, and people can't read in a debating club), no defacing papers, or removing them from the room; the light to be put out at 10 1-2 p. m. Many thanks are due to the railroad officials here for their painstaking liberality in thus affording so grand a Reading Room, *free to all* our people, and all are earnestly invited to make it their headquarters during their leisure hours.

GOOD COOKS.—Ladies, if you would be known as good cooks, and would avoid the mortification of having poor biscuit for tea when you have company, use D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, and that only.

THE TRIBUNE.

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINNESOTA

CURRENT TOPICS.

IT costs $2,000 in Buffalo to slander a school teacher, while in St. Paul the cost is on the other side—it costs the teacher his situation.

THE bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, which passed the national House last week, does not effect suits or proceedings now in progress.

REVERDY JOHNSON, the state man and jurist, died very suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., on the 19th inst. He would have been 80 years old in the coming May.

SENATOR LOGAN has written a play. It is entitled "Experience in the life of a new Congressman," and was lately put upon the boards in Washington with great success.

THERE are sixty-thousand idle people in Philadelphia. That is to say, without work. No Philadelphian will have an idle tongue until the year after the Centennial has passed.

NEW YORK has had its turn with the fire fiend. An entire block of thirty large buildings was destroyed, and the conflagration at one time threatened the destruction of the heart of the city.

THE United States courts have decided that a bachelor, though he keeps house with an adopted son and servants, is not the head of the family, so as to be entitled to the homestead exemption.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, finds the duties of United States Senator extremely irksome, and would resign at once, only that the governor of that State is a Democrat, and would appoint a Democrat in his place.

IT is said that an effort was recently made to bring about a reconciliation between Blaine and Conkling who have not spoken since a quarrel between them some twelve years ago. The effort to reconcile them failed.

THE board of education of New York has decided against the introduction of the study of German in the public schools. It is thought most desirable to impart a fair knowledge of plain English before taking up foreign tongues.

THE bill for extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad passed the Senate by a large majority. When Holman and the other champions of the "no subsidy" policy in the House, get a crack at it, it may not be so successful.

IT seems to be a settled fact, and is so regarded on all hands, that whenever Jeff. Davis opens his mouth he puts his foot in it. This is a feat not easy to accomplish except by accident, and then it is not such an edifying performance as to win applause.

JAMES PARTON, the historian, is in trouble. He lately married his step-daughter, contrary to the laws of the State, and didn't find out the illegality of the ceremony until the next morning. He is now living alone until the legislature passes a legalizing act.

IN Brooklyn the school board refused to repeal a clause of their laws providing that in case a female teacher enters into "matrimonial relations" her place shall become vacant. Why marrying should be forbidden in this free land, and especially in Brooklyn, is altogether unaccountable.

GRASSHOPPERS are already hopping about in Southern Kansas. This fact is enough to terrify the stoutest-hearted granger. The question among people up this way is, if they grow to the length of an inch in midwinter, as is asserted, how long will they become when stuffed with "garden-sass" in the midst of summer.

THE Minnesota Republican Central Committee have issued a call for the State Presidential convention, to be, held at St. Paul, on the 24th of May. The basis of representation is fixed at one delegate for each four hundred votes and major fraction of that number, taking the vote for State Auditor for the estimate. The same convention will nominate electors.

ONE of the nine questions of church ethics just now agitating Bostonis regarding Piper, the fiend who murdered the little girl Jessie Pomeroy, in the belfry. Piper is now having his second trial, and the question is: Shall he be reinstated as sexton if he is acquitted of the charge of murder. Can it be possible that Boston will hesitate at the question?

AGAIN have the bleeding wounds in the hearts of the parents of Charlie Ross been torn open afresh. The cruelty of those who would endeavor to palm off some other child as the one for which these parents are morning is worthy of the severest censure. That most of the so-called Charlies are handled by conscienceless rascals who would make money by the fraud if they could induce the father to accept a strange child for his own, after its two years' absence, there is scarcely a doubt.

THE Brooklyn scandal is still unsettled, H. C. Bowen appeared before the Plymouth church examining committee and offered to tell all he knows of it before a Beecher, and he said he wanted Mr. Bowen to tell all he knows; so the committee cited the accuser to appear before committee of three, where he and Mr. Beecher should both appear, but this the committee refused—demanding an open hearing at once. Mr. Bowen then asked for ten days time to examine papers, and prepare for a hearing before the investigang committee, and that was denied. Then the committee consulted Mr. them at the end of ten days.

THE NEWS RECORD.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

John C. Van Pelt, the Ohio saloon keeper who took so prominent a part in the recent liquor crusade, has been found guilty of grand larceny at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for five and a half years. His offense was the stealing of a buggy and harness. He had a colored girl with him dressed as a boy.

At Memphis, on the 14th, M. Coombs, Jr., was sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years for defrauding the government in the bounty claims of three colored soldiers. Esquire H. C. Brewer, who was convicted as an accomplice, was sentenced to the Nashville penitentiary for two and one half years. Brewer is deaf and nearly blind.

Gilford White, a lawyer of Boston, has been arrested and placed under $10,000 bonds, detectives having traced to his possession $30,000 of government bonds stolen in New York about a year ago. White purchased them for ten cents on a dollar, and had put them up as collateral for a loan of $20,000. He claims to have had no knowledge of their true character.

A body of masked men attacked the jail at Bloomington, Ind., at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, overpowered the sheriff, secured the keys and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marston, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life three years ago, but recently granted a new trial by the supreme court. The mob left a letter with the sheriff ordering the prisoner's counsel to leave town within three days.

Gen. Ord, commanding the military department of Texas, gives it as his opinion that the Mexican cattle raids over the Texas frontier can only be checked by an increase of cavalry force on the Rio Grande, together with authority, when his troops strike the trail of these thieving bands, to continue the pursuit to the Mexican side of the river, and when caught to deal out summary punishment.

POLITICAL.

Hon. John Young Brown, Member of Congress from the second district of Kentucky, announces he will not be a candidate for re-election owing to private matters.

The friends of Gen. Babcock in Saint Louis continue to send the President encouraging telegrams concerning the trial of the General. The trial itself does not look so cheering.

The City Council of St. Louis, 9th, settled the mayorality contest, pending for some time past, by a majority vote in favor of Henry Overstolz, the contestant. After this action Mr. Overstolz was installed by the council. Mr. Britton, the incumbent ousted, in a card, takes exception to the action of the council, and says he shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the questions at issue are decided by a higher tribunal.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Jas. W. Fisher, chief justice of Wyoming territory; Jacob B. Blair, associate justice of Wyoming; James Newill, U. S. attorney for Nebraska; Edward S. Wheaton, U. S. marshal for middle district of Tennessee; Fred Merley of Michigan, agent and consul general at Cairo.

Mr. Bowen, in a letter to the Plymouth Church examining committee, has asked that the charges and specifications against him be given more definitely, and also a list of the witnesses that are to appear against him. He says he does not see how the committee can refuse his request. If they do refuse he has as yet to determine his future action.

Mr. Bristow is said to be ready to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. If we remember aright, the distinguished financier and statesman who preceded Bristow began a "silver resumption" once, but did not go very far. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bristow is better prepared than Richardson was, or at least that he will not make quite so ludicrous a failure.

Alice Grand, daughter of Brigham Young, Jr., who a short time ago since married Charles R. Hopkins, a Gentile, contrary to the wishes of her parents, has already tired of her bargain and sought shelter with her parents. In answer to a writ of *habeas corpus* the lady and her parents appeared in court, claiming there was no forcible detention, whereupon the husband withdrew further proceedings, and the lady returned home with her parents.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, surveyor general of the British army, is dead.

A street railway is being laid in Mazatlan, the first on the Mexican Pacific coast.

The English Parliament has been called on for £4,080,000 to pay for the Khedive's shares in the Suez canal.

The Legislative Council of Montana, 11 to 1, has voted to grant a subsidy of $3,500,000 to the Northern Pacific railroad.

Thirteen patriotic citizens of Chicago plead not guilty on the 14th to the indictments charging them with whisky frauds.

The report that the headquarters of the department of the Platte were to be removed from Omaha is denied on reliable authority.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway earned $527,000 in January of this year and $466,101 in the corresponding month of last year.

The liberal members of the Hungarian Diet have unanimously agreed to support a bill for the erection of a national monument to the deceased statesman, M. Deak.

The Kentucky House, on the 8th passed the bill providing for a State Centennial Board, and appropriating $5,000 for centennial purposes, by a vote of 60 ayes to 28 nays.

The Ohio State Centennial Educational Committee request the State managers to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars to erect three sample school buildings upon the centennial grounds, provided other States will contribute an additional amount sufficient to erect said buildings.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the inquiry of the House committee, gives it as his opinion that the best and most economical way to protect the Texas border from Mexican raids is to fill by recruiting the military companies now stationed along the Rio Grande up to their maximum strength.

A Cheyenne, Wyoming, telegram of the 14th says: One hundred and fifty men left here to-day for the Black Hills. A party who came in last night reports that during eight days of his trip from Custer City he counted 185 wagons en route for the Hills. Two hundred men are outfitting here now and will start this week. The incoming trains are bringing scores of gold seekers daily.

The first proceedings in the case of Gen. Babcock for connection with the crooked whisky conspiracy were had at St. Louis on the 1st. This was upon a motion to vacate the writ compelling the telegraph company to produce the various telegrams that passed between Babcock and John McDonald, Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, over various signatures, during several months of last year. After argument Judge Dillon overruled the motion.

A Yankton, D. T., telegram of the 8th says: A party of forty men left here for the Black Hills Saturday. Fifteen men left to-day. A third party will leave Thursday next. Those leaving to-day are all settlers in this country, familiar with all the streams, and will make a survey both going and coming of the most practical routes, and the exact distance of each. Some of the party expect to return in fifteen days and will be prepared to give a full report of the prospects at the Hills.

By a report made to the House of Representatives, it appears that the amount of money in Uncle Sam's cash box, on the first of January 1876, was $190,778,943. The amount of 5 per cent. bonds sold to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act, is, interest included, $15,795,865. The silver purchased by the treasury department has been paid for with the proceeds of 5 per cent. bonds sold, and the balance of the proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the government, has been applied to the retirement of legal tenders, as provided by the specie resumption act.

Judge Wallace, in the United States circuit court of New York, has rendered an important opinion as to the liability of express companies. The ruling involved the legal construction of a clause in the express company's receipt, limiting its liability to $50 unless the value of the packages shall be stated by the shipper at the time of shipment. The court held that the receipt was a binding contract, and that as the plaintiff did not state the value of his shipment at the time of delivery to the express company, the responsibility of the latter was limited to $50, and the plaintiff could only recover that amount, even though the actual loss had been occasioned by the negligence of the defendant.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 9th the following bills were introduced: relating to the appointment of county superintendent of schools; relating to sales under mortgage foreclosure and execution; amending scale of fees of justices of the peace; to abolish solitary confinement in the State prison, to authorize the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad company to build four branches, one via. New Ulm to west line of State, one to south line of State, one from Nobles county to west line of State, and one from Cottonwood county through Murray, westward; also, memorial to Congress regarding bridges across the Mississippi. The inebriate asylum bill was indefinitely postponed, also bill to fix pay of members of the legislature at $300 a year. Senate bills passed: for a canal in Pope county; appropriating $2,000 for the maintainance of an insane person in an eastern asylum since 1868—by a vote of 41 to 2.

In the House bills were introduced for a State road from Willmar to Minnesota Falls; relating to the issue of bonds; encouraging the use of sleds tracking four feet wide; relating to the redemption of lands sold for taxes; fixing the time in which cases in State courts shall be decided; amending laws regarding taxes; for a committe to select site for the inebriate asylum. Bills passed for paying Co. E. Third regiment; relieving poor; providing for biennial sessions—62 to 39; relating to civil actions; enabling towns to levy a 3 mill tax when the valuation exceeds $25,000 and a four mill tax when under that amount, and amending the school laws, authorizing districts to hold four months terms.

