BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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W. W. HARTLEY, - - - Editor.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 3. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879 WHOLE NO. 367.

Big Stone county has a loper.

Diphtheria is still raging at Wadena

Diphtheria is said to be very prevalent in Morrison County.

Col. Robert Ingersoll will lecture in St. Paul on Friday, March 21st.

Lots of snow, the N. P. blockaded and no signs of the Millennium just yet. Hurrah!

Advance lodge No. 69, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Moorhead on Wednesday last by D. G. M. Gregory.

Who said he liked snow—was just dying to see a snow drift? The fellow over the range? We thought so.

We should judge that Senator Adams hatched out a whole nest full of "Hatch's babies"—rather more than he bargained for.

Benton county has an anomaly in the form of a man who resigned an office—though he only resigned register of deeds to qualify as county auditor. Passing strange.

The Yellowstone and upper Missouri rivers are reported as breaking up and "just a booming." If such be the case the N. P. railroad bridge on the ice at Bismarck will be short lived.

The Charter of Red River lodge A. O. U. W., Moorhead, was renewed on Wednesday last by P. G. M. Shelre, pursuant to a resolution at the last session of the grand lodge, for violations of the constitution of the order.

Wm. D. Babbitt, of Chicago, claims the ownership of the townsite of Little Falls and is bringing suit against the citizens promiscously for damages and possession, making quite a stir in real estate. F. X. Goulet of this city, and the Western R. R. are among the interested parties.

The Bismarck *Tribune* man is sadly disgruntled because "the man who perveys the patent guts" to his paper delayed his bowels last week on account of Washington's birth day, and gives old George a worse deal than his father would have done had he denied cutting the cherry tree with his little hatchet.

A bill amending an act in relation to the county of Cass and attaching the same to the county of Crow Wing, and another amending the statutes relating to the collection of taxes in unorganized counties,—both Crow Wing county measures—passed the senate under a suspension of the rules on Wednesday, and a bill to reimburse Crow Wing county for the trial of J. A. Wilson and for non resident paupers, was introduced on Monday evening by Senator Simmons. Light begins to dawn.

The *Star* does not wish to be understood as begging for the privilege of publishing the laws, for the sake of the small compensation it would get for doing so. It can get along without it and live, but it does think the people want to see the laws after they are made, and, until some better way is proposed, will advocate their being published in the newspapers. One thing sure, it will not publish them for $25 or $30, as that will not begin to pay the expense of printing them.—[Sherburne Co. Star.

That's our sentiments every time. The pay is small enough now.

A Washington telegram announces "Donn Piatt threshed again," and it does make one feel good to read it, and wish the same item could appear daily. This creature Piatt, who by some train of peculiar circumstances has obtained control of the editorial columns of a paper never lets slip an opportunity of throwing mud. Generally those assailed "consider where it comes from," as the man said when a donkey kicked him, but occasionally, though not often enough, "patience ceases to be a virtue," and some outraged individual "weighs the rascal out a dose."

The Governor and Mrs J. S. Pillsbury gave a grand reception last evening at the Metropolitan hotel. St. Paul to meet the members of the legislature. The editor of the TRIBUNE and lady acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present, which we regret could not be accepted, not for the reasons which kept the editor of the *Lake City Leader* away, but because the thousands of readers of this Great Family Journal demanded our presence at our post. We waived the exquisite pleasure of accepting the kind invitation for the labor of complying with the inflexible demand.

The TRIBUNE reporter of the Legislative proceedings appearing on second page this week exactly agrees Senator Mealey's position on the question of an appropriation for drive-well contests. He makes the senator say, "he was willing to be taxed for the purpose, though he had no well," when in fact his position was exactly the reverse—"he had a drive-well but was not willing to tax the people to contest it," and he was right. If the Legislature is to make appropriations to contest private claims we are owing a note which our troublesome and villianous creditors really insists upon making us pay, and we wish the legislature so appropriate money to "right the robber," or we shall have to pay the note, sure.

The St. Paul *Globe* has unearthed an act of the Territorial legislature of Minnesota, passed in the early days of Jo. Rolette and Peter Roy, granting to the Minneapolis Boom company the right to boom the Mississippi at St. Anthony Falls, and charge 50 cents per thousand feet for all lumber run into or through it; which would, did the thing exist, put a quietus upon the St. Paul boom forever, but it don't. After executing the enactment and its projectors in Hall's most approved style, the *Globe* also unearths an ordinance of 1787, which is neither amendable or subject to repeal even by the city council of Minneapolis and the legislature combined, which prohibits obstruction of the free navigation of the Father of Waters, wherein the sawdust city waxeth very wroth. How unfortunate it must be for the Minneapolis Boom company that Jo. Rolette and Peter Roy had not the power to repeal the constitution of the United States.

The Rev. A. Seguin, priest of the Catholic church in this city, was led into rather an unfortunate error on Sunday last, that of unlawfully performing the marriage rite. Having recently come to this State from Montreal, Canada, Mr. Seguin was entirely ignorant of the State law requiring the certificate of ordination of a clergyman to be recorded before he is authorized to solemnize marriages, and had omitted that essential prerequisite. This omission does not, however, affect the validity of the marriage, for section 15, chapter 61, General Statutes, provides that "No marriage solemnized before any person professing to be a minister of the gospel shall be deemed or adjudged to be void, nor shall the validity thereof be in any way affected on account of any want of jurisdiction or authority in such supposed minister, provided the marriage is consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage." Mr. Seguin thinks the bishop of the diocese who stationed him here should have enlightened him upon the law, and in our opinion he is correct. Coming here from a province requiring no such proceeding he could hardly be expected to comply with such a statute, and his error is a very natural one. Therefore, as the marriage laws differ, even in states—no two agreeing upon the form and requirements—some requiring license and others none; some making this essential, others that, and still others providing no restrictions whatever—we believe the law should require the bishops or heads of the various religious denominations in every State to provide all ministers of the gospel in their respective jurisdictions with full instructions upon this and kindred subjects.

Since the above was in type we learn through Mr. Seguin that the Bishop had taken the precaution to record his credentials in Stearns county, which virtually nullifies the reference above unnecessary, excepting in its conclusions.

A Change in St. Cloud Land Office.

The following correspondence explains itself, and will be read with regret by the many friends of Hon J. V. Brower, who has made a faithful, accommodating officer:

ST. CLOUD, Feb. 25th, 1879.

Editor Journal-Press:

Will you do me the great kindness to publish the following official correspondence, which is of some interest "to the public and myself" in itself?

Very truly yours,
J. V. BROWER.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
ST. CLOUD MINN.,
Feb. 15th. 1879.

Hon. J. H. Stewart, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR.—I have received official notice of my re-appointment as Register of this office and of my confirmation by the Senate. My official service in acting upon nearly ten thousand cases of different kinds seems to be approved by His Excellency President Hayes and the Hon. Secretary of the Interior by this action, and I certainly feel profoundly thankful for the honor of a re-appointment.

After considering the matter, I have concluded that my individual interests will be best subserved by declining this re-appointment, especially so in view of the fact that the business of the office is on the decrease, with no prospect of a change for the better, and I request that you hand in my declination—herewith enclosed—which, if necessary, is to be considered a resignation, in order that my successor may be appointed and confirmed at an early day.

I wish to advise you that Daniel H. Freeman, of this city, is eminently a fit and proper person for the position, and should he be appointed to succeed me, as I trust he will be, I believe the public service will receive an efficient and honorable acquisition.

Very respectfully,
J. V. BROWER,
Register.

[TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1879.

Hon. J. V. Brower, St. Cloud, Minn.:

Daniel H. Freeman has been appointed Register by the President. His name goes to the Senate to-day for confirmation.

J. H. STEWART.

The Swag Donnelly Wants.

Washington Special.