Thursday the 10th inst. was the 39th day of the session, and the 29th working day of the Senate. The State railroad bond question was referred to a committee of five. Senator Williston introduced a bill for establishing an inebriate asylum at Redwing. Mr. Graves offered a bill providing for a judicial decision on the validity of the old railroad bonds. A bill was passed amending the general school law so as to apportion the school fund according to the schools actually enrolled. A bill was also passed authorizing the voting of aid to the Southwestern railroad.

It was the 27th working day in the House. Bills were introduced—to amend the inebriate asylum act by locating the institution at Redwing; to legalize the levy of taxes in Polk, Big Stone, Rock, Swift, Wadena, Crow Wing and Morrison; also a bill to regulate the pay of judges of probate; relating to inspection of mineral oils; and relating to schools. The bill making county superintendents of schools elective was rejected. Bills were then passed, amending the highway laws; for the relief of settlers upon the Hastings & Dakota and Southern Minnesota railroad lands; and creating safety insurance funds.

In the Senate on the 11th, the President announced that he had appointed Senators Meighen, Butler, Folsom, Wilkinson and Doughty, the special committee on State Railroad bonds. Bills were introduced providing for the adoption of children; providing for plaintiffs being responsible to sheriffs for service of executions attachments, &c., for relief of claimants occupying lands; authorizing St. Paul to expend $9,000 on roads in Dakota county; providing for equalizing taxes in Ramsey county; amending charter of St. Paul, so as to affix interest on assessments; extending to the Hastings and Dakota railroad company the privilege of completing its line and receiving its grant within five years, twenty-five miles to be built each year; appropriating $361,50 to Senator Durfee for expenses of contested election; amending the highway law of 1863. A memorial to Congress was introduced for the extension to the State of the Hastings and Dakota land grant for six years. Bills were passed fixing salary of the probate judges of St. Louis county at $4,000; incorporating the village of Le Roy, Mower Co.; exempting editors' and publishers' material to the amount of $2,000, and stock to the amount of $400; authorizing Olmsted Co. to levy a tax of $5,000 for fitting fair grounds. The bill locating a second State prison at Owatonna was discussed at length, but no conclusion arrived at. The bill providing for the election of county superintendent was indefinitely postponed. Mr Smith introduced a bill amending the tax law. The bill forbidding sectarianism in public schools was reported favorably with an amendment forbidding the teaching of foreign languages. In committe of the whole the House bill to amend the constitution so that homesteads shall not be exempt for debts for labor, and material for their improvement, was discussed at length.

In the House bills were introduced to establish a clerkship in Secretary of State's office; authorizing Kyota to hold general or special elections; for mail route from Chaska to Excelsior. Bills were passed providing bounties for destruction of wolves; preventing destruction of fish in Blue Earth County; changing the name of Pembina to the county of Kittson; appropriating money to reimburse certain counties for money spent in the destruction of grasshoppers; for a ferry across the Mississippi at Anoka. Bills passed—relating to elections; amending articles of assessment, and relating to taxes, besides several local bills. Indefinitely postponed—preventing county officers from holding other offices; salaries of judges, and relating to deeds and mortgages.

The following bills were introduced in the senate on the 12th: to legalize the incorporation of the State agricultural society; to procure the portraits of the ex-Governors of Minnesota. The committee on Roads and bridges reported that no appropriation from the internal improvement fund should be made. This affects all road and bridge bills. The bill for election of county school superintendents was reconsidered and referred. Senate bills passed—relating to flowage of dams, and relating to civil elections.

The House voted down the resolution for printing the governor's message in three different languages. A committee was ordered to report upon the expediency of offering a bounty for grasshoppers. Bills were passed to amend laws relating to co-operative associations; to amend law relating to [illegible] running at large; memorializing Congress to extend the time to settlers upon their claims; appropriating $2,500 to the forestry association for premiums; relating to publication of delinquent tax lists. Senate bill passed relating to elections; lost—bill relating to town canvass. The Board claim was finally endorsed.

The Senate met at half-past two, on Monday, the 14th, and after the passage of several local bills the bill relating to salaries of county auditors and treasurers were taken up. After much discussion they were engrossed for a third reading. Donnelly introduced a bill providing for purchasing a printing outfit for the Reform School, with the view of having the state printing done there, in the future, which would, he said, save the State from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually—referred.

Bills were introduced in the House to amend the laws relating to cattle running at large, and for several local objects. Senate bills passed: extending time of Duluth and Iron Range railroad; relating to county attorneys; and numerous local bills. After a lengthy local war over affairs in Dakota county, the subject of special taxes for school purposes came up and after a rambling debate of much length, the bill was passed. Mr. Dunbar introduced a bill abolishing the grand jury system—referred. The senate bill offering a grasshopper bounty was concurred in.

CONGRESS.

On the 9th a resolution was offered looking to the completion of Washington monument. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill for the repeal of the pre-emption laws. The secretary of the treasury was instructed to furnish a statement of the balances due the United States from former public officers. In the consideration of the bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad no progress was made. The House Centennial bill coming up Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate in its favor. McCreery moved to amend by favoring no particular locality, but advising a general celebration. This and several other amendments were rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

The only proceedings in the House were on the diplomatic bill, in committee of the whole. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, defended the economic feature of the bill, and made much merriment by ridiculing a certain State paper by Mr. Merrideth, minister to Greece. Cox, of New York followed in support of the bill, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, eight years was passed by a vote of 35 to 18. A bill was offered by Mr. Cameron making LaCrosse a port of appraisal. The centennial appropriation bill took its regular hour without result, but Mr. Cameron gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote is reached.

In the House Mr Hale, of Maine spoke on the diplomatic bill. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blaine took the floor and delivered his speech on the currency question. The galleries were filled and the closest attention given to his remarks.

The only business in the Senate on the 11th was the passage of the Centennial bill as it came from the House—37 to 15.

The House passed the diplomatic bill with a large number of amendments, one of which was abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Island—by a vote of 192 to 2. It reduces the apportionment $490,000 below that of last year.

On the 14th inst., a bill was offered in the Senate creating a commission to investigate the insects most injurious to the great staples, especially the grasshoppers, army worm, chinch bugs, Hessian fly and the cotton worm. The bill prohibiting the confinement of cattle in care for more than 24 hours without food and water, was passed—30 to 24. The Pinchback contest occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House, after the disposition of several local matters, bills were introduced for a national bank redemption agency; directing the transmission through the mails of matter on which insufficient postage has been paid; and to make banking free. The Deomcratic resumption measure was also introduced, and appropriately referred. A resolution for speedy resumption was lost by a party vote.

The Senate, on the 15th, passed the House pension bill after reducing the appropriation one million dollars. The committee on territories reported in favor of admitting New Mexico as a State. The law making certain restrictions in the dispositions of public lands in Several Southern States was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of gold owned by the government and available for the resumption of specie payment. The fortification bill, calling for three and a half millions. The bill to apply the sales of public land to the education of the people was reported back without recommendation.

The James Parton Family.

The lady whom Mr. James Parton has married was Miss Ellen Eldredge, younger daughter of Mr. Parton's former wife. "Fanny Fern," when she first began to use the *nom de plume*, was a poor widow (Mrs. Eldredge), residing in a second-rate boarding-house in Cambridge, Mass., with two or three children, and no means of support save a pen whose resources she had not yet learned. Her "Fern Leaves" were written in a hall bedroom in a second story back, which was the best accommodation she and her children could command. Her brother, Mr. N. P. Willis, was at that time in New York but scarcely so prosperous as he afterward became. With her increasing success as an authoress, Mrs. Elredge came to New York. Mr. Parton, who was somewhat her junior, was fascinated not less by her piquant personality than by her literary accomplishments, and married her. Her daughter, Miss Ellen Eldredge, was then quite a little girl. She has now grown up to take her mother's place and become her step-father's wife—the circumstance being, as is believed, almost if not absolutely unique. Her elder sister married Mortimer Thompson, but dying the year after her marriage, left her infant daughter to the care of her mother and sister. The child, exceptionably attractive as she is, became the pet of Mr. Parton's household. When Mrs. Parton died, the care of the child devolved upon Miss Eldredge and Mr. Parton, and their marriage now enables them to unite more completely in caring for her. Mr. Parton is surprised and shocked at finding that a marriage which seemed to him so proper is contrary to the laws of the State, and his appeal to the Legislature to sanction the union will doubtless receive a prompt and satisfactory response.

The red spider is quite adverse to moisture; the green fly, likes it, but may be destroyed so readily by tobacco smoke that only neglected plants will suffer from this cause. The mealy bug is so large that it may be easily picked off.

Young ladies can now be seen oiling the gate hinges. They don't do it from any feeling of love for the gate; they do it to prevent the hinges from "singing" when the family is wrapped in slumber.

SALOON keepers are fined $50 or more in Rochester for selling to intemperate persons.

Plymouth Church Troubles.

[New York Telegram, Feb. 14th.]

Mr. H. C. Bowen, accompanied by Dr. W. H. Ward, of the *Independent*, and his two sons, appeared before the examining committee of Plymouth Church to-night in answer to the summons to appear and testify as to the facts known to him in reference to the charges against Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bowen read a statement in which he alluded to the unfairness and irregularity of the procedure, but said that as he wished to assist the committee to make the examination thorough and conclusive, he would make the following propositions.

"I propose that three men within the Congregational body be selected, distinguished for their wisdom and impartiality, such for example as President Woolsey, President Asa D. Smith, President Fairchild, Judge L. J. Foster, the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, and the Hon. Julius H. Seeley—men in whose decision the whole world will have the utmost confidence, and shall be pledged to keep all such evidence secret, before whom only Mr. Beecher and myself shall appear with our witnesses, and before whom I will consent, without any reserve whatever, and as soon as they can meet, to give in full the evidence which has led me to say that I have no doubt Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery, hypocrisy and perjury. I ask nothing more than that they shall fully consider the question which you seem to have before you, whether I deserve ecclesiastical censure for my previous silence in reference to Mr. Beecher, and whether I am justified by the facts in my possession in making what you call my infamous allegations and insinuations about him, made in response to your own demand for a reply to Mr. White's grievances. I am willing to abide the censure or approval of such a body of men, if Mr. Beecher and Plymouth church will also submit to their decision, I re-affirm everything I have stated about Henry Ward Beecher in my previous communication to you, and I am ready to substantiate it before such a tribunal.

HENRY C. BOWEN.

The committee decided not to accept Bowen's proposition, because it was not a case between Beecher and Bowen, but a case between Plymouth Church and Bowen, and should not be withdrawn from the church and taken before strangers. Bowen said it appeared that he was now on trial before them, but protested against the injustice of summoning him for trial and expecting him to answer on so short notice, and asked for 10 days in which to consult papers, documents, dates and memorandums referring to the case. At the end of that time he would appear before them and answer any questions that might be proposed to him. He then requested that copies of charges and specifications be furnished him. He was ready at any moment to answer any questions which referred to the essential facts, only he was not ready then for formal trial.

After the consultation the following resolution was adopted by the committee:

First. The committee decline to accede to Mr. Bowen's request for a further adjournment.

Second. That they now urge him to state any facts in his possession in support of the allegations that he has made affecting the character of the pastor.

Third. That if he now decline to state such facts, we shall to-morrow evening report to the church the action which has been taken, and ask for instruction.

Mr. Bowen then said as the committee refused to give him the necessary time to prepare a reply he must withdraw. He then read the following paper:

"Had you adopted my answer to Mr. White, and then invited me as a fellow member in the interest of the purity of the church to state the facts to which I referred, that you might know whether or not the pastor was a good man, I should have been obliged to answer without further ceremony; but you cannot now put yourselves on that ground. You tell me that my case is on trial, and I now have the right to insist on an orderly trial. I was not ready to speak the years that I kept silent, but I am now ready, when properly put on trial before any proper tribunal, or before you, but I must decline at this notice, and in this irregular way, to answer your questions to-night."

He appealed to them while leaving the room to give him time to prepare a reply. Mr. Bowen then withdrew. The committee remained in session for some time. After they had adjourned it was stated that the committee would to-morrow evening present a verbatim report of the proceedings in the case of Mr. Beecher to the church at its adjourned meeting.

More Black Hills Golden News.

The following letter, which we are permitted to use, on condition of not revealing the name of the parties, (which would give other prospectors a chance to watch their movements) evidently refers to discoveries in quest of which a party of thirty men are said to have left the Black Hills early last week. The writer came through to the Black Hills from Montana in December, following most of the way the staked survey for the Northern Pacific:

BLACK HILLS, Jan. 11th, 1875.

FRIEND ——: As you are the one who is the cause of my being here and having a good thing, you are in with it. The Black Hills are good, beyond a doubt, but the best diggings ever found, in our opinion, is within thirty miles of the North Pacific line of road. We found immense prospects all along our way. We found good diggings within a mile of the line in Montana. Now, ——, we will keep watch of the country and keep you posted, but we cannot do anything now on account of the Indians, but if the road starts in the spring there will be nothing to fear from them. And then look out for the richest mines in the world. We found plenty of quartz. We found a lead where we can make ten dollars a day with a hand mortar, and it is close to the line of the road. Was almost crazy and wanted to stay, but I thought of my hair. We found diggings that are the best in the world. I got nine dollars in one pan. It was hard to leave, but we had to keep hid from the Indians most of the time and I thought our lives worth more than gold. We found a lead where you can see gold in every place. I will write you again the first opportunity. We shall stay here for some time, as it is not safe to go back with a small party and I will not take in a large party until I get myself and friends well fixed.

"My dears, I miss something or somebody, I can't tell what or who," said John to his children, as he sat down to tea the other night. "P'raps its mother," said little Billy, "she's gone over to Aunt Jane's to tea." The child was right. It was Mrs. Jones who was missed, and Jones said in continuance: Well, let's have a quiet supper, then."

Letter from Washington.

Congress is by not very rapid advances settling down to the work of legislation. The experience of the greater part of the members necessitates slow progress by the committees, and it is well that a desire to exhibit great dispatch has not seduced the committees into presenting badly-digested material to the House. Then, too, the prerequisites for legislation that would ensure economy in public expenditures was a careful and necessarily protracted investigation of the manner in which the funds had been disposed of in past times. The committees were called upon to unravel the intricate methods by which the various departments had succeeded in laying such a burden of taxation upon the country. Such investigations are proceeding with fair celerity in all the departments. The committees have deemed it best to hold their examinations in private, on the political ground that if the disclosures expected to be forthcoming were permitted to dribble out little by little, they would have less effect upon the public mind than if presented *en masse* in the reports. Something may be said both for and against the soundness of this policy, but on the whole it is, perhaps, best that the diagnosis of the disease should not be published until remedies are ready to be offered simultaneously.

You have perhaps already heard that the old measure for making a new territory, to be called Pembina, out of northern Dakota, is again before Congress. It is in charge of Judge Kidder, delegate from Dakota. The capital of the proposed territory would probably be Bismarck, although as yet it is not absolutely decided whether that place or Fargo should have the preference. The friends of the bill maintain that the cost of an additional territorial government would be actually less than the present expense of the section to the government. The vast extent of Dakota, and the imperfect communication between the capital and the northern part of the territory render necessary an excessively heavy outlay in order to transact the judicial and other business of government. The people of the district in question, claimed to number some fifteen thousand, are said to be greatly inconvenienced by their practical separation from the capital, and the interests of the region to fall far short of the development that they would obtain if the inhabitants had a government near enough to make itself felt vigorously. Judge Kidder holds that it is decidedly to the interest of Minnesota that the new territory should be established. In the Senate, Hitchcock, chairman of the committee on Territories, is heartily in favor of the project. I have been unable to learn who will be appointed to the principal offices to be created should the territory be established, but doubtless the vacancies are all filled even now before they exist. Ex-Senator Ramsey has, it is safe to assume, a finger in the pie.

All the government employees have been for some days in a state of the utmost trepidation. It is proposed to reduce by ten per cent. all salaries above $1,200, and to reduce the working force of the several departments by one-fifth. This is certainly a very strong measure toward economy, and will, of course, be strongly opposed. I fancy that that Congressman's lot will for some time to come be the happiest who has fewest appointees in the government offices. The lamentations and entreaties to which members are bound to be subjected will be enough to make the most enduring sigh for the quiet of private life and bewail the unhappy fate of the people's representatives. It is estimated that a saving of seven millions of dollars will be effected by the enactment of the aforesaid reductions. Whether or not the public service can, without detriment to efficiency, withstand such a limitation of outlay, it is certain that the groans and expostulations of the threatened employes are to a great extent unreasonable. That class of people take it as a hardship that they are required to work, or at least to appear to work, for a length of time daily which would be thought a very moderate demand by an immense majority of the clerks engaged in private business concerns. Lately there has come from some of them a moan because on Saturday they cannot be free from three o'clock in the afternoon, instead of at four. True, in many of our cities it has become the custom for large business houses to close at three or earlier on Saturday, but in nearly all such cases the employes are for the rest of the week confined in their offices until two or three hours later than is the case with the Washington clerks.

A gentleman in one of the bureaus who has some sixty clerks (female) under him, gave to me yesterday a very emphatic opinion on the matter. He told me of an instance where a young woman, whose parents live in a neighboring city and who are amply able to support her in more than comfort, was sent to him to be given a place. She proved utterly incompetent for the work allotted her, and was put at something else. In a few days she was sent back to her former place through the influence of a Congressman, and the work she is paid for doing has to be done by another. A somewhat similar case was told me at the same time, only the reinstatement of the person, again a female, was made at the request of Mrs. Grant to the Secretary of the Department. As the gentleman alluded to said, it is pretty small business when the President's wife interferes to fill the bureaus with useless clerks. These are only samples of numerous instances related to me. The difficulty in the way of getting rid of such lumber is the improbability that the twenty per cent. of employees to be discharged would be selected from the worthless. The Congressman who had originally obtained the appointment of an incompetent clerk would probably have sufficient influence to have him or her retained, while the really hard-working and useful employee without influence would go to the wall.

No More Interference on the Part of the Military.

The Yankton, D. T., daily of the 8th contains the following important news, of especial interest to a good many people in this State and elsewhere contemplating an early flitting to the Black Hills. Over the item referred to appears this display: "Uncle Sam on Our Side; "The Black Hill Are Our'n;" "No More Military Interference," "But Protection Under Certain Circumstances;" "This is the Way We Long Have Sought;" "Which Has Reference to the Dakota Southern Route to the Dakota Gold Fields."

"The following telegram explains itself. Spotted Tail can now take a back seat. A white man hereafter, will be just as good as an Indian."

—The dispatch which is in type, and fully justifies the foregoing jubilant expressions, has been declared private, and we are requested to withhold it from publication. But the Black Hills are open nevertheless.]

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

SHAKOPEE is about organizing a fire company.

THREE hundred scholars are enrolled in the St. Charles graded schools.

JAMES E. NETER has got in about 700,000 feet of pine logs near Pine City this winter.

THE hog crop of Le Sueur this season has been the heaviest known for many years.

LEAP year parties are becoming fashionable through the country towns and villages.

THE centre of the stream of the West Branch of Rum river, near Princeton, is free from ice.

AN elevator with a capacity of 15,000 bushels has just been completed at Eagle Lake. Waseca county.

AN insurance agent recently victimized he bank of Lanesboro out of $50. He hailed from Winona.

A MAN in Red Wing recently came near losing his eye by being struck with a snow ball thrown by a school boy.

CHARLEY GETCHEL of Blue Earth City was dangerously hurt from a falling limb while getting wood the other day.

BESSEL's jewelry store in Albert Lea was broken into on the night of the 5th, and goods to the amount of $175 stolen.

GEO. ROONEY of Stillwater, while at work in the woods recently, had his foot terribly crushed by a log rolling upon it.

REV. J. J. TODD formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Minnesota Falls, Yellow Medicine county, has accepted a call to Wabashaw.

THE dwelling of the Rev. R. Hoover, near Glenwood, Pope county, was destroyed with most of its contents on the evening of the 1st inst.

THE Owatonna *Peoples' Press* says that Anton Slazok, who accidentally shot Jo Wondra last cummer, was married to Wondra's sister last Saturday.

THE rumor that Chatfield is to have a railroad has materially advanced the price of corner lots, which now rate 25 per cent higher than heretofore.

MOORHEAD objects to seeing the names of its thieves in print, and when a theft is committed, prefers to hide it for fear it may injure the reputation of the town. So says the Fergus Falls *Journal*.

ON the morning of the 12th the flouring mills of H. H. Brown, near Winona, were burned. The fire caught from a heated pipe. Insured for $17,000, which will not cover the loss.

FIVE of the liquor dealers of Dodge county have flown from the wrath to come from the County Auditor's office upon those who fail to pay their Inebriate Asylum tax. The amount paid is now $90.

THE validity of the resolution of the board of county commissioners refusing to give liquor licenses to Red Wing is to be tested by parties now under arrest for selling liquor, who will appeal to the Supreme Court.

ON the evening of the 29th ult. the residence in Little Falls, Morrison county, owned by J. I. Beaumont and occupied by Louis Vasaly, was, with a large amount of its contents, destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000; insurance $800.

MISS MAUD TROMLEY, a young lady who was learning telegraphing at Grand Forks, killed herself with a revolver on the 31st ult. Seated in the telegraph office she placed the revolver to her head and fired, the ball taking effect just back of her ear. She lingered twenty-four hours and died. The reason for the mad act is not known.

STILLWATER *Gazette*: At the three logging camps of Isaac Staples on Groundhouse, one hundred and thirty men are employed, and an immense amount of logs are being banked. On the 22d of January the score stood nearly six million feet. They expect by the close of the season to have in between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 feet.

MANTORVILLE *Express*:—A few days ago an old cat belonging to the family of Mr. D. Shaver of Milton, died, having attained the wonderful cat age of eighteen years. In its younger days it was a black cat, but for several years past it had been quite gray, and for some time before its death experienced the same difficulty in getting about as that experienced by old persons.

Fashionable Intelligence.

[From the World.]

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.—The approaching nuptials are announced of the lovely and accomplished Miss Blanche Rye and Herbert Crokit, the only son of one of our most indicted citizens. The bride that is to be is as wealthy as she is beautiful, her father's bail bond amounting to $70,000. This approaching matrimonial event has caused much excitement in fashionable Rings.

From the St. Louis Globe (Conv. Rep.)—The marriage of Miss Bourbon and the Baron de Wiski has been postponed till after the next term of the District Court, when it is hoped that the bride's father will be acquitted. * * * The birthday *fete* of Miss Coperstil yesterday was a great success. A large number of indicted distillers were present, Mr. Overproof, was universally noticed and regretted. Mr. Overproof's arrival at Jefferson City was chronicled in the local papers last week. He was the guest of Warden Findly. * * * Mr. Sourmashe, arrived yesterday from St. Joseph, and is putting up at the Grate Central. He is accompanied by Deputy Marshall Ankuff.

From the Chicago Tribune.—Col. Wurm gave a banquet last night at the Sherman House to his counsel, witness, and jurors in favor of his acquittal. Col. Wurm is one of our wealthiest citizens, having been indicted for 600,000 gallons. * * * Mrs. Tanglefoot's jewelry was immensely admired at the opera last night. She wore a 40,000 gallon diamond necklace sent to her from Paris by her husband after he jumped his bail.

From the Indianapolis Journal.—Mr. Tubbs returned yesterday after a three months' visit to New Albany. He looks well, though his hair is much shorter than when we saw him last. * * * Mr. Crow, Sr., familiarly known as "Old Crow," has endowed the Theological Chair of Purdue University with an amount equal to the tax on 1,000 barrels of proof spirits. Mr. Whiskoker preached an eloquent and spirited sermon on the subject last night, from the text, "He that stealeth from the Government lendeth to the Lord."

POETRY.

TWO SONNETS.

I.—WINTER SORROW.