The house committee on elections today agreed upon the allowances to be made to the parties in the contested election cases investigated by the committee during this congress as follows: Belford, of Colorado, $3,000, in addition to $1,000 which he has already received: Patterson, the successful contestant, $237, in addition to $1,000 which he has already received; Shelly, of Alabama, $2,500, and Haralson, in the same case, $2,500, in addition to $1,000 which he has already received; Finley, of Florida, $2,000, and Bisbee, in the same case, $1,000; Reilly, of Pennsylvania, $4,000; and Cutting, in the same case, $4,000; Metcalf, of Missouri, $1,700, and Frost, in the same case, $2,000: Wiggington, $1,500, and Rowe, in the same case, $3,000; Acklen, of Louisiana, $3,000, and Darrell, in the same case, $2,000; Dean, of Boston, $1,500, and Field, in the same case, $1,500; Robertson, of Louisiana, $750, and Nash, in the same case, $1,000; Elam, of Louisiana, $2,000; Rainey, of South Carolina, $2,500, and Richardson in the same case, $3,000; Smalls, of the same State, $2,500, and Tillman, in the same case, $2,000; Harrison, of Virginia, $1,000; Lynch, of Mississippi, $1,500.

Back Pensions.—How to Get Them.

The following is the full text of the new pension bill:

An act to provide that pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States, or the proper date of payment of arrears of pensions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all pensions which have been granted under the general law regulating pensions, or may hereafter be granted in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in the said service during said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of death and discharge from said service to the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension: Provided, That the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to said pensioners, or, if dead, to their legal heirs, died, to the person or persons entitled to the same, at such arrears of pension as the pensioner may be, or would have been, entitled to under this act.

SEC. 3. That section forty-seven hundred and seventy-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides that "no claim for pension not prosecuted to a successful termination within ten years from the date of filing it" same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim was made: Provided, That in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of any claim, the claimant may present through the Pension Office, to the Adjutant General of the Army or the Surgeon General of the Navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty; and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. No claim agent or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services in making application for arrears of pension.

SEC. 5. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.—Approved January 25th, 1879.

Commissioner Bently has issued the following circular for the guidance of applicants for pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27th, 1879.—SIR: Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension under the act granting arrears approved Jan. 25th, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amounts due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim of any such arrears will be with the person entitled to it, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claims. A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of a pension at the date aforesaid and two witnesses in his presence, is sufficient upon which to base any application, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted. The pension certificate should not be sent to this office, but it must be exhibited to the magistrate. The letters should be in the following or equivalent form:

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS: I,——, a pensioner under pension certificate No.——, hereby apply for the arrears due me under the act granting arrears of pensions approved Jan. 25th, 1879. My post-office address is ——. (Here insert the name and post-office, and if the claimant resides in a city the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.)

Witness.
Witness. } Claimant.

State of——, county of——, ss.

Signed in my presence, by ——, who I know by me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered——.

Magistrate.

Very respectfully,
J. A. BENTLY,
Commissioner of Pensions.

TO A LITTLE GIRL.

Little girl, with dainty feet,
Whither flying have they fled?
The toughest heart you would beguile
With your pretty face and winning smile.

Little girl, you are very fair;
With rosy cheeks and flowing hair;
Your eyes are bright, your heart is young;
And words are music from your tongue.

Little girl, I love you well;
How much my verse can never tell,
But if the truth must be confessed,
I love your unborn mother best.

W. F. SHERR.

A Gentleman and lady were married in this city a few days ago the former being an American and unable to speak or understand German, and the latter a German and unable to speak or understand "United States."—The Cloud Times.

We learn that in Superior, the famous city over the bay, there dwells a man who is so brave that he stepped out on one of the streets of that city a few evenings since, and offered to fight a certain lady, but she would but "step out." Where is there another town that can trot out as brave a warrior?—[Duluth Tribune.

C. B. Ballard, our pump man, put in a drive-well one day this week for Brazier Bailey. It was put down in his cellar and when the water was struck, it commenced flowing out at the pump which is unassisted by any pump-handle force. In order to stop the flow he was obliged to pull out the vent plug, and let the water escape into the cellar where it soaks away into the sand. The well is only about fourteen feet deep.—[Verndale Tribune.

One of the most business like transactions occurred in this wise. Kerr G. Perkins, a Boston railroad contractor, who died a few days ago, obtained his wife in a peculiar manner. He took a fancy to Mrs. Hardy, and coolly hired her husband to get a divorce from him, and then married her. This was a better way than David—that man after God's own heart—took to get the pretty wife of Mr. Uriah!—[Duluth Tribune.

We are pleased to observe that an increased number of Sherburne county farmers are going into the business of raising sugar cane this year. They have got to make up their minds to raise something beside wheat, and we should think a small crop of sugar cane each year could be made to pay handsomely. Those who tried it as an experiment last year are going into it more extensively this, which of itself speaks volumes in its favor. The sugar made from Minnesota cane has been pronounced equal to the best New Orleans sugar.—[Sherburne Co. Star.

MARRIED.

SPALDING—FERRELL—On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Joseph Bell, Henry Spalding, son of Capt. W. P. Spalding, and Miss Isabelle Ferrell, step-daughter of Sheriff Geo. W. Whitney, all of this city.

The display of presents, principally in silverware from Mr. Ferris' jewelry store, was very elaborate, being estimated at over $150.00.

The TRIBUNE extends hearty congratulations and wishes the young couple "long life and much joy."

FLEMING—ANDERSON—At the Residence of the bride's parents, on Sunday last, by the Rev. A. Seguin, Michael Fleming and Miss Annie T. Anderson, daughter of M. B. Anderson, all of Brainerd.

WM. FERRIS,
DEALER IN
JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Spectacles,
ETC., ETC.
Fine Watch Repairing
A SPECIALTY.
COR. FRONT AND FIFTH STREETS,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet & Wagon Maker,
JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
I keep constantly on hand Pickets and Frames of all sizes, Mouldings of all kinds, Rims, Doors, Sash, etc., and a full stock of Builder's and Cabinet Hardware.
BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, ETC.
An Agent for Brown's Family Scales—the best out.
PATENT RIGHT MODELS A SPECIALTY.
Will make Estimates and Bill of Material for Building free of charge. Give me a call.
Rooms, one door north of No. 1 Saloon on Fifth Street. - - BRAINERD, MINN.

I. U. WHITE,
CARPENTER & WAGON MAKER,
DEALER IN
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Eave Gutters, House and Picture Moulding.
Lowest Price for Cash. Give me a Call.
Brainerd, Feb. 15, 1879. I. U. WHITE.

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn., I have removed my stock of Horses and Carriages to the Leland House Stables in that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rig in First-Class Style and at Low Prices. Give me a call. Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 24th, 1878.
M. MERTZ, Proprietor.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system as I then encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhage and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

You Must Cure That Cough.

With Shiloh's Consumption Cure, you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, it is absolutely without an equal. Two doses will relieve your child of Croup. It is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use two cents worth for a bottle and if what we say is not true, we will refund the price paid. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore or chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, have you a Yellow skin, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, if so do not fail to use SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms as these. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.

Wells' Persian Perfume "HACKMETACK" is rich and fragrant by it. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.
Brainerd, Minn.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,
Surveyor,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Claims and Homesteads Located and Surveyed.
Pine Lands Examined in the Counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Aitkin and Itasca, and Estimates given.
All Orders left at the TRIBUNE office, or addressed to me at the Post-Office, or personally, will receive prompt pt attention.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
NEW MODEL
—HAS—
AUTOMATIC TENSIONS,
ELEGANT WOODWORK,
AND RUNS LIKE A TOP.
NO CAMS, NO GEARS, NO SPRINGS, AND NO NOISE.
This BEST Machine
Can be sold at Hard Times Prices.
INSIST UPON SEEING IT.
Circulars and Price-Lists on application to
WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

VICTORIOUS.
HIGHEST & BEST AWARD.
And Grand Medal of Honor.
Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work.
Are Distinguishing Features of the
Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,
MADE BY
A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.
Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Seed, Coarse Beans, Corn and Small Seeds. They speak What's Pertinent; by mere handling. Operate Easy. Clean Fine. Make Big Work. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Coarse Beans, Corn and Small Seeds. They Work perfectly, and cannot be excelled. Send for Circulars. Agents Wanted in every town in the United States.

Wanted, a good man to work on Farm. Also, an honest, sober, good hand, who understands the care of horses and cattle, and is willing to work by the month. Also, a good girl to do housework. Inquire at the TRIBUNE office.

In the adjoining "Standard Annex" we are laid down in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, and can supply you with anything you want in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Grain, at the lowest prices. Call and see us.
HARTLEY & SLIPP.

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, Glassware and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.
A Full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, at prices the lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
HARTLEY & SLIPP.

LAMONT & WILSON,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions, Wines, Liquors & Cigars,
COR. SIXTH and LAUREL STS.
BRAINERD, MINN.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at the office or by paper. Yearly, quarterly and monthly cards for the first inch $7 50 cents for each subsequent inch.

To insure insertion advertisements should be left by handed in to this office as early as Thursday noon. Local notices of religious services, &c., Saturday noon.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL & M. E UNION Sunday School at Congregational Church every Sunday at 12.15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Ante-Communion service at 11 o'clock A. M., every Sunday. Sunday School at 12 P. M. Evening Prayer at 7½ p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month and on all great festivals. Evening Prayer every Friday evening, and on all Holy Days at 7½ P. M.
REV. HERBERT ROOT, Rector.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass every Sunday at 10 A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Confessions for children at 9 p. m. Vespers at 7½ p. m. Week days 8 and 9 A. M.
S. SEGUIN, Priest.

L. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE,
No. 87, Meets every
Wednesday evening at
7½ P. M., at Odd Fellow's
Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
JAMES DEVAN, N. G.
A. MARLOW, V. G.
W. W. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.
BRAINERD LODGE,
No. 61, Ancient Order
of United Workmen,
meets every Thursday
evening at 7 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellow's
Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
JAMES DEVAN, M. W.
S. FARNSWORTH, Rec.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
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U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
OFFICE—Headquarters N. P. R. R. Building, up stairs.
RESIDENCE—Headquarters Hotel.
Brainerd, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from this door
TERMS:
$2 00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
L. W. WEED, Prop'r.

F. X. GOULET
County Auditor
OF
Crow Wing and Itasca Counties,
and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.
SPECIAL attention given to paying taxes, looking up titles, etc., for non-residents, or adjusting contracts, for residents or non-residents. Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.
Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
N. McFADDEN, - - Proprietor.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.
Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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Established Oct. 9th, 1872.
NEW LE BON TON
PLAIN AND
Sample Billiard Hall,
LAUREL STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
This Old and Reliable House is still THE Leading Resort on this line of the N. P. R. R.
ED. R. FRENCH, Prop.

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Boot and Shoe Maker,
Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,
Brainerd, Minn.
Repairing Neatly Done. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

H. W. ADDISON,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES.
Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice.
If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to ADDISON'S.

FANCY JOB PRINTING,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.
Blanks, Catalogues,
Bank Work, Circulars, Bonds,
Book Work, Bill and Show Printing,
Posters, Business Cards, Letter and Bill Heads,
Blanks, Statements, Calling Cards,
Bank Notes, Receipts,
Etc., Etc.
Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Filled. Good Work and Reasonable Prices Guaranteed.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Charles W. Angell, the Pullman Car company defaulting secretary, left Philadelphia Feb. 24th, in custody for Chicago.

Don Piatt, editor of the Washington *Sunday Capital*, on the evening of Feb. 20th was assaulted in the Senate lobby by William McGarrahan and badly battered about the head and face. McGarrahan had taken umbrage at personal allusions to himself in Piatt's paper.

A Fort Worth special says: At 6 o'clock Sundy morning Feb. 23d, the stage hence for Fort Yuma was halted inside of the city limits by three masked highwaymen, two passengers compelled to give up their money, and the mail bags robbed of fourteen registered packages.

A Calcutta telegram of Feb. 21st, says, intelligence from Mondalay states that great consternation prevails in consequence of the royal murders. The victims numbered eighty-six. Details of the Massacre, as reported here, are terrible. British interference is hoped for by the people to prevent more bloodshed.

A St. Johns, N. B., telegram of Feb. 26th, says, Mrs. Ward whose sentence to death for complicity in the murder of her husband at New Rister, was commuted to seven years imprisonment, has been released by order of the minister of justice. Her alleged accomplice, just before being hanged, declared Mrs. Ward innocent of the crime.

CASUALTIES.

A Vienna dispatch says the salt mines at Wielieska have been flooded. The miners were saved.

John Walker and Matthew Ryan were killed Feb. 20th, by an explosion in the Katahdin iron works, Bangor, Me.

The British steamer Zanzibar, Capt. Page, from New York, Jan. 11, for Glascow, and not since heard from, is regarded lost, with all on board.

Taylorsville, Texas, has been nearly destroyed by fire. 393 buildings were burned, leaving but four business houses. Many families are homeless and destitute.

The steamship Seal from Liverpool arrived at Baltimore Feb. 26th. The captain reports heavy gales during the entire voyage, and the loss of the first and second officers overboard.

Feb. 21st, a man under the influence of liquor, walking on the track near Minneapolis, Minn., was struck by a locomotive and killed His name was Alexander Riller. He leaves a wife and three children.

The bark Shooting Star carrying as passenger Charles W. Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Car company, was landed at Lewes, Delaware, Feb. 22d in custody. He will be taken at once to Chicago.

The Agricultural warehouse on Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn, took fire on the evening of Feb.22 in the fourth story. By the active efforts of the firemen the fire was confined to the upper story and roof, but great damage was done by fire and water to the building and its contents.

A fire in the afternoon of Feb. 21st, at Chicago in the Alhambra saloon and Music Hall, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, damaged the interior of the building and totally wrecked the orchestrion, which The proprietors state the total loss at over $20,000 and insurance $3,500. James Spencer, a cook, was burned so severely that he died.

A San Francisco telegram of Feb. 25th says, a Stocton, Cal., dispatch reports as follows: The corner's jury found the recent explosion was caused by the steam guage becoming defective and failing to indicate the pressure of steam on the boiler, and the engineer, depending on the guage, was deceived as to the amount of steam he had generated, The funerals of most of the victims took place yesterday. The banks, public schools, saloons and business houses were closed, in conformity with the mayor's proclamation. The county and district courts adjourned also.

February 21st, the Atlantic knitting mills at Cohoes, N. Y. were burned. North's block was also consumed. Loss, $60,000; partially insured. The efforts of the employes of the Atlantic mill to escape, resulted in a panic which, for a time, threatened to add loss of life to that caused by fire. The hands in the picking room, which is located in the basement of the mill, escaped by the rear door, but those in the upper departments were unable, on account of the flames and smoke, to descend by the main stairway, and were obliged to seek safety by way of the roof and across adjoining buildings.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gen Merrit, the new collector at New York, has filed his bonds to the amount of $250,000

The Rhode Island Senate protests unanimously against the enactment restricting Chinese immigration.

The students of Trinity college, Hart ford, Ct. are in a state of rebellion. Some of them have been suspended.

There has been a fall of six inches of snow in London, and it imperded traffic. The same day the snow fall was continental.

A petition from working men of Austria asking for universal suffrage has been presented to the lower House of the reichstag.

The Archbishop of Adrianople is not dead, but severely injured. He was assaulted on account of his Turkish sympathies.

Marcellus Emery, of Bangor, Maine, editor and Senior proprietor of the *Commercial and Democrat*, died Sunday morning Feb. 23.

The taking of testimony by the contestant in the Donnelly—Washburn contest, closed at Minneapolis on the evening of Feb. 24th.

A New York telegram says merchants declare themselves decidedly opposed to the recent anti-Chinese legislation, and fear its effects upon trade.

The Italian government has prohibited the importation of American swine, or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis.

The California constitutional convention have adopted a resolution thanking congress for the passing the anti-Chinese immigration bill.

Ex-President Grant is reported to have reached Allahabad, and is a guest of the Lieutenant Governor. The viceroy of India has invited him to visit Calcutta.

Dr. J. H. Stewart, Representative from the St. Paul, Minn., district, recently made a speech in the House, in opposition to the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.

It is rumored that the Right Rev. Casper H. Borgess, Catholic bishop of Detroit, about two weeks since forwarded his resignation to the Pope. No particular reason is assigned for this important step on the part of Bishop Borgess.

A Halifax, N. S., telegram of Feb. 21st, says the heaviest snow storm for five years commenced the night before and continued all day. Drifts in some places were fifteen feet deep. Business was completely suspended and railways blockaded.