A gray and leaden sky, without a break,
Shuts in the narrow world whereon I look,
And, day by day, nine years almost forget
To miss the babbling of the ice-bound brook.
The woods stand rigid, ghost-like, draped in snow,
Life is no longer there, nor pleasant sound,
No breath is stirring in the bitter air,
To bid them drop their burdens to the ground;
The drift lies deeply piled before my door,
My little garden, touched by winters breath,
Laid cold and smooth beneath his icy hand,
Looks stark and changeless as the bed of death:
'Tis thus my heart, thy desolation chill
Holds me, like cruel winter, dumb and still.

II.—SPRING SORROW.

Spare me that clear, triumphant song of praise,
Sweet thrush, with which thou welcomest the morn;
It wakes too keen a sorrow in my heart,
Who sigh to think another day is born.
Ye opening buds, ye sounds and scents of spring,
So deeply interwoven with the past,
Ye touch that inmost fiber of my grief,
And bring the bitter memories thronging fast.
Not less the lilac crowns herself with bloom,
And bright laburnums shake their tassled gold,—
Nor does the violet breathe one odor less
Because my life is left me dark and cold;
Only while earth and sky such joy express,
I fain would turn me from their loveliness.

Spectator.

MISCELLANY.

SPECTRE MANIFESTATIONS.

Looking Into Some Mysteries of the Realm of Dreams.

Dr. Hibbert has shown that spectres are nothing more than ideas or the recollected images of the mind, which in certain states of bodily indisposition have been rendered more vivid than actual impressions, and that the pictures of the "mind's eye" are more vivid than the pictures of the body's eye. Sir David Brewster in his "Natural Magic," goes further than this, and shows that the "mind's eye" is actually the body's eye, and that the retina is the common tablet on which both classes of impressions are painted, and by means of which they both receive their visual existence under the same optical laws. He thinks that this is not only true in the case of spectral illusions, but that it holds good of all ideas recalled by the memory or created by the imagination and that it may be regarded as the fundamental law in the science of pneumatology.

Robert Dale Owen in his "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." tells a marvelous story of coincidence that one can hardly believe were brought about by any other agency than chance. Mr Owen says that the story was communicated to him July 1859, by Capt. J. S. Clarke of the schooner John Hallock, then lying at Rutgers slip, who had it direct from Mr. Bruce himself. He adds that the John Hallock was then trading between New York and Santiago Cuba.

Mr. Robert Bruce, born at Torbay, in the south of England, and there bred up to seafaring life, in 1828, when about 30 years old, was first mate on a bark trading between Liverpool and St. John, N. B. On one of her voyages bound westward, being then five or six weeks out and having neared the eastern portion of the banks of Newfoundland, the Captain and mate had been on deck at noon taking an observation of the sun; after which they both descended to calculate their day's work. The cabin a small one, was immediately at the stern of the vessel, and the short stairway descending to it ran athwartship. Immediately opposite to this stairway, just beyond a small square landing, was the mate's stateroom; and from that landing there were two doors, close to each other, the one opening aft into the cabin, the other fronting the stairway into the stateroom.

THE VISION.

The desk was in in the forward part of room, close to the door; so that any one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder could see into the cabin. The mate, absorbed in his calculations, which did not result as he expected, varying considerably from the dead reckoning, had not noticed the captain's motions. Having completed his calculations, he called out without looking around, "I make our longitute and latitude so and so. Can that be right? How is yours?" As there was no reply, he repeated his question, glancing over his shoulder and, as he thought, saw the Captain busy writing on his slate. Still no answer. Thereupon he arose; and, as he fronted the cabin door, the figure he had mistaken for the Captain raised its head and disclosed to the astonished mate the features of an entire stranger. Bruce was not a coward; but, as he met that fixed gaze looking upon him in grave silence, and became assured that it was no one whom he had ever seen, it was too much for him; he rushed up to the deck in such evident alarm that it instantly attracted the Captain's attention. "Why, Mr. Bruce," said the latter, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"The matter, sir! Who is that at your desk?"

"No one, that I know of!"

"But there is, sir, there's a stranger there."

"A stranger! Why man you must be dreaming. You must have seen the steward there or the second mate. Who else would venture down without orders?"

"But, sir, he was sitting in your arm chair, fronting the door, writing on your slate. Then he looked up full in my face; and if I ever saw a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"Him! Who?"

"God knows, sir; I don't. I saw a man, and a man I never in my life saw before."

"You must be going crazy, Mr. Bruce. A stranger and we nearly six weeks out!"

"I know; but then I saw him."

"Go Down and see who it is."

Bruce hesitated. "I never was a believer in ghosts," he said "but, if the truth must be told, sir, I'd rather not face it alone."

"Come, come, man. Go down at once, and don't make a fool of yourself before the crew."

"I hope you've always found me willing to do what is reasonable." Bruce replied, changing color; "but if it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather we should go down together."

SOMETHING TO BE EXPLAINED

The Captain descended the stairs, and the mate followed him. Nobody in the cabin! they examined the state rooms but not a soul to be found!

"Well Mr. Bruce," said the Captain, "did not I tell you you had been dreaming?"

"It's all very well to say so, sir; but if I didn't see that man writing on your slate, may I never see my home and family again!"

"Ah! writing on the slate! Then it should be there still and the Captain took up the slate.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "here's something sure enough! Is that your writing, Mr. Bruce?"

"The mate took the slate; and there in plain legible characters, were the words. "Steer to nor'west."

"Have you been trifling with me, sir?" inquired the Captain sternly.

"On my word as a man, sir," replied Bruce, "I know no more of this matter than you do. I have told you the exact truth."

The Captain sat down at his desk in deep thought, the slate before him. At last, turning the slate over and pushing it toward Bruce, he said; write down. 'Steer to nor'west.'"

The mate complied; and the Captain after narrowly comparing the handwriting, said, "Mr. Bruce, go and tell the second mate to come down here." He came; and, at the Captain's request, he also wrote the words. So did the steward. So, in succession did every man of the crew who could write at all. But not one resembled, in any degree the mysterious writing. After the crew had retired, the Captain sat deep in thought. "Could any one have been stowed away?" at length he said. "The ship must be searched; and if I don't find the fellow, he must be a good hand at hide and seek. Order up all hands." Every nook and corner of the vessel, from stem to stern, was thorougly searched, and that with all the eagerness of excited curosity—for it had gone out that a stranger had shown himself on board; but not a living soul beyond the crew and the officers were found.

Returning to the cabin after their fruitless search, "Mr. Bruce," said the Captain. "What the devil do you make of all this."

"Can't tell, sir. I saw the man write; you see the writing. There must be something in it."

"Well it would seem so. We have the wind free, and I have a great mind to keep her away and see what will come of it."

"I surely would, sir, if I were in your place. It's only a few hours lost at the worst."

"Well, we'll see. Go on deck and give the course nor'west. And, Mr. Bruce," he added, as the mate arose to go, "have a looking aloft, and let it be a hand you can depend on."

A DISCOVERY.

At about 3 o'clock the lookout reported an iceberg nearly ahead, and shortly afterward what we thought was a vessel to it. As they approached, the Captain's glass disclosed the fact that it was a dismanited ship, apparently frozen to the ice, and with many human beings on it. Shortly afterward they hove to, and sent out the boats to the relief of the sufferers.

It proved to be a vessel from Quebec, bound to Liverpool with passengers.

As one of the men who had been brought away in the third boat that had reached the wreck was ascending the ship's side, the mate, catching a glympse of his face, started back in consternation. It was the very face that he saw three or four hours before, looking up at him from the Captain's desk.

The exhausted crew and famished passengers having been cared for, the mate called the Captain aside. "It seems that was not a ghost I saw to-day, ; the man's alive?"

"What do you mean? Who's alive?"

"Why, sir, one of the passengers we have just saved is the same man I saw writing on your slate at noon. I would swear to it in a court of justice."

"Upon my word, Mr. Bruce," replied the Captain, "this gets more and more singular. Let us go and see this man."

They found him in conversation with the Captain of the rescued ship. They both stepped forward, and expressed in the warmest terms their gratitude for deliverence from a horrible fate—slow death by exposure and starvation. The Captain replied that he had only done what he was certain they would have done for him under the same circumstances, and asked them both to step down into the cabin. Then turning to the passenger he said: "I hope, sir, you will not think I am trifling with you; but I would be much obliged if you would write a few words on this slate, with that side up on which the mysterious writing was not. "I will do anything you ask," replied the passenger, "but what shall I write?"

"Suppose you write 'Steer to nor'west.'"

The passenger cheerfully complied. The Captain took up the slate and exmiued it closely; then, stepping aside so as to conceal the slate from the passenger, he turned it over and gave it to him again with the other side up.

"You say that is your handwriting?" said he.

"I need not say so," rejoined the other, looking at it, "for you saw me write it."

"And this?" said the Captain turning the slate over.

The man looked first at one side of the slate, then at the other, puzzled. At last, "What is the meaning of this?" said he. "I wrote only one of these. Who wrote the other?"

"That is more than I can tell you, sir. My mate here says you wrote it, sitting at this desk at noon to-day."

A DREAM.

The captain of the wreck and the passenger looked at each other, exchanging glances of intelligence and surprise; and former asked the latter; "Did you dream that you wrote on a slate?"

"No, sir, not that I remember."

"You speak of dreaming," said the captain of the bark. What was this gentleman about at noon to-day?"

"Captain," rejoined the other, "the whole thing is most mysterious, and I had intended to speak to you about it as soon as we got a little quiet. This gentleman (pointing to the passenger) being much exhausted, fell into a heavy sleep, or what seemed sleep, some time before noon. After on hour or more he awoke, and said to me; 'Captain, we shall be relieved this very day.' When I asked what reason he had for saying so, he replied that he had dreamed that he was on board a bark, and that she was coming to our rescue. He described her appearance and rig, and, to our utter astonishment, when your vessel hove in sight she corresponded exactly to his discription of her. We had not thought much of what he said, yet still we hoped there might be something in it, for drowning men, you know, will catch at straws. As it has turned out, I cannot doubt that it was all arranged, in some incomprehensible way, by an overruling Providence so that we might be saved."

"I got the impression that the bark I saw in my dream was going to rescue us." said the passenger "but how that impression came I cannot tell. Everything here on board seems to me quite familiar; yet I am very sure that I was never in your vessel before. It is all a puzzle to me."

A MESSAGE FROM A WIFE.

Jung Stilling, in his "Theorie der Geisterkunde," tells of a remarkable story that was told by a German who had migrated to the United States, and had been for many years manager of some mills on the Delaware. The events are said to have occurred between 1750 and 1760. There lived at that time near Philadelphia, lonely and retired, a benevolent and pious man, who was suspected of having some occulent power of disclosing hidden events. A sea captain had been long absent, and no letter had been received from him. Having heard her story, he bade her wait a little and he would bring her an answer. Thereupon he went into another room, shutting the door; and there stayed so long that, moved by curosity, she looked through an aperture in the door to ascertain what he was about. Seeing him lying motionless on a sofa, she quickly returned to her place. Soon he came out and toll the woman that her husband was at that time in London, in a certain coffee house, which he named, and that he would soon return. He also stated the reasons why his return had been delayed, and why he had not written to her; and she went home somewhat reassured. When her husband did return, they found, on comparing notes, that everything she had been told was strictly true. But the strangest part of the story remains. When she took her husband to see the seer, he started back in surprise, and afterward told his wife that on a certain day (the same on which the had consulted the seer) he was in a coffee house in London (the same that had been named to her), and that this very man had accosted him, and had told him that his wife was in great anxiety about him; that then the sea captain had replied, informing the stranger why his return had been delayed and why he had not written, whereupon the man turned away, and he lost sight of him in the crowd.

There are cases on record in which an alibi, satisfactorly proved, yet conflicting with seeming unimpeachable evidence, has puzzled the courts. Catharine Crowe, in "Night Side of Nature," relates and vouches for the authenticity of the following wonderful story:

A MURDER.