A Portland, Oregon, telegram says that the settlers in Idaho have pursued the remnant of the Bannock raiding band into the Salmon River mountains and surprised and killed the entire camp, thirty-six in number. There is great rejoicing among miners and settlers at their annihilation.

On the evening of Feb. 25th, the President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception to the cabinet, supreme court, the members of both Houses of Congress, army and navy officers and heads of executive departments, who, with the ladies of their families, were invited to meet the members of the diplomatic corps.

The Pope replying to an address from the cardinals, emphasized his desire to reconcile the princes and people to the church, his readiness extended his hand to all who repent and cease their prosecution, and his unflinching intention always to combat in defence of the rights and independence of the church those who make war against her.

Senate Feb. 21st, the committee agriculture (Paddock is chairman) examined Samuel Brown, of Pittsburg, and other witnesses with regard to pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, and they considered the country is free from this disease, and letters from Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and Nebraska showed the fact. On Long Island the disease is being stamped out.

A telegram from Rome of Sunday, Feb. 23, says, the Pope to-day received representatives of a large number of Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addrssed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that temporal power was indispensable to the holy see. The Pope very cordially received the Marquis of Gabriac, French ambassador, who presented an official notification of Grevy's election to the presidency of France.

The Potter committee were in secret session in Washington, Feb. 25th. The agent sent to Tallahassee, Florida, to subpœna Soloman, reports that he is not to be found, and it is thought he has gone to Mexico. The question of presenting a report to Congress upon the evidence adduced came up, and after a long conversation the chairman was asked to submit his views with respect thereto on Friday next, to which day the committee adjourned. Gen. Butler will also present his views on the subject.

A San Francisco dispatch of Feb. 20th, says, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the constitutional convention, and ordered telegraphed to the President: WHEREAS: As a bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration has passed both houses of Congress, therefore in view of the vital importance of such restrictive measure to the citizens of this State, we, the delegates of the people, in constitutional convention assembled, do hereby on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, most respectfully ask the President of these United States to approve such bill.

A Cincinnati telegram of Feb. 23, says, the financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell appear to increase by latter developments. The trustees appointed some time ago to receive and audit claims to decline to make public a statement of the amount already filed, but at a recent meeting of the clergy at which the archbishop presided, he stated that claims had already been filed amounting to $3,600,000. All schemes for his relief having apparently failed, an effort will be made by a committee of Roman Catholic clergy to have the State laws modified so that a lottery scheme will be inaugurated for his benefit. His success, however, is considered doubtful in Ohio. The Irish Catholics also complain that no relief has been rendered the archbishop from the German churches, while the latter ask that a full statement of his wants be made public first.

A Columbus, O., telegram of Feb. 20th has the following: The State Prohibition convention met here to-day, about 100 persons being present. The following ticket was mominated; For governor, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk: lieutenant governor, J. W. Sharp, of Delaware; state auditor, Michael J. Fanning, of Norwalk; treasurer, Elias Blove, of Crawford; supreme judge, J. H. Hardy, of Cleveland; attorney general, S. B. Foster, of Logan county; member of the board of public works, Jas. H. Horton, Miami county. The platform adopted favors a law giving labor for corparations a first lien for wages, for reserving public lands for homestead, the suppression of gambling in stocks, prohibition of labor of children under fourteen years in mines and factories, universal suffrage, issue of small interest bearing bonds, compulsory education, reduction of official salaries and local option.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Tyne ship yard 8000 shipbuilders are on a strike

The French Atlantic cable is broken 161 miles from St. Pierre, Miqueron.

The outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Manchester, England, has increased.

The city bank of Oswego, N. Y., has gone into the hands of a receiver. Depositors will be paid in full.

A number of young citizens of Zurich have started for Georgia, where it is proposed to start a Swiss colony, under the auspices of the workingmen's association. Others will follow.

A St. Petersburg telegram says, despite the general thaw and warm weather throughout the infected districts, both public and private advices state that no fresh cases of plague have occurred.

The St. Paul, Minn., boom company have made a contract with Kempt & Co., of the Eau Clair lumber company to operate the St. Paul boom for five years. These gentlemen are building the boom.

Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminster, has had a long and cordial interview with the pope, who congratulated the cardinal on the progress of Catholicism in Great Britain, and discussed measures for its extension.

Dr. Duncan, government inspector of cattle, has written a letter to Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk railway, stating most positively that there is no trace or suspicion of pleuro pneumonia in any section of the United States, and expressing confidence that no harm whatever could ensue from granting passage for cattle from the United States through Canada.

A good deal of sensation was caused at Madison, Wis., Feb. 25 over the fact brought down by Hon. Ike Stephenson, of Marinette, that gold and silver has been discovered in an iron mine near Marinette, Wisconsin. Iron ore from the Emmett iron mine sent to Chicago for assay showed as high as $20 to the ton of ore. Mr. Stephenson is a highly respected citizen of the State, and his report can be relied on.

A New York telegram of Feb. 23d, says, the cattle dealers have begun to ship beef to England in refrigerators, instead of live cattle, and will probably continue to do so as long as the recent order of the English privy council remains in force. It is not probable that cattle dealers will ship cattle from Canadian ports. Mr. Pierpont Edwards, British vice consul in New York said that the privy council would repeal the order as soon as the danger of a spread of the disease had ceased.

An Ottawa dispatch of Feb. 21 says: The government intimated to Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, who has been in active communication with [illegible] recent orders with regard to importation and transportation through Canada of United States cattle, that if Western States will take the necessary steps to guard against the disease spreading into their territories which are free from it, they will use all their influence with the British government to permit the shipment of cattle from Western States through Canadian ports.

A New York telegram of Feb. 21, says: The English trustees of the Atlantic & Great Western mortgages have agreed upon terms of lease for ninety-nine years of that road to the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad company, and a formal proposal has been mailed to President Jewett, of the latter company. The lease will go into effect after the Atlantic & Great Western road is sold under pending foreclosure proceedings and reorganization has been affected. The counsel of James McHenry announces that he will oppose the lease in courts.

The census bill as it passed the House provides that enumeration shall commence on the first Monday in June, and returns shall be forwarded to the supervisors on or before the 1st of July, 1880, and in any city having over 10,000 inhabitance the enumeration shall be taken within two weeks from the first Monday in June. The President, by and with consent of the Senate, is to have the appointment of supervisors of the census, whose number is limited to 150, and who are to receive a compensation of $500 each. The sum of $3,250,000, which is hereby appropriated, is limited as the maximum cost of the census.

A letter from St. Petersburg says of the plague in Russia: It has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it within the last six days. The victims, when taken, live only about two hours and turn black all over as a negro. All physicians ordered to the care of the sick have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are burned and so are the houses in which people die. Whole towns have been laid waste in the past few days. The govenment has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces, so that the people cannot get out and spread the disease. Any who attempt to break through the cordon are shot dead on the spot. People are beginning to feel uneasy all over the empire. The government of course does not allow news to get out. All reports are suppressed.

Senators Sargent, Booth, Mitchell, and Jones of Nevada, and Representatives Williams of Oregon, Wren, Page and Davis and ex-Representative Phelps had a conference with the President February 25th for about an hour, and urged him to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration. Sargent, in his arguments, pictured the evils, moral, commercial and national, which came with the Chinese, reviewed their history in this country, and showed the evil results of which their presence had been productive. He called attention to the deterioration of American labor which existed wherever the Chinese had found their way. He also stated a veto of the bill might affect Republican interests in California disastrously. All the gentlemen made similar arguments, and called attention to numerous petitions from the West for a riddance of the Chinese, and presented a number just received. The President frequently questioned the speakers. When they had finished their arguments he stated he too had received many appeals from people in the West to sign the bill, and petitions from the same and others not to sign it. He was glad to hear all he could on the subject, and would carefully consider the arguments. A majority of the Congress delegation left the President with the impression he would not sign the bill.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 20th.—Army appropriation bill reported back with amendments. Several House bills of minor moment were passed. Bill appropriating $7,000 for the widow of Bayard Taylor, referred. Joint resolution authorising the sale of public property in Cincinnati passed. Senator Shields advocated the bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the Mexican war. The Brazilian mail subsidy bill was taken up and considered at great length. Many proposed amendments were rejected. Several amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed, yeas 35, nays 15. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 20.—Mr. Wood asked that a session be ordered to-morrow night to consider reports from the committee of ways and means. Not agreed to. The legislative appropriation bill was laid aside, and the Florida contested election, Finley vs. Bisbee, was taken up, discussed, and Finley was declared entitled to the seat, yeas 131, nays 122, a strictly party vote, with two exceptions. Finley was sworn in, taking the modified oath. The House then took a recess till evening, to hold memorial services in honor of deceased members, Welsh, of Nebraska, and Williams, of Michigan.

HOUSE, Feb. 21.—After some time spent in debating the order of business the House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Several southern war claims were considered. All the claims presented were rejected except one for the relief of Gibbs & Co., Charleston S. C. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 21.—Senator Vorhees introduced a bill requiring the re-issue of the United States legal tender notes. Referred. The committee on pensions reported an amendment to the arrears pension bill. Referred. The committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to temporarily remove the custody of certain tribes to the war department. Placed on the calendar. Several bills were passed, petitions presented, the transporation of cattle considered, when the army appropriation bill was taken up, considered and amended, and pending the discussion Senator Ferry called up the House resolution in memory of the late Representative Williams of Michigan. Eulogies were pronounced and the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 22.—The credentials of Senator Chandler of Michigan were presented and he was sworn in and took his seat. The credentials of Senator Ingalls of Kansas, reelected, were filed. An amendment to the river and harbor bill was referred. The army appropriation bill was taken up, when a motion to strike out the sections in regard to army reorginization was agreed to yeas 45, nays 18. The amendment to the appropriation bill striking out the House bill provisions forbidding the use of troops at elections was agreed to, yeas 34, nays, 30. Other amendments were proposed by the committee on appropriations. The credentials of Senator Logan, of Ill., Call, of Cal, and Slater of Oregon were placed on file. After a brief executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 22.—After the transaction of some business a bill to repeal the resumption act was taken up, and Mr. Ewing addressed the House at length in favor of repeal. A long debate ensued. Mr. Garfield spoke against repeal, and moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, and that motion was agreed to, yeas 141, nays 119. The bill restricting Chinese immigration with the Senate amendments was taken up. Motions were made to concur, to non-concur, to adjourn, and a motion to lay the bill on the table was defeated, yeas [illegible], nays 180. The Senate amendments were then concurred in without a division, and the bill now goes to the President for approval. The amendments of the Senate to the bill reducing the tax on tobacco was taken up. Various motions were made for and against the bill and for amendments. Scenes of great confusion occurred, and, finally, without reaching any result the House took a recess till Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SENATE, Feb. 24—Sundry bills were reported and referred. The bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's bank; passed. The army appropriation bill was considered. The House amendment in regard to the use of telegraph lines was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 23. Several amendments were submitted to [illegible]

[illegible] the attendance of absent Senators.

HOUSE, Feb. 24.—The amendments to the tobacco bill were taken up and considered. A motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected, yeas 120, nays 147. The amendment of the Senate was rejected, and a committee of conference was ordered. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the civil sundry appropriation bill was agreed to yeas 181, nays 79. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 25th.—A telegram from the constitutional convention of California was presented by the Vice President. Under the rules, it not being properly authenticated, it was not received. The telegram thanked Congress for passing the anti-Chinese immigration bill. The Senate refused to take up the resolution declaring David T. Corbin entitled to a seat in the Senate from South Carolina instead of M. C. Burter, yeas 25, nays 36. The deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, considered at length, and sundry amendments agreed to. Senator Paddock called up House resolution announcing the death of Representative Welsh, of Nebraska, and after remarks on the life and character of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 25.—After preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment repealing the law creating the office of electoral supervisors etc. A long discussion, of great spirit, of some personal inculpation, and of much partisan feeling on both sides ensued, when the amendment was agreed to, yeas 125, nays 110. The committee rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. After sundry amendments had been agreed to, the amendment repealing the laws in regard to United States supervisors of elections taken up. A bitter struggle on the adoption of the amendment followed. The Republicans generally refused to vote. Dilatory motions were made. The vote on the amendment was announced, yeas 147, Republicans generally not voting. The bill as amended, was then passed, yeas 143, nays 112. A committee or conference on the army appropriation bill was ordered, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 26.—The credentials of Senator elect Hill of Colorado, were placed on file. Senator Edmunds reported a bill to further protect the constitutional rights of citizens. Placed on the calander. Sundry reports and bills having been introduced, the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up. A long discussion ensued on the appropriation of $95,000 to supply a deficiency in the department of Justice for the payment of deputy marshals. Senator Beck moved to strike out the amendment proposed by the committee, and insert in lieu thereof one proposed by himself. Motion rejected yeas 34, nays 35. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in, excepting that appropriating $24,130 for detecting and punishing persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws. This amendment was stricken out. Senator Beck called for a separate vote on striking out the appropriation of $250,000 for the department of Justice, but the Senate by a vote of yeas 31, nays 33 reported to strike it out. The bill was then read the third time and passed. The Senate held an evening session, at which a large number of pension bills were passed, and other business transacted, when the Senate went into executive session, and 11:30 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Senate census bill, which had been so amended as to vest the appointment of supervisors in the President. After the committee rose the bill passed the House with the amendment mentioned retained. The sugar bill was taken up, and Mr. Robbins addressed the House adversely to the bill modifying the tariff on sugar. Mr. Garfield and others opposed the bill, and without reaching any conclusion the House adjourned.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, February 20, 1879.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED UNDER SUSPENSION OF RULES.

To amend section 3, of article 4, of chapter 2 of the special laws of 1869, relating to the charter of the city of Rushford.

To legalize the publication of ordinances passed by the common council of the city of Lake City in Wabashaw county, Minn.

Senator Castle, from the committee of Senators from Ramsey and Washington counties, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of said counties asking for the laying out of a State road between said counties, reported the same back with a bill of a general character covering the case.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Relating to the running at large of domestic animals in Swift county.

Changing the boundaries of certain school districts in Olmsted county.

Relating to the running at large of domestic animals in Wilkin county.

Creating school district No. 66, in Meeker county.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Senator Doran in the chair, the bill appropriating $15,000 for building of shops and for fire [illegible] and for machinery at the Reform school was recommended to pass; [illegible] bill appropriating money for the support of State institutions was taken up, amended and recommended to pass. The bill as amended appropriates sums of money, as follows:

First hospital for insane—1879	$100,000
First hospital for insane—1880	100,000
Second hospital for insane—1879	19,000
Second hospital for insane—1880	29,000
State prison—1879	50,000
State prison—1880	55,000
Institution for deaf and dumb and the blind—1879	30,000
Institution for deaf and dumb and the blind—1880	30,000
Reform school—1879	25,000
Reform school—1880	25,000

The bills providing for the conversion of the 500,000 acres of internal improvement lands into a permanent road and bridge fund were recommended to be indefinitely postponed, and the roll being called upon the motion to recommend its passage, there were 9 yeas and 25 nays.

HOUSE, February 20, 1879.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the village of Little Falls.

To change the name of the town of Graceada, in Murray county.

Fixing the boundaries of a school district in Waseca county.

Relating to the powers of county commissioners to change the boundaries of school districts.

To fix the boundaries of a school district in Morrison county.

To protect fish in Le Sueur county.

Relating to a school district in Blue Earth county.

To change a school district in McLeod county.

Relating to executions on judgments.

Relating to estates of deceased persons.

To change a school district in McLeod county.

Relating to chattel mortgages.

Limiting the taxing powers of the legislature.

Relative to the sale of land by executors and foreclosure of mortgages.

To authorize the commissioners of Nobles county to fund its debt.

To authorize the commissioners of Nobles county to abate taxes on certain real estate in the village of Worthington.

To legalize roads and highways in Grant county.

Relating to proceedings in relation to roads.

To authorize Morrison county and the town of Little Falls to issue bonds.

To authorize the town of Des Moines to issue bonds to build a bridge.

A memorial to Congress to authorize post routes in Big Stone county.

For the relief of the Universalist society of St. Anthony.

To authorize the county of Blue Earth to issue bonds to take up the Blue Earth river bridge bonds.

To amend the charter of East Janesville relating to license for the sale of liquors.

Authorising the common council of St. Paul to lease Como park for manufacturing purposes.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

The bill to abolish the office of railroad commissioner coming up for action.