In the latter part of the last century, in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, a servant girl, known to have been improperly intimate with a certain surgeon's apprentice, suddenly dissappeared. There being no circumstances to lead to the suspicion of foul play, no special inquiry was made about her. In those days, in Scottish towns, no one was allowed to show himself in either street or public ground during the hours of church service; and this interdiction was enforced by the appointment of inspectors, authorised to take down the names of delinquents. Two of these, making their rounds, came to a walk, the lower boundary of "The Green," as the chief public park of the city is called. There, lying on the grass, they saw a young man, whom they recognized as the surgeon's assistant. They asked him why he was not at church, and proceeded to register his name; but instead of attempting an excuse, he merely arose, saying, "I am a miserable man; look in the water!" Then he crossed a stile and struck a path leading to the Rutherglen road. The inspectors astonished, went to the river, and there found the body of a young woman, which they caused to be conveyed to town. While they were accompanying it through the streets, they passed one of the principal churches, whence, at that moment, the congregation were issuing, and among them they saw the apprentice. But this did not surprise them, thinking he might have had time to go round and enter the church toward the close of the service.

The body proved to be that of the missing servant girl. The apprentice was arrested, and must, on the testimony of the inspectors, have been found guilty had he not on his trial established an incontrovertible alibi, showing beyond possible doubt that he had been in church during the entire service. The young man was acquitted.

THE STUTTERING FATHER.

[From the New York Sun.]

He had been a good looking young fellow; but, as he lay on a bed in Bellevue hospital, his aspect was unpleasant. His face was criss-crossed with adhesive plaster, a clearing had been made on the forest of hair on his head, and one leg stuck out into sight bandged. His features were immobile by reason of the stiffening patchwork, his mouth would only open half way, and when he talked the unvarying expression of his face was very queer. The Surgeon had slightly drawn the muscles on one side of his mouth with the strips of plaster, so that, viewed from one stand-point, he smiled blandly; but on the other side the visage was solemn and resentful. His name is John Garland.

"How are you feeling?" asked the house surgeon.

"Jest as if my head was as big as a barrel and almost all of the barrel was head," replied John.

The reporter was standing at John's smiling side, wondering at his good humor; but a change of attitude showed the other half of his face, which seemed much more appropriate to the occasion. He was induced to tell about the accident which had injured him.

"Me and Father was working up in West Sixty-second street," he said, blasting out rock. We was to get a cellar cleaned out by spring; so there wasn't no hurrry about it. Us two kind o' worked along easy. We'd get in a blast every two or three days, and draw out the rock and drill the rest of the time. Well, Sunday morning we thought we'd go 'round and put in an hour or so, 'cause we'd lost a day for Christmas. I was up on the rock piling stone, and father was down in the hole. I hadn't no idea what he was up to. You see, he stammers so he can't say much anyway, and so as a general thing we don't talk very often. Sometimes he began to say something, but a word sticks, and he has to give it up. So I didn't think anything of his keeping still for a good while. What do you 'spose the old man was doing?"

"Fixing a blast may be?"

"Blamed if he wasn't doin' jest that thing. Notwithstanding 'twas Sunday, he'd took a notion to set off a blast; but I didn't dream of such a thing. First I see the old man was a climbin' up the other side of the hole. He seemed as if he was in an awful hurry. He begun to say something and got as far as 'John' —then the next word stuck. I generally don't expect any more when he gets that way, and so I went to work again. Then I happened to look up again, and he was strugglin' over that word worse'n I ever see him struggle over any word before. He made terrible faces, twisted his mouth round and round, and swung his arms as if he was crazy."

"Never mind,' I said to him, try it again by'n by. 'Tain't no hurry, is it?"

"He nodded his head meaning t'was in a hurry, and tried to start round to my side of the hole, but there was a fence on one side and a high rock on the other. He made up faces worse than ever, and begun with 'John' again, but couldn't get no further to save his life. All he could say was a kind of 'Um um um.' You see he'd lit the fuse, and was tryin' to tell me to get out of the way. Just as he was gettin' purple in the face, and I guess he'd pretty near put his jaws out of joint, she came——"

"The word!"

"Moses! no—the blast. Blamed if it didn't raise me like a rocket. They say I come down 'mongst the pieces of stone.

A HORRIBLE LYNCHING AFFAIR.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

No newspaper reader can have failed to notice the growing frequency of lynch law demonstrations all over the country during the last few months. Hardly a day has passed this season that the telegraph has not reported one or more, even this side of the Mississippi river. The old West and the old South are their most common theater, and the victims of this impatient sense of justice are about equally divided between murderers and violaters of women, while of the former class the majority become such through the sexual passion. West Virginia has gained an unenviable notriety in this respect, no less than five men have recently been taken from jails by mobs, and hung without a trial, while the female accomplice of one of them narrowly escaped the same fate that befell her paramour.

The story of this last case is so remarkable, alike in the circumstances of the crime, its discovery, the execution of one of the murderers, and the wonderful escape of the other from the rope when it was all but around her neck, that it deserves to be told in full, as it has not yet been.

Charley Muling, as his neighbor used to call him, was an inoffensive, honest farmer of Barboursville, about twenty eighty years of age, married to a rather attractive woman of about the same age, the father of three children, the oldest a boy of seven. Edmund Williams, a young man of twenty-four, had been working for him, and living in the family for some time. On Thursday of last week Muling was first missed by his father, who lived near by, and, after a thorough search, his body was discovered buried in the stable, under the manure, the head crushed in with three blows of the ax and his throat cut. His wife and hired man, when brought before the corpse, showed little emotion, declared their innocence of the crime, and said they had been told by Muling that he was going to make a trip down the river, and so had not wondered at his absence. There was no evidence to positively connect them with the murder, and the children at first protested that they knew nothing about it. The oldest boy, however, after being taken to a neighbor's and petted till his confidence had been gained, finally admitted that his first statement was not true, and that he had seen Williams knock his father down with an ax, and then his mother helped to carry the body out and bury it. The man and woman were at once arrested, but hardly had they been lodged in jail before there was talk of administering summary punishment. By nightfall, Saturday, the threats of lynching had grown so bold that a Methodist minister by the name of Young went to the jail, told the murderers he feared they would be hung by the mob before morning, begged that they would allow him to pray for them, and implored them to confess and repent. But it was of no avail; the woman simply protested her innocence, while the man ridiculed him.

Meanwhile there were ominous sounds of the gathering of men outside, and the minister had hardly given over his hopeless mission before a voice cried out from the darkness. "Shall Edmund Williams die in thirty minutes?" followed by a thundering "aye," while only a faint "no" followed the inquiry. "Does any one object?" Again the voice cried out, "Shall Mrs. Muling die in thirty minutes?" and again came the loud "aye" from a hundred voices, mingled this time with a few "noes," though only enough to show their weakness. Thoroughly terrified at last, the guilty pair now shrieked for Mr. Young, and upon his returning to William's cell, the latter said that if he was taken into Mrs. Muling's cell he would confess all; it was done, and he kept his promise. Then the minister had the murderers kneel while he tried to pray for the wretches. But his voice was drowned by the mob outside, whose fury had grown so terrible that their leader, appalled at the storm he had aroused, resigned his post and insisted that another man should be made captain. The minister, leaving the prisoners, made one last desperate attempt to save them, and for a full hour held the mob at bay while he alternately reasoned, pleaded and prayed that they would allow the law to take its course. But he might as well have reasoned with a hurricane, and at last the lynchers refused to hear him longer; pushed him aside and dragged Williams from his cell, around in front of the Court-house, where stand two small locust trees. He was placed upon a barrel beneath one of them, a rope put about his neck and the end thrown over a limb, and then he was asked if he had anything to say. He repeated at more length the story he had already told the minister—how there had been criminal relations between him and Mrs. Muling for three years, how for several months they had been trying to kill her husband, how she had three times administered poison but without effect, how, at last, despairing of success in any other way, he had on the previous Sunday night struck Williams with an ax as he lay asleep, and twice repeated the blow, after which he had cut his throat, how Mrs. Muling then helped him carry the body out and bury it, and how the little children had been witnesses to the whole tragedy—all told with a horrible minuteness of detail that showed how he clung to life when he could only prolong it by reciting the awful story. At last his confession was over, and the mob cried again for his blood. But once more the indomitable minister appeared and insisted that he should be allowed to offer another prayer for the wretched man, which he did at great length. Then Williams sought a few minutes more of life by begging for further opportunity to confess, which being granted, he went over the horrible story again. Even then the minister demanded still another opportunity to pray, and so he held the mob at bay a while longer, during which time two of the Williams' brothers had organized an opposition party, which cried for the cutting of the rope, and threatened to rescue the murderer. The leaders became desperate, cried, "Out with the lamps!" (a few scattered lanterns), the rope was drawn and the barrell knocked from under the wretched man. But the end was not yet. The limb bent and Williams stood upon the ground. He was seized, lifted back, and the rope drawn again. While it was being adjusted the second time, he cried out that he had been converted, and should die happy, and his last words were, "Meet me in heaven." His neck was not broken by the fall, and the mob waited in the dark night and pitiless rain for the last of his long-continued and desperate struggles. Then they went back to the jail and prepared to deal out the same punishment for Mrs. Muling, no opposition being manifested. She was brought out, the lanterns again lighted, and she was placed before the corpse of her armour and told she had twenty minutes to live. She showed great emotion, turned slowly to the crowd, made her confession, said she was ready to die, and, kneeling, began to pray. It was a weird spectacle—the woman guilty of her husband's murder, kneeling there at midnight before the dead body of her accomplice in that murder, and praying, not for her life, but for her soul. And an impressive spectacle, too, for, before she was through, one-half of the mob were on their knees, and when she rose up an almost unanimous "no" greeted the leader's question, "Shall she die?" She was taken back to jail, and the crowd, which had made no attempt at concealment through the whole performance, dispersed to their homes.

RAPID DAMES AND GIRLS.

The sage, be he who he may, says the London *World*, who first developed the modern creed that it is the duty of woman to render herself the companion of man by sharing his every pursuit, no matter at what cost of discomfort to herself or to him has much, very much, to answer for. The evil influence of the doctrine has been incalculable. Like all theories it sounded passing well; men were to be softened and refined by the influence and constant companionship of women, while the latter were to have their thoughts ennobled and their minds enlarged by the edifying conversation of the superior sex. All those who mingle much in the fashionable society of the day know tolerably well how these fair visions have been realized; how in their impatience of the restraint thus attempted to be placed upon their manners and their conversation, men have broken bonds altogether, and, instead of curbing their speech in deference to the women who thus thrust themselves upon them, they have taught them to use slang, and to talk of subjects which their mothers would not have understood a syllable. It is not the men who have been softened; it is the women who have been coarsened and emboldened to a pitch that forms a sad subject of contemplation to a thoughtful mind. The average woman of the day is never happy out of the society of men. Formerly girls met young men at balls or parties' or when riding in the park always under proper surveillance and chaperonage; now from early dawn they are in each other's company, skating unchaperoned in the morning, riding attended only by a groom, and joined by any favored cavaliers, and entertaining the same men at confidential kettledrum tea; or if in the country, are walking with the guns, rowing in the boats, or riding to the hounds.

But the constant companionship of the day is all too little, and the more enterprising spirits now deny their male friends a respite from their presence even in the smoking room. At first it was only the very fastest of frisky matrons who ventured on this somewhat determined act of aggression, indeed so frisky were they as to be inhabitants of that debatable ground where fastness and faultiness are convertible terms, according to the animus of the speaker, and even they were only able to accomplish their wishes and exhibit their superbly-embroideried dressing-gowns in exceptionally fast houses. But gradually it began to be felt that these rapid dames could not be allowed the monopoly of what those envious of them were wild enough to believe an exceptional advantage; and, first, young married women of less pronounced character, and then gradually some of the more audacious spirits among the girls found their way into what had heretofore been considered purely a masculine symposium—the last harbor of refuge left to the persecuted male. The quiet spirits who resent the invasion—and they are more numerous than it would flatter the enterprising dames to fancy—must often feel a sardonic satisfaction in the thought of the agonies that must have been endured by their persecutors before habituating themselves to the use of even the mildest cigarette. But a woman's determination once arroused is not easily forgotten: sickness, headache, and every other discomfort are borne with a hero ism worthy of a better cause, and firm possession of the innermost line of defense has been attained.

It must be allowed that it has yet become so much the custom as not to be considered fast, and that in many houses where ladies appear in the smoking room they do so *sub rosa*, and totally without the knowledge of the mistress of the house, that worthy chatelaine, fatigued with the entertainments of her friends, being wrapped in the sleep of the just before her lively guests had endued them selves with their gorgeous smoking properties; and perhaps this element of secrecy lends a still greater charm to the entertainments. But we should greatly like to know whether these emancipated dames think—if indeed we may venture to suspect a fast woman of ever doing anything so slow and old-fashioned—that they in any way commend themselves to the effections or the admiration of their male friends by such intrusion on their domains. However slangy or fast they may be, most men, in some secret corner of their composition, cherish an innate respect for feminine purity and modesty, one of the very best tests of their opinion of any given proceeding is to suggest it for the adoption of their sisters. As a rule, they are in arms at once. Suggest it for any one else, they "cannot see the harm;" but hint at Julia or Alice doing the very same thing, and they at once regard the matter in a vastly different light. It must be a strange brother who would be found to approve of his sister's presence in the smoking room; he knows too well how freely its frequenters are invariably commected on; how *comaradeire* being constituted for the respect, many matters are commen topics of conversation that should never reach a woman's ear, and also how cordially the intruders are voted a nuisance.

It really seems impossible to persuade some women that they can ever be in the way, or to make them understand that having walked, ridden, rowed, played at billiards, and danced with them all the lawful and orthodox hours of the day, men would fain be left to their own society and their own congenial topics of conversation for one brief hour out of twenty-four. We fear that they do not properly appreciate the compliment implied in their fair friends' openly avowed disinclination to live without their constant companionship, but are apt to account for it by the irreverent observation that "women" are stupid and bore each other." It has become so much the fashion with a certain class of writers to sneer at purely feminine gatherings, and to depict in such glowing colors the dullness which they imagine inseparable from the conversation of women when alone together, that those who do not happen to have the courage to think of frivolity to admit that they were contented in the society of their own sex, and are wont to rush into the opposite extreme of never, if they can avoid it, talking to any one but men. They would be wiser if they remembered that "variety is charming," and left their male friends at intervals of repose, from which to return with renewed zest of the delights of their society.

AN ANECDOTE OF DEJAZET.

Says a Paris correspondent: Of Virginie Dejazet—as usual after the death of a celebrated actress—hitherto unpublished anecdotes are told on every side. One, narrated by herself, and repeated to me by one of her own friends, gives it as nearly as possible in her own words.

One evening, said Dejazet, I was on my way to the theatre, passing along the Rue des Pyramides, when at the corner of Rue St. Honore I heard men's voices proceeding from an estresol or a wine shop singing—if such discordant sounds be called singing—and oh, horror! the song was "*my*" Lisette!" I glanced rapidly into the interior of the shop, discovered a wretched corkscrew staircase, draped with red cotton, which in a half a minute I had climbed, and found myself in a low, half-lighted room, where the workmen, in shirt sleeves, were drinking rather too much wine, and singing, as I said, my darling "Lisette."

"Oh, mes enfants," I exclaimed, "how can you thus murder Beranger's 'Lisette'"

One of the men less tipsy than the others came close up to me, looked earnestly in my face, and cried:

"Bah! it's Dejazet!"

"Yes, mes enfants," I replied; "Dejazet, who intreats you not to tear her best beloved song to pieces in this brutal manner. Of course you can't do better, because you don't know better; but I will sing it for you, and after that you must respect it."

"Oh, how *gentille* of you!" said the men drawing near with the greatest respect and attention.

"Sit down and keep quiet," I replied and taking my seat opposite my five listeners I sang "Lisette."

With the exception of an irrepressible "*cre nom*" which escaped from the lips of one man and was silenced by an elbow-thrust by another, every now and again, not a sound, not a movement interrupted my song, but when it was finished such a burst of enthusiasm rewarded me that I was obliged to do my best to calm them, saying I must now go to the theatre.

"Not one foot!" cried the man, "we'll get lanterns and torches in no time, and you shall be carried in triumph."

"Don't be foolish my children," I replied, "you are going to remain traqnuilly where you are, and let me go as quietly to my work; this is your best and only way of thanking me."

Seeing me so resolved they said no more, and I went down the little corkscrew stairs and out into the street as I had come. Then I turned and looked up at the window, against which five noses were flattened and ten eyes flamed. They saw me, and as with one accord gave me a pantomime applause, noiseless but earnest. I kissed my hand to them, and went on my way with tears of pleasure in my eyes.

A STRANGE STORY.

A curious incident is reported in the American papers. About ten years ago a Jew, in straitened circumstances, left Transylvania for America, to improve his position in the New World. He left a wife and several children behind, and promised that as soon as it was within his means he would send them some money from America. There fortune smiled on him, and when he had amassed a sum of 60,000 florins he resolved to return home and surprise his family with his wealth.

He started without apprising his family of his intended return, and on his way home he arrived at Hamburg, where he was seized with so dangerous an illness that he made a will, bequeathing all his property to his wife. He recovered, however, only to find that during his illness his money had been stolen from him by the man who nursed him. A few benevolent persons, sympathizing with his misfortunes, collected about 100 florins, wherewith the unfortunate Jew resolved to return to America in order to retrieve his fortunes. In the meantime the nurse had decamped with his booty to America where, shortly after his arrival, he died suddenly. The American authorities sent the coffin, with the 60,000 florins, to Transylvania and, as the will was also found in the coffin, the authorities at the same time acquainted the relatives with the will of the testator. After the usual period of mourning the wife contracted a second marriage. The first husband had, however, again saved a considerable sum of money, and eventually returned to his native country to find his wife married to another man. The event caused a great sensation in the neighborhood, and it is stated that a conference of rabbis is about to be held to determine which of the two husbands the woman belongs to.—*Jewish World.*

A Bridgeport boy told his father to "dry up," and called him an "honorable hyena," and now his proud parent intends to make a democratic statesman of him.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad receipts in cash at Moorhead last year amounted to $270,344.28.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but that cold is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the the only sure and safe remedy which has been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all druggists.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE. Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these Medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

ONLY a few dealers keep a decent assortment of boys and childrens clothing. Send to the Boston One Price Clothing House, Minneapolis for self measurement and then order on approval.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms Free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED. The best business yet. Send 25 cents for samples. A. BISBEE, St. Louis, Mich.

Housekeepers rejoice. AGENTS make money with our 5 new articles, CAPEWELL & Co., Cheshire, Ct.

20 FANCY CARDS, 7 styles, with name, 10 cents. Address J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesman. Apply immediately to W. F. Graves & Co., Box 3.8, St. Paul, Minnesota.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, & CO., Augusta, Maine.

STEES BROS. Furniture Manufacturers. Live Geese Feathers; Wholesale Agents for Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, Wood Coffins, Undertakers Trimmings, &c.

REVOLVERS!! $3.00

SEEDS.—R. W. Woodville, Northfield, Minn., Grower and Dealer in First-Class, Northern, Garden, Field, Tree, and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Choice varieties Potatoes; sent by mail postage paid. Send a Postal Card for Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. From $75 to $600, and sold on monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until the rent pays for them. Burdette Organs, Steinway and Miller Pianos, the best in the world, sold on easy terms. DYER & HOWARD 37 East Third Street, St. Paul.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. Agents make $100 weekly by canvassing for it; 128 pages, 80 illustrations. $3.50 yearly, with elegant chromo. Send 20 cents for copy and terms to FRANK LESLIE, New York.

Stock Grower's Colony, New Mexico. Will start about May 1st, 1878. Great inducements offered to parties wishing to join us. Pamphlets containing full information free. Address New Mexico Stock and Agricultural Ass'n 139 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NEURALGIA & RHEUMATISM.—After twenty years experimenting I have discovered a certain cure for the above diseases. I have discontinued sending trial samples free, but will send enough to cure any case, by mail, for One Dollar. I also have a specific for croup, of which I will send trial samples for ten cents. Address G. A. BYRNES, M. D., Cooperstown, Illinois

SEEDS. 1500 ACRES in vegetable and flower seeds, bulbs, plants, &c. Catalogues free to all. Buy your seeds direct from the grower and save loss and vexations which occur in buying commission seeds. Our stock is warranted fresh and genuine. Send postal card for catalogue and price list. 2000 bushels seed corn for sale by McCARDY & BUSH, Seedsmen, corner 4th and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn. Seed farm four miles from city limits.

HOMES IN IOWA.

The best lands ever granted to any Railroad were those given the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Northwestern Iowa. These lands are CHOICE PRAIRIE, convenient to Depots, School Houses and Neighbors; not on the frontier, but in a well settled country. They are now offered for sale at from $2.50 to $6.50 per acre on FIVE YEARS TIME. Cheap fares to parties examining the lands, and FREE fares to Sibley, Iowa, and return, to purchasers. Apply to C. L. DAVIDSON, General Agent Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad Lands, Sibley, Osceola County, Iowa.

FREE to all who wish their Seed directly from the grower, my elegantly illustrated Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue. Address, JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

R. P. HALL'S GALVANO-ELECTRIC PLASTER. A Galvanic Battery is imbedded in a medicated plaster, and, when applied to the body produces a constant current of electricity, forming the most powerful remedial agent for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Spinal Difficulty, Nervous Diseases, or Female Weakness ever known. Its effects are magical. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address BELL HAHN & CO., proprietors, Wabash ave., Chicago.

Metropolitan Hotel, Cor. 3d and Washington Sts., Saint Paul Minnesota, GEO. CULVER, MANAGER. Complete in all its appointments. First-class in every department. Fare $2.00 per day.

A Farm of Your Own is The Best Remedy for Hard Times. FREE HOMESTEADS, AND THE Best and Cheapest Railroad Land, Are on the Line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN NEBRASKA. SECURE A HOME NOW. Full information sent FREE to all Parts of the World. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Com'r U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

"COST" All our remaining stock of OVERCOATS, marked down to actual cost to close them out. Now is the time for bargains! BOSTON "ONE PRICE" Clothing House, 43 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

St. P. N. U. No. 1.

When writing to Advertisers Please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

W. W. HARTLEY, - - Publisher.

Official Paper of the Counties of

CROW WING, CASS, WADENA AND AIKIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

CITY RECORDER'S OFFICE,
BRAINERD, MINN., Feb. 7, 1876.

Council called to order by Pres't Pegg. Present—Ald. Currier, Dressen and Martin, and Pres't Peg.

On motion H. D. Follett was appointed clerk *pro tem.*

Communication of the Mayor read, and, on motion, ordered spread upon the record.

"BRAINARD, february 7, 1876.

to the Honnorable Body of the Common Councell of the City of Brainard that I have disaproved of the Bills you have passed at your last meting with na objections that I had not give the city attorney any authority for calling on the meeting. THOMAS LANIHAN,
Mayor."

It was moved and duly carried that it is the sense of the council that the mayor was not justified in signing some of the said bills and in refusing to sign others, and that he be and is hereby censured for such duplicity and partiality.

On motion the bills allowed at the special meeting Jan. 18, 1876, were reconsidered.

Moved and carried that each of said bills be allowed in the same amount as at said special meeting.

The following bills were presented:

Bill of F. X. Goulet, for services as city recorder in November, 1875, $12.50, allowed.

Bill of T. Bivins, for serving subpoenas in Ogdell v. City, $3.85, referred to city attorney.

Bill of M. McMahon, for services as night watchman, etc., $60.50, referred to city attorney.

Bill of H. D. Follett, for services as city attorney from Dec. 19, 1875, to Jan. 19, 1876, $12.50. allowed.

On motion council adjourned.

H. D. FOLLETT, Clerk *pro tem.*

THE Republican State Convention will be held May 24th next, at St. Paul.

BOWEN proposes to exhibit *Beech*(er) at the Centennial, as a specimen of what this country can develop in the way of *tough* timber.

BABCOCK's trial, for complicity in the whisky frauds, is in progress at St. Louis, with fair chances, at this writing, of being completely exhonerated from the charge of absorbing crooked whisky. Good.