Mr. Benson offered an amendment committing the duties of the office to the auditor, secretary of state and attorney general.

Mr. W. M. Campbell spoke in favor of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SENATE, February 21, 1879.

[illegible]

Senator C. F. Buck called up the bill appropriating $7,500 to aid the Anti-Drive Well association [illegible]

[illegible]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator Pillsbury, from the committee on finance: To appropriate money for the general expenses of the State government for the year 1879.

Also to appropriate money for the general expenses of the State government for the year 1880.

[illegible]

HOUSE, February 21, 1879.

[illegible]

To amend the charter of Rush City, Chisago county.

[illegible]

SENATE, February 25, 1879.

RAILROAD COMMITTEE'S CLERK.

[illegible]

Among the wash fabrics of the coming season, the zephyr-cloths of Scotch ginghams will have prominent consideration. [illegible] As a rule, they are in a single shade of a single color, or two or three shades of a color and white, with [illegible] of black. [illegible] These goods are held at from thirty to forty cents per yard, according to quality.

The Village Stork

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LAST POEM.

The old Hyrcanian Forest sent
His weather on the plain;
Wahlwinkel's orchards writhed and bent
In whirls of wind and rain.
Within her nest, upon the roof,
For generations tempest-proof,
Wahlwinkel's stork with her young ones lay,
When the hand of the hurricane tore away
The house and the home that held them.

The storm passed by; the happy trees
Stood up and kissed the sun;
And from the birds new melodies
Came fluting one by one.
The stork, upon the paths below,
Went sadly pacing to and fro,
With drooping plumes and head depressed,
For the thought of the spoiled ancestral nest
And the old inherited honor.

"Behold her now!" the throstle sang
From out the linden tree;
"Who knows from what a line she sprang,
Beyond the unknown sea?"
"If she could sing, perchance her tale
Might move us," chirruped the nightingale.
"Sing? She can only rattle and creak!"
Whistled the bullfinch, with silver beak,
Within the wires of his prison.

And all birds there, or loud or low,
Were one in scoff and scorn;
But still the stork paced to and fro,
As utterly forlorn;
Then suddenly in turn of eye,
He saw a poet passing by,
And the thought in his brain was an arrow of fire,
That pierced her with passion and pride and ire
And gave her a voice to answer.

She raised her head and shook her wings,
And faced the piping crowd.
"Best service," are said, "never sings.
True honor is not loud.
My kindred carol not, nor boast.
Yet we are loved and welcomed most,
And our ancient race is dearest and first,
And the hand that hurts us is held accused
In every home of Wahlwinkel!

"Beneath a sky forever fair,
And with a summer sod,
The land I come from smiles—and there
My brother was a god!
My nest upon a temple stands
And sees the shine of desert lands;
And the palm and the tamarisk cool my wings.
When the blazing beam of the noonday stings,
And I drink from the holy river!

"There I am sacred, even as here;
Yet dare I not be lost,
When meads are bright, hearts full of cheer,
At blithesome Pentecost.
Then from mine obelisk I depart,
Guided by something in my heart,
And sweep in a line over Libyan sands
To the blossoming olives of Grecian land,
And rest on the Cretan Ida!

"Parnassus sees me as I sail;
I cross the Adrian brine;
The distant summits fade and fall,
Dalmatian, Appenine;
The Alpine snows beneath me gleam,
I see the yellow Danube stream!
But I hasten on until I see my spent wings fall
Where I bring a blesling to each and all,
And babes to the wives of Wahlwinkel!"

She drooped her head and spake no more;
The birds on either hand,
Sang louder, lustier than before—
They could not understand.
Thus mused the stork, with snap of beak:
"Better be silent than to speak!
Highest beings can never be taught;
They have their voices, I my thought;
And they were never in Egypt!"

—American Legation, Berlin, November 12, 1878.

The Upright Clerk.

Fifty years ago there was a flourishing store in Groton, Massachusetts, kept by James Brazer. Mr. Brazer did a large business with all the country round, for his stock was composed of almost everything one could want, cotton and woolen goods, hardware, wooden ware, threads, silks, crockery, kegs of tobacco, and great quantities of rum and brandy; giving plenty of employment to five clerks

In Mr. Brazer's store, in those days there was a custom, which is generally done away with now, the custom of drinking at 11 o'clock. Every forenoon a drink was mixed up, made of rum, raisins, sugar and nutmeg, with biscuit, and handed round to the master, clerks, and their customers; all partook of it, and relished it, and I dare say smacked their lips and wanted more. At last one of his clerks refused his glass. "He had made a resolution not to take any for a week," he said. It looked very odd. His companions wanted to know why. "The habit is growing on me," answered Amos, for that was his name, "and I am afraid of it; that's all." The other clerks, called him foolish, and a coward. They thought that was no good reason at all, for everybody drank. They laughed at him, but they did not laugh it out of him. He made his first resolution for a week, then for a month, then for a year, and finally for the five years of his apprenticeship; and thus alone, and for himself, he took the ground of total abstinence when spirit drinking was the universal fashion; and during the whole time he never drank a spoonful, though he mixed gallons and gallons for his master. Amos made the same resolution in regard to tobacco; he never smoked a cigar, or chewed but one quid, and that was before he was fifteen. A great many years afterwards, he wrote to a young student at college:

In the first place, take this for your motto, at the beginning of your journey, that the difference of going just right and a little wrong will be the difference of finding yourself in good quarters, or in a miserable bog or slough at the end of it. Of the whole number educated in the Groton stores, for years before and after myself, no one else, to my knowledge, escaped the bog or slough; and my escape I traced to the single fact of my having put a restraint upon my appetite. After leaving school and going into a store, not a month passed before I was impressed with the opinion that restraint upon appetite was necessary to prevent the slavery I saw destroying numbers about me. Many and many of the farmers, mechanics, and apprentices of that day have filled drunkards' graves, and left destitute friends."

Let every clerk and apprentice who reads this, (and I hope there will be many) stop and note this point—the difference of going just right and a little wrong, in your setting out in life, is the difference between integrity and dishonesty, success or disappointment, happiness or ruin.

At twenty-one, in 1807, Amos went to Boston with twenty dollars in his pocket. He soon received an offer of clerkship in a respectable firm. Here he staid but a few months. His employers failed, and he hired a small store on Cornhill, and furnished it with goods upon the strength of the confidence with which he had inspired the merchants who had become acquainted with him. Integrity, industry, and system, were the foundations upon which his business was built. He practiced rigid economy, never allowing himself to spend a fourpence upon an unnecessary object until he earned it. During his first seven years in the city, he never let a bill stand against him over the Sabbath. If the purchase had been made at auction on Saturday, he always examined and settled the bill by note, or by crediting it, so that in case he was not on duty on Monday, there would be no trouble for the clerks; thus keeping business before him, instead of allowing it to drive him. At the close of seven years he was worth fifty thousand dollars

On his first coming to the city, he took lodgings with a widow, who had just opened a boarding house. Amos asked for one rule to be made for the boarders, and that was, that the boarders in the public sitting room might keep quiet for one hour after supper, in order to give those who wished it, an opportunity for study or reading. "The consequence was," said he in after years, "that we had the most quiet and improving set of men in town. The few who did not wish to comply with the regulation, went abroad after tea, sometimes to the theatre, sometimes to other places, but to a man, became a bankrupt in after life, not only in fortune but in reputation; while the majority of the other clerks sustained a good character, and some are now living who are ornaments to society and fill important stations. The influence of this small number, will, perhaps, be felt throughout generations. It was not less favorable on myself, than on others."

Such were the principles of which was reared a young man, who afterwards became one of the princely merchants of Boston, princely in wealth, virtues and benevolence—Amos Lawrence, who gave in charities more than six hundred thousand dollars, and the legacy whose life is a part of the world's true riches Such principles never fail a man. Young men, study them well.—*Exchange.*

Now.

Rise! for the day is passing;
While you lie dreaming on,
The others have buckled their armor
And forth to the fight are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard-fought field,
Of storming some airy fortress
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger
Or the need so great as to-day.

Rise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back; strive to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Rise! for the day is passing!
The low sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here.
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike you at last
When from dreams of a coming battle
You may wake to find it past!