S. S. WATKINS, the celebrated trout raiser of Red Wing, has been exhibiting several tanks of fine fish, raised by him, in the capitol building, St. Paul. He runs the most noted trout foundry in the west.

TO-DAY Congressman Kelley will reply to Blaine's speech on the finance. If the "unterrified" do not make a greater success in this instance than they did in replying to his amnesty speech, they had better let the job out.

PRESIDENT GRANT, the other day, signed the Centennial appropriation bill, with a quill pen made from the wing of an American eagle. Our Minnesota Legislature (as)signed ours with a shovel and enclosed it in a coffin. They probably meant well, but, you see, they didn't know any better.

WINSLOW, the Boston forger, has been arrested in London, and will be returned to this country, tried, and imprisoned for the offense of being both a fool and a knave. He will necessarily have to take in a considerable quantity of his aunty's soothing syrup to sustain him under his load of iniquity.

THE greenback convention held on Wednesday, at Indianapolis, nominated a full State ticket, elected delegates to a national greenback convention and instructed them to nominate Senator Booth, of California, for the Presidency. Now, then, Magahey's position on the Presidential question is settled; for his man (Booth) has found an endorsement at last—even if it is a laughably irresponsible one. Brainerd probably contains the solitary Booth man of the State, as well as the solitary third term man. Verily, Brainerd, in its contents, beats the world.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS EVER OFFERED IN BRAINERD TO CASH BUYERS. BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES. CALL AND SEE AND BE CONVINCED, AT
H. A. CAMPBELL'S
CHEAP CASH STORE.

AITKIN ITEMS.

AITKIN, Feb. 9, 1876.

FRIEND TRIBUNE:—Your cussing duly read and appreciated. Aquatic thanks you; in fact, he feels grateful, and if you had chucked a lump of ice down his back, inside of his inner garment, on a cold morning, he could not have felt better than he did at your criticism of our jurisprudence; and more, he "larned" something about jail life which he did not find out in St. Paul, to wit: that Brainerd prisoners have the run of the city, and can just perambulate the streets at will, so we concluded that the next time we went to jail we would prefer Brainerd, but if we were looking for punishment for others, we would prefer Ramsey county. We are connoisseurs—we are.

Business is just red hot. Provisions are now being hauled into the woods, preparatory to the drive.

Heavy oak timber for the Brainerd bridge is being got out here.

The latest improvement we have in this place, is dinner bells with muffled tongues.

Dave Willard seriously objects to his venture in sheep being published, as it may effect the wool market and the price of mutton. AQUATIC.

Death of Mrs. C. D. Child.

We are pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Child, wife of C. D. Child, for several months past an assistant in the N. P. Audit office at this place. Her death occurred at her home in Smithfield, Penn., on the 31st of January ult. Mr. Child having spent the summer and autumn here, returned home to bring his wife and little one to Brainerd, intending to become a citizen of this place; but, shortly after his arrival at Smithfield, his wife was taken sick and died, and Mr. C. will return bereaved and alone. In his sore affliction, by the loss of a noble woman and affectionate and loving wife, Mr. Child has the heartfelt sympathy of all our citizens, by whom he is universally esteemed.

Green's August Flower.

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints or any derangements of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., to put off from day to day buying the article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your Druggist, N. MCFADDEN, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER, your immediate cure is as certain as you live. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

The Elkhart Buggy Mfg. Co., sell open Buggies from $55 to $110, and top buggies from $125 to $165. Send stamp for catalogue and price list to
F. B. PRATT, Sec., Elkhart, Ind.

SAFES
MARVINS ARE THE BEST
SCALES
STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.
Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

275.00
Parlor Organ Easily earned by a lady in
Two Weeks.
Canvasser Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZED CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY

TAX NOTICE.--AITKEN COUNTY.

The following rate of Taxes has been levied on each dollar of taxable property within the County of Aitkin, to-wit:

COUNTY.		
For State purposes,	2.1	mills.
" County revenue,	5.	"
" State school,	1.	"
" Special	5.	"
" Bonds,	3.9	"
" Interest fund,	5.	"
Total,	22.	"
TOWN.		
For State purposes,	2.1	mills.
" County revenue,	5.	"
" State school,	1.	"
" Special,	5.	"
" Bonds,	3.9	"
" Interest fund,	5-	"
" Town purposes,	2.	"
" School,	25.	"
Total,	49.	"

The Tax Duplicate is now in my hands for the collection of taxes, which I am ready to receive at my office in the town of Aitken. Personal property tax must be paid previous to the first day of February, 1876, and tax on real estate previous to the first day of April, 1876.

Dated at Aitkin this first day of January, A. D. 1876.

D. WILLARD,
7-3w Treasurer of Aitkin Co., Minn.

PROBATE NOTICE.

To Adolph Marquardt, and to Mrs. Marquardt his mother and next of kin, and to all persons interested in the estate of said Adolph Marquardt, a minor.

You are hereby directed to appear before the Probate Court of Carleton county, State of Minnesota, at the office of the Judge of said Court in the town of Thompson in said county, at three o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of March, 1876, and show cause why a license should not be granted to William Morris, as guardian of said minor, for the sale of the land in said county belonging to such minor, described as the east half of the north-east quarter of section 8, in township 48 north, of range 18 west, of the 4th principal meridian.

THOMPSON, MINN., Feb. 8th, A. D. 1876.
(Seal.) A. M. TOWNSEND,
Judge of the Probate Court of said Carleton Co.
CROSS & HICKS, Minneapolis, Minn.,
9-5w Attorneys for Guardian.

WADENA & PARKER'S PRAIRIE
STAGE LINE,
LEAVES Wadena every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., and Parker's Prairie every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.
If parties wishing to take this line from the N. P. R. R. will notify me, I will wait at Wadena for the arrival of trains, which meet there at 11 A. M.; and upon like notice I will leave Parker's Praiaie in time to connect with trains meeting at Wadena at 3 P. M.
H. W. FULLER, Prop'r.,
180-tf Wadena, Minn.

MRS. EMMA E. FRENCH,
Laurel St., Brainerd, Minn.,
DRESSMAKER.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Garments. A full supply of Mme. Demorest's reliable patterns constantly on hand. Catalogues furnished free on application. Also Agent for Mme. Demorest's Magazine. All Orders by Mail Promptly attended to. Address MRS. FRENCH,
Lock Box 194. Brainerd, Minn.

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL CO., ILLINOIS.
Incorporated by Legislature, 1852.

Says Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., of Chicago: "We feel warranted in pronouncing this School, the Mt. Carroll Seminary, for all the highest purposes of education, one of the best in our knowledge. . . . We regard it as unsurpassed in the West, whether as respects the judiciousness of the discipline, or the substantial value of the instruction.

Says the examining Committee:—"Taken altogether, the exercises demonstrated that the Mt. Carroll Seminary still stands where it has stood for the last 15 years, the peer of any similar institution in the West. The able corps of teachers, and the marvelous degree of thoroughness with which everything attempted is carried through, aside from its many other attractions, render it a most desirable place for a young lady to qualify herself for the duties of life. . . . It is no wonder that Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained its present high position, as one of the very best schools for young ladies in our land.

Says a reporter of the Examination and Anniversary Exercises of the year just closed:—"The school has never been fuller, nor did itself more credit than at the close of the present year.

Extraordinary Advantages Offered in Both Vocal and Instrumental Music.

We confidently believe that no similar institutions in the West can afford such superior facilities to those who wish to make MUSIC A SPECIALTY. The Music Department alone employs six Teachers and about thirty instruments. The course in Music is fully equal to that of the best Musical Conservatories, while the cost is much less. Diplomas and Medals conferred on students completing the course in Music. Every pupil in Music receives DAILY LESSONS. Practice from one to six hours daily. DRAWING, CRAYON, and PAINTING thoroughly taught, in a complete course, and students finishing it will receive a Diploma or Medal. A Teachers' Course is arranged for those having teaching in view, and those completing it satisfactorily will receive a Teacher's Diploma. Pecuniary Aid offered to the worthy who are needy, and wish to prepare for usefulness. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, by scores, have been materially aided, and some entirely educated under this provision. DAUGHTERS OF CLERGYMEN have a discount of one-third from all expenses except the Ornamental branches. Daughters of Soldiers who have died in service, have tuition FREE in the entire English course. Manual Labor furnished those who wish to economise expenses. Testimonials of character expected from all strangers applying.

The School Year Opens Second Thursday in September,—Being the 23d Year Under One Principal.

THE WINTER TERM BEGINS JANUARY 3d.

Communication by railroad direct with Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., East, and to all points on the Mississippi West. The Western Union Railroad passes through Mt. Carroll, its terminus West being Rock Island, and East at Racine.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Thomas Powell, Ottawa, Ill.; Rev. A. Cleghorn, D. D.; Champaign, Ill.; Rev. C. T. Tucker, Mason City, Iowa; Rev. T. P. Campbell, Delavan, Ill.; Rev. Geo. Wesselius, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Dr. W. H. Byford; Chicago; Jesse Clement, 40 Langley street, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Editor of THE STANDARD.

STUDENTS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME, and bills made from time of first entering. Expenses exceedingly moderate for advantages offered. A copy of the Oread, (the Students' Journal,) giving particulars, will be sent free to all wishing information concerning the School. Enclose postage, and address PRINCIPAL, MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

N. B.—To aid in elevating the standard of our Public Schools, we give Tuition Free to one Teacher from each Township in Carroll county, and one from each other county in the State of Illinois. (The OREAD gives the particulars.)

An additional building is in process of erection which will, when completed, nearly double the accommodations, and relieve the pressure for room experienced the past year.
183-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP LANDS
IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST!
The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Co. is selling, at exceptionally low prices and on terms to suit purchasers, over
ONE MILLION ACRES
of their magnificent grant, on either side and within twenty miles of the road. Admirably situated for the production of Corn, Cotton, Grain, Grass, Fruits, and all other Northern crops. Winters are mild, permitting out-door labor for eleven months. Soil fertile beyond precedent. No grasshoppers, no drought. Special inducements for establishment of manufacturies. For circulars, address W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

SEEDS. R. W. Woodville, Northfield, Minn., GROWER AND Dealer in First-Class, Northern, Garden, Field, Tree, and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Choice varieties Potatoes; sent by mail, post paid. Send a Postal Card for Catalogue.

"DOMESTIC"
SEWING
MACHINES.
Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.
"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
The Best Patterns made. Send 5cts. for Catalogue.
Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.
AGENTS WANTED. NEW YORK.

ASTONISHING!
"*Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown.*"
Future events prophecied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig-iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic, what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimat trader, and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post paid, for $1. Address SAMUEL BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross County, O.

$77 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER.
A $3 Paper for $1.50.
It is as good and larger than the New York *Ledger*. Always an illustrated Serial Story. A new Story commences about Feb. 1. One year, postage paid, for $1.50. Samples sent. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Pub's, Philadelphia. 192-5

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
BLACK HILLS INFORMATION BUREAU.
Parties desirous of going to the Black Hills will receive accurate and reliable information in every respect in regard to the best mining regions yet discovered. What they are paying, the best and cheapest outfitting points, etc.; thereby saving time and money through this office by sending 25 cents and stamp. Samples of Black Hills gold sent on receipt of 50 cents extra. Address Black Hills Information Bureau, Cheyenne, W. T.

WANTED.—Men in each county to take names for a Directory of this State. $12 regular salary and expenses, paid weekly. No peddling. Two months' steady employment. Send name of reference, and stamp for map, books, blanks, etc. ALLEN'S DIRECTORY, Drawer 67, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women
Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass
P. O. Box 2154. 192-3w

FOR SALE.