—*Adelaide Anne Proctor.*

CHARLEMAGNE'S TABLECLOTH.

Aix-la Chapelle was one of the favorite residences of Charlemagne. There were often assembled the lords and ladies of his court, with his own family, which consisted of several sons and one beautiful daughter. He was the most intelligent and powerful monarch of his time; his dominions were more extensive than those of the Roman Emperors had ever been. It is more than a thousand years since his death, yet his fame will endure to the end of time.

In the midst of the splendor of his position he was quite simple in his tastes and particularly devoted to literature and science. Among his most intimate friends and admirers were men renowned for their learning.

One day, after a grand entertainment had taken place in the palace, the guests were amused to see a page enter, and on bended knee, present to his royal master a salver, upon which was carelessly folded a soiled white table-cloth. Charlemange, not in the least surprised, threw it into a fire, evidently prepared for the purpose. All eyes were fixed on the fabric, which did not smoke nor blaze, but only assumed a red-hot appearance. A few moments passed, and the monarch raised it from the furnace unharmed and white as snow.

"A miracle! a miracle!" they all exclaimed,

"No, good friends," answered the King, "this cloth is woven of a substance which the fire purifies, but cannot destroy. It was known to the Greeks, who named it asbestos, meaning unchanged by fire; and an Italian writer, who had lived hundreds of years before our time, speaks of a cloth made from vegetable wool, which could not be injured by heat. Another mentioned, with apparent sincerity, that it was manufactured from the hair of certain rats that lived in canoes. We know, too, that incombustible cloth was used to wrap the dead before placing them on the funeral pile, that their ashes might be gathered separate from those of the wood."

Thus spoke the mighty Emperor for the instruction and edification of his guests.

While Charlemange did not quite partake of the wild fancies of the Southern nations, it is not probable that he had a clear idea of the real structure of this mysterious substance. As time advanced, it was fully understood; and now that it has become of practical use, we cannot glance at a newspaper without seeing the advertisement, "Asbestos Materials."

Asbestos is a variety of a dark-colored rock, resembling iron-ore. This is known by the name of hornblende. Pyroxene, another mineral, also assumes this appearance, but not so often as the former.

We cannot understand how one of the toughest stones can be changed into a substance as soft, flexible and white as floss silk, neither can we comprehend how the sparkling diamond is produced from charcoal. Yet we must accept these facts and try to learn all about them.

When the hard rock took this beautiful form, it was called by the Greeks amianthus, meaning unsoiled, in reference to the ease of cleansing it by fire. This name is now used to distinguish it from the coarser and more impure variety known as asbestos. It occurs in narrow seams in the rock, and is occasionally found in fibres two-thirds of a yard long. These fibres can easily be separated one from the other, and a single one, if thrown into the fire, changes into a drop of enamelled glass, which can be heated without producing any change.

The silk-like appearance of amianthus gave to some ingenious ladies the thought of carding, spinning and weaving it into cloth of different degrees of fineness. Purses, gloves, caps, handkerchiefs and napkins were made of it, and sometimes articles were knitted from the soft, exquisite thread. The inhabitants of the Pyrenees wore girdles of this substance, mingled with silver, which they esteemed not only for their beauty, but for some mysterious charm they were thought to possess.

When Napoleon went to battle, he wore a shirt woven of amianthus, which was easily cleansed by throwing it into the fire. In France and Bohemia firemen's clothes and gloves for handling hot iron were made from it. The Russians have also attempted the manufacture of incombustible paper. At one time it was hoped that an important branch of industry might be established for the manufacture of this delicate and useful fabric, but the rarity of amianthus and the difficulty of carrying it into durable thread, in consequence of its brittleness, have caused them now to be regarded only as curiosities.

Asbestos, besides being of a coarser texture than amianthus, differs from it in color; the latter is a creamy white, while the former is brown, green, and grayish white. It sometimes occurs in thin interlaced sheets between the cracks and fissures of rocks, and feels something like kid; it is then known as mountain leather; when in thicker masses, it is called mountain cork, referring to its elasticity. It is also found very hard and compact, and then receives the name of ligniform asbestos, from its resemblance to petrified wood.

Asbestos is found in many parts of Europe and various localities in the United States—Staten Island, N. Y. especially yielding large quantities. It is now mined and transported to factories, where it is assorted, cleaned and prepared for the various purposes for which it is used.

It is made into paints of different colors, which are used to protect surfaces exposed to heat or water. Steam-pipes and boilers are covered with some preparation of it that prevents the escape of steam; it is also very valuable as packing in the joints of machinery, and is extensively used in the manufacture of fire-proof roofing and flooring.

Chemists find it very useful as a medium for straining acids, which do not effect this substance.

Asbestos steps aside from its useful career to surprise us by its appearance in one of the precious stones. The peculiar floating light in the gem known as cat-eye is due to filaments of asbestos passing through a greenish-gray chalcedony. In the East it is much worn as an amulet, because it is imagined to have the power of enriching the wearer.

This is a slight illustration of the manner in which the apparently useless objects in nature may become of service and ornament to man.—*Mary St. Maury, in N. Y. Observer.*

THE MAN MILLINER.

A lady writing recently from Paris rants something after the following fashion. "Let it not be forgotten," she says, "that the renovations that have recently taken place in the costume of women were not begun by women, but by men whose names deserve to be attached to that renovation; three men—three artists in this sense—namely Worth, Aurelly, Pingat. The first particularly, in opening to Paris special studios consecrated to female dress, has done more in a few years to direct fashion, taste and comfort combined that the most renowned female artists could do in a century. Worth is celebrated the world over, and he merits to be. Nothing is wanted to his reputation. He has been cut up, ridiculed and envied—as many other inventors and men of genius have wished to be. Of an inventive mind, and, above all, careful of grace and beauty, he has not allowed that goddess, Fashion, ever inconstant, sometimes ridiculous, to become absurd, as she often is, in the sense of ugliness and deformity. With a form before him and a few yards of stuff chosen with discretion, and a paper of pins, he invents, composes and draws from his inspiration."

Now, no one will deny that Worth has succeeded in producing some remarkable costumes, but he certainly has not excelled to such an extent as to call forth such nauseating praise. Nor is this writer exceptional in her generosity. She is only one of the great deluded mass, although it must be confessed that Worth is more popular with the foreigner than with the native—the deluded mass being composed chiefly of Americans. The American goes to him and is fleeced without the semblance of a protest. The American has unbound faith. She will receive from a Worth with the most gracious smile that which she would toss aside with contempt were it offered her at the hands of Madame Demorest. The way in which the American is cheated by Worth is pitiful, and cheated more or less are unavoidable. In the first place [illegible] and in the second place the time allotted for the making of her dresses is necessarily limited. Where one patron may return to make things even with the gentleman dressmaker there are hundreds of others who never find it possible to do so. They have wilfully and blindly squandered their money and there is nothing else for them to do but to bear their mortification in silence. It is an undeniable fact that American ladies spend more money in the remaking of garments which they bring home from abroad than it would cost them to buy especially beautiful home-garments. The alterations to be made in the imported dress are without number. Worth may be, indeed, world-renowned, but from a few yards of stuff and a paper of pins it is no more possible for him to accomplish wonderful feats than other modistes. He may invent, compose and draw from inspiration, but his dresses are no more perfect than those made by his less inspired sister dressmakers. Nor is this gentleman modiste confined to France. It prevails the world over wherever the object exists. In every instance where a man has donned the needle and thimble, selected his few yards of stuff and his paper of pins, and turned his attention to furbelows of every description he finds himself the object of unbounded admiration and patronage. With a cruelty and shallowness that is incomprehensible the most sensible and kind-hearted of women will withdraw their custom from Mrs. Smith and transfer it to him. They flock to him and are abused by him in a way that is sufficient to destroy one's faith in their soundness of mind. While he grows rich from the proceeds of his daily impositions, his sister dressmaker grows poor. The failures of women struggling for an honest livelihood through the instrumentality of the needle that have taken place of late years owing to the attachment of dressmaking apartments to all our dry goods emporiums have been without number, and the attendant misery beyond compute. And the worst feature of the affair is that the patronage of dressmaking establishments is on the increase. Here and there, scattered through this great city, are fashionable lady dressmakers who are, if not in an absolutely flourishing condition, at least able to clear their way and live comfortably. But these are the exceptions. The great myriads of others, between lack of custom and the "dull seasons" that seem interminable, find it a constant struggle to make both ends meet. It may be all for the best, and probably is, but at present it seems hardly possible to look at in that light. It hardly seems right to see hundreds of hard-working women literally suffering from the lack of patronage, while that same patronage is being lavished upon some merchant whose resources of income are both many and lucrative.