ONE OF BECKWITH'S PORTABLE SEWING MACHINES.—Only $20. Enquire at the Tribune office. tf

DR. F. B. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK for sale, at less than half-price, at the Tribune office. Should be in every family. tf

FAVORITE BAUER PIANOS
JULIUS BAUER & Co.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
KNABE PIANOS
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BAND INSTRUMENTS
STRINGS
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
IMPROVED BAUER ORGANS AND MELODEONS
WAREROOMS
S.E. COR. STATE & MONROE STS.
PALMER HOUSE
CHICAGO

EDWARD PLOTTS'
STAR
PARLOR ORGAN
Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and
Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.
By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest, flute-like note to a volume of sound,
Unsurpassed by any Instrument.
The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the
Pipe Organ Quality
That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil-Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that
WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP!
And forms in addition to a splended instrument of music,
A Beautiful Piece of Furniture.
This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at EXTREMELY
LOW PRICES
For cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.
AGENTS WANTED.
(Male and female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the 'Star' Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,
EDWARD PLOTTS,
v4n16 Washington, N. J.

THE
"Empire" Piano.
We have been selling the "EMPIRE" Piano for the past few years in all parts of the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of all purchasers. The reasons for this are very simple—
FIRST—
They are *DURABLE*: this is the *most essential* quality.
SECOND—
They are *MAGNIFICENT IN TONE*: rich, full, and especially noticeable for their beautiful *Singing quality*.
THIRD—
They are *REASONABLE IN PRICE*: not a cheap, poor, Piano, but well and carefully made in every part, and placed at such a figure as cannot fail to please all purchasers who desire a
REALLY GOOD PIANO at a LOW PRICE.
FOURTH—
They are very attractive and *HANDSOMELY FINISHED CASES* in various styles, suited to all tastes. All have carved legs, and every improvement desirable in a modern Piano Forte; in addition to which we have introduced the celebrated
"AGRAFFE"
attachment in each Piano Forte.
TO THE PIANO TRADE.
We can commend the
"EMPIRE"
as being a most desirable and attractive instrument to sell, its *low price* and the quality of *remaining in good order*, makes the "EMPIRE" Piano an *especial favorite with dealers*.
WM. A. POND & CO'S
Parlor & Chapel Organs.
These Organs, although but a short while before the public, have met with such hearty and unqualified approval that their entire success is already secured. Great care has been taken to combine, in these instruments, *BEAUTY AND VOLUME OF TONE*, with an *ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE*. The tone is as pipe-like as can be obtained in an instrument of this class. The soft stops are delicious for their purity and refined character, while the full organ is grand and imposing in its sonority.
After very elaborate preparation, we have just completed new and very beautiful cases for all our styles, and are prepared to fill orders with
The very best and handsomest Organ at the lowest price.
LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.
Purchasers who are at a distance from any of our agents will receive price lists and catalogues upon application.
Mann's New Method for the Piano Forte
Is the latest and best book for Elementary Instruction for this instrument. It combines the excellences of all other works; is systematic, progressive and pleasing. A great help to both teacher and pupil.
Price, $2.50.
W. A. Pond & Co., Established over FIFTY YEARS.
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete assortment of *American and Foreign SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS, INSTRUMENTS and MERCHANDISE of every description.* Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
Correspondence with the Trade solicited.
WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway,
Branch Store, 39 Union Square, N. Y.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Passengers for CHICAGO, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Rochester, Albany, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cairo, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Marquette, Escanaba, Menasha, Madison, Cheyenne, Omaha, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all points West, South and East, should buy their tickets via the

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha for all far West points.

Close connections are made at junction points with trains of all cross roads.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

These celebrated cars are run on all night trains on all the lines of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad, for all points west of the Missouri River.

Among the

Inducements Offered by this Route

to the traveling public are all the modern improvements: Rock and Gravel Ballasted Track. Steel Rail, Rock and Iron Bridges, Parlor and Drawing Room Day Coaches, Smoking and Lounging Cars, Westinghouse Safety Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Coupling and Platforms, Speed, Safety and Absolute Comfort.

Running through Five Great States,

and operating over 2,000 miles of road, this Company presents to the traveler facilities that ARE NOT and CANNOT be offered by any Competitor.

All ticket agents can sell you tickets via this route

If you wish the best traveling accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.

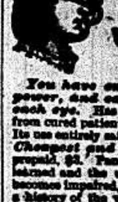
MARVIN HUGHITT, W. H. STENNETT,
General Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Ag't.

FREE CONSULTATION
Dr Foote, Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, may be consulted in person or by letter free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants. Address Dr E. B. Foote 120 Lexington Ave New York
As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:
E. B. FOOTE, M.D.,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor. East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic Diseases*, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.
By his *original* way of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada, and in every part of the United States.
NO MERCURIAL
Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.
HOW INVALIDS AT A DISTANCE
Are treated. All invalids at a distance are required to answer a list of plain questions, which elicits every symptom under which the invalid suffers. *All communications treated strictly confidential.* A complete system of registering prevents mistakes or confusion. List of questions sent free, on application, to any part of the world. Sixty-page pamphlet of EVIDENCES OF SUCCESS, also sent free. All these testimonials are from those who have been treated by mail and express. ADVICE IN OFFICE, OR BY MAIL, FREE OF CHARGE. Call on or address
DR. E. B. FOOTE,
No. 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS
Wanted to sell Dr Foote's Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense: Also Dr Foote's Science in Story. For Particulars address Murray Hill Publishing Company 129 East 28th St. NEW YORK.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
1,000
IMPORTANT THINGS you never knew or thought of before, regarding the human body and all its curious organs, read PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a valuable book for sensible people, and a good book for every one. You can learn from it a great variety of information you would feel a delicacy to go to your family physician about. Contents table sent free, by mail, to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

AN AMUSING STORY
Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system which enables everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and SPONSIE, THE TROUBLESOME MONKEY. Contents table of this remarkable series, sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.


OLD EYES MADE NEW
The Only Perfect Instrument for Restoring the Sight and doing away with the use of Spectacles.
You have entire control of the suction power, and can produce equal effect upon each eye. Has elicited thousands of testimonials from cured patients in all parts of the United States. Its use entirely safe, and its effects marvelous. *The Cheapest and the Best.* Price by mail, postage prepaid, $3. Pamphlet upon the eyes, plain to all, the learned and the unlearned, showing how the vision becomes impaired, as is said, "by age," and containing a history of the various instruments invented for the restoration of the sight, sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE,
Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated September 1, 1874, by James A. Wakefield and Louisa C. Wakefield his wife to Elsie A. Sylvester (now Elsie A. Pine), and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Cass County, Minnesota, September 9, 1874, in Book "A" of Mortgages, pages 26, etc., conveying and mortgaging the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter and lots four and seven (4 and 7) in section nineteen (19); the north-west quarter of section twenty (20); the north-east quarter and the south-east quarter of section twenty-two (22); the north-west quarter and the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29); the south half of the south-west quarter of section thirty (30) and the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), all in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137) north, of range twenty-eight (28) west, in said Cass County, on which there are due at date hereof $267 accrued, due and unpaid interest, and also $75 therein conditioned to be paid as attorneys fees on foreclosure thereof, and no proceedings at law having been had to recover any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale in said mortgage contained, and therewith recorded and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction in front of the Court House in West Brainerd in said Cass County, March 1, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said interest and attorneys fees, and all other charges and costs of foreclosure.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 1, 1876.
ELSIE A. PINE,
Formerly ELSIE A. SYLVESTER,
L. M. STEWART, Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee. 4-7w

Northern Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads.

1875. Winter Arrangement. 1876.

THROUGH EXPRESS.
Lake Superior & Mississippi.

STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	SOUTHWARD.
St. Paul, - -	lv. 8·00 a.m.	ar. 5·28 p.m.
Minneapolis, -	lv. 7·40 a.m.	ar. 5·45 p.m.
Hinckley, - -	ar. †11·55 a.m.	lv. 1·25 p.m.
Hinckley, - -	lv. 12·15 p.m.	ar. 1·05 p.m.
N. P. Junction,	ar. 2·35 p.m.	lv. 10·50 a.m.
Duluth, - -	ar. 4·10 p.m.	lv. 9·10 a.m.

Northern Pacific.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
N. P. Junction,	lv. 2·45 p.m.	ar. 10·40 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	ar. †7·45 p.m.	lv. 6·10 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	lv. 8·00 a.m.	ar. 5·15 p.m.
Moorhead, -	lv. 5·45 p.m.	lv. 8·10 a.m.
Fargo, - -	ar. 5·50 p.m.	lv. 8·00 a.m.

All trains daily Sundays excepted. † Meals.
Connect at Fargo with daily line stages for Fort Garry, and weekly stages for Bismarck.
Dated Nov. 7th, 1875.

GEO. H. SMITH, H. A. TOWNE,
Sup't, L. S. & M. R. R., Sup't N. P. R. R.

If errors occur in this table we will be thankful for corrections.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from ELROY, Wis., in effect Jan. 5, 1876.

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave for Chicago and the East,	9.10	8.15
" " Winona and West,		7.20

WEST WISCONSIN,

THE

St. Paul, Wisconsin & Chicago Line.

Through Express Trains Daily each way. Leaving St. Paul as follows:

Chicago Day Express, (daily except Sunday)	9.00 a. m.
Arriving in Chicago	7.15 a. m.

This is the only line running the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN DAY AND NIGHT COACHES

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO.

Also the only line using the Westinghouse Brake between St. Paul and Chicago,

Miller's Patent Platforms, Miller's Patent Couplers, Westinghouse Air Brakes, etc.,

All Combined for safety, make this the BEST ROUTE to

MADISON, BLOIT, CHICAGO,
And all Points
EAST AND SOUTH.

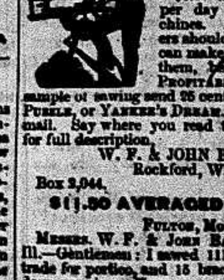
First-Class Eating Houses at Eau Claire, Elroy, Devil's Lake and Harvard, and ample time allowed for meals.

Tickets for sale via this Popular Route, by Ticket Agents at Brainerd. Ticket office, St. Paul, N. W. cor. Jackson and Third Street, CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.

WM. G. SWAN, F. B. CLARKE,
Gen. Supt. Gen. Fre't & Pass. Ag't.
G. K. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't. 5-1y

GREAT INVENTION!
$25 Beckwith $30
PORTABLE
Family Sewing Machine.
Double Thread, with Treadle.
The lightest running machine ever made, and the only one that can be used without injury to the health. Not one-fourth the power needed for this machine that is required by others. Can be used in any position and on any table, treadle having Universal Joint. Can be reversed in an instant, so as to oil, thread and clean underneath without removing any part from the table.
Medal Awarded by the American Institute, 1875.
Retail orders delivered to any part of the United States Free of Express Charges.

BECKWITH S. M. CO., 862 Broadway, N. Y.



BARNES'
Foot-Power Scroll Saws and Lathes.
$5.00 to $11.50 averaged per day with these Machines. ALL wood workers should use them. Boys can make $5 per day with them, besides learning a PROFITABLE TRADE. For a sample of sawing send 25 cents for THE MYSTIC PUZZLE, or YANKEE'S DREAM. We send it by mail. Say where you read this, and address, for full description,
W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co.,
Box 2,044. Illinois.
$11.50 AVERAGED PER DAY.
FULTON, MO., Dec. 14, 1874.
MESSRS. W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Ill.—Gentlemen: I sawed 111 feet for balustrade for portico, and 15 brackets, in first two days running. Every one who has witnessed the working of the Saw has pronounced it the most useful machine ever invented. I have been working from twelve to sixteen men, and have done all my shop work (scroll sawing) on your machine, running it daily since I purchased it, and have paid nothing for repairs, except for saws, which amount was comparatively small. Three weeks since I purchased some imported woods and some nice designs, and turned my attention to fret work. I know of no occupation as pleasant and profitable for a mechanic to spend his winter days at as the above. Your machines run so lightly and easily that it will not tire the most delicate man after a little practice; in fact, I consider your machine indispensable to any carpenter, however small his business is, as he can introduce the little machine to his scrap pile, and make enough brackets in one week to pay for his machine. I consider my machine just as essential in my shop as a set of bench planes. Very truly,
M. FRED. BELL,
Architect and Builder.
Address, for full information,
W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
Box 2,044. ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.
95-32