Hygiene of Cooking.

Our health and strength depends upon the food we eat. The value of the food depends upon its nutritious qualities and the way it is prepared. A good flavor in any food promotes its digestion and its power of nutrition. So we have a few words to say on cooking meat. Albumen is the leading constituent of animal food, as starch is of vegetable. They differ, however, in their chemical composition and in their way of digestion, and in the changes they undergo in the stomach. Albumen is a compound, insoluble in water, but the gastric juice dissolves it in the stomach. Otherwise it would be useless as food. Every kind of nutriment must be soluble and reduced to a fluid before it can enter the blood and nourish the body.

We are now ready to consider the various modes of cooking. Stewing, boiling roasting, broiling, baking and frying are each worth a distinct consideration. Stewing is conducted by slowly cooking in a close vessel. The better the meat the better the stew, but the roughest and coarsest meat may be so stewed as to become tender and digestible. This way of preparing meat requires more time than any other, and so may be partially prepared on the day previous to its being served. Pieces and trimmings of meat can be cheaply bought and in this way be made into good, digestible and nutritious food. Even bones may be broken into small pieces and simmered until the gelatine has exuded. Gelatine is not a very nutritious element, but may thicken the mass and add somewhat to its nutrition. Bones contain over 40 per cent. of gelatine. Lean meat is the best for stewing. Cover the meat with soft water and a little butter and let it simmer for four or five hours. Stews may be thickened by vegetables, or by oat meal, roast potatoes or barley, and flavored with herbs to suit the taste. This mode of cooking is usually done in stewpans with a close fitting cover. A good stone jar with a well fitting lid is better. It retains the heat for a long time and can be easily kept clean. The gray jar has no red glazing on the inside, that may peel off in contact with salt. The stewing should go on slowly and the lid seldom removed. The sticking of the meat, etc., may be prevented by shaking the [illegible] now and then.

Closely allied to stewing is boiling. The vessel in which the meat is to be boiled should be completely cleansed, have a closely fitting lid and have water enough to completely cover the meat. The fire should be just enough for a moderate boiling. The scum should be removed as it comes to the surface. Adding a pint or more of water will promote this rising. Pure rain-water is usually the best for all cooking purposes. Whether the meat should be put into cold water or into hot depends upon the object in view. Place a piece of meat into water at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and gradually raise it to the boiling point, its soluble and nutritious properties will gradually exude and enrich the water. The albumen is partially dissolved and comes out of the meat, the fibres become hard, dry and stringy. The thinner the meat, the more easily the juices will ooze out and so deprive the meat of its savory and palatable juices. In this way the water becomes enriched and forms a broth. The value of the meat is chiefly in the broth. The meat has lost its former value. These facts show that soaking fresh meat in cold water before cooking is not wise. It should only be wiped with a moist cloth.

Place a piece of meat in *boiling* water for five minutes and then reduce the temperature to 160 degrees Fahr., or 40 degrees below boiling. The boiling water coagulates the albumen on the surface of the meat and so retains it with the flavor within the meat, more or less. In this way we have principles involved that always may be applied to all sorts of meat. Some of the juices will escape even if we plunge the meat into boiling water and coagulate the albumen.

Broiling, by burying the meat in hot ashes, was practiced in early times. Even now it is a favorite way of cooking. Roasting is the royal way of cooking meat. It needs a clear, bright fire and frequent basting. Next to stewing or broiling, it is the cheapest way of cooking. The stoves of these modern days have superseded the open fires of former times, and so roasting is nearly unknown in private families. The gradual disuse of open fires and open grates has substituted baking for roasting. Baked meat never has the sweet and delicate flavor of roasted and so is not so digestible and nutritious. Frying requires special care in temperature, otherwise the food may be spoiled.

Major W. R. Macdonald, of Red Wing, Minn., died suddenly, Feb. 14th. The day before he was at his place of business apparently in usual health. He leaves a wife and family. He was insured in the A. O. U. W for $2,000.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels, and kidneys, ensuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, containing the latest statistics up to the close of 1878. In this handsome volume will be found accurate dates of all newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with a description of the leading towns and cities. The book is absolutely indispensable for all men who have the habit of extensively advertising their business—and what man is there who expects to build up a profitable business without the aid of the press? The labor in the compilation of such a volume must be immense; but bears the marks of almost absolute accuracy. The information it gives is obtained from the most trustworthy sources. To say that the Directory is without a superior in its line is to assert what everybody familiar with the facts knows; to say that it is without an equal for general merit is using language none too strong.—*Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1879.*

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 15th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.
Yours respectfully, MRS. TAYLOR.

CHILDREN DO NOT DIE of the croup in whom DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is administered. Parents will do well to remember this fact and keep a medicine, which saved so many lives, in the house ready for an emergency. The Balsam overcomes a tendency to consumption, strengthens weak and heals sore lungs, remedies painful and asthmatic breathing, banishes hoarseness and cures all bronchial and tracheal inflammation. If you have a cough, use it "early and often." All Druggists sell it.

We heartily endorse every word in the following notice from the Leavenworth *Times*: We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Directory for 1879, and must say that it is the best ever issued by Rowell—which is saying a good deal. It is on the same plan as the rate books issued by commercial agencies, and is most complete in every particular. Rowell & Co. are honest, straight-forward and reliable, and we commend their directory for 1879 to every advertiser in the United States.—*Kinsley, Kan., Leader, Feb. 6, 1879.*

We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory for 1879. It is complete, so far as we can judge, accurate, and will be found very valuable by all general advertisers, and we know of no other business in the country, the statistics of which are so fully, though briefly set forth, anywhere, as are the statistics of the newspaper business in this Directory.—*The Stillwater Lumberman, Stillwater, Minn., Jan. 30, 1879.*

This Directory is of invaluable service to advertisers throughout the country, as it gives accurate and reliable information of the circulation, influence and standing of the principal newspapers published in the country. The large advertising business of Rowell & Co gives them the very best facilities for obtaining the reliable statistics presented in the volume.—*Sunday Morning Tribune, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1879.*

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery, diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

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TOBACCO
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York. Boston and Chicago.

We have received of Geo. P. Rowell & Co, their Newspaper Directory for the quarter, issued January. It is a neat volume, and of great value.—*Southern Ægis, Asheville, Ala., Jan. 29, 1879.*

Among American manufactures, few have done our country as much credit as the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which have been acknowledged best at all great world's exhibitions for many years. See advertisement.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. 25 cents a box.

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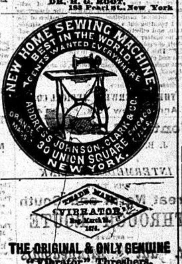
FITS CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect a speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A Free Bottle" of my renowned specific and valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Post-office and express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.



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Is perfectly pure. [illegible] award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y.

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[illegible] AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.; Chicago, Ill.

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IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
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SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE
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WASTING DISEASES such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, and Loss of NERVOUS POWER.
Are Positively and speedily cured by
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Village Stork

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LAST POEM.

The old Hyrcanian Forest sent
His weather on the plain;
Wahlwinkel's orchards writhed and bent
In whirls of wind and rain,
Within her nest, upon the roof,
For generations tempest-proof,
Wahlwinkel's stork with her young ones lay,
When the hand of the hurricane tore away
The house and the home that held them.

The storm passed by; the happy trees
Stood up and kissed the sun;
And from the birds new melodies
Came fluting one by one.
The stork, upon the paths below,
Went sadly pacing to and fro,
With drooping plumes and head depressed,
For the thought of the spoiled ancestral nest
And the old inherited honor.

"Behold her now!" the throstle sang
From out the linden tree;
"Who knows from what a line she sprang,
Beyond the unknown sea?"
"If she could sing, perchance her tale
Might move us," chirruped the nightingale.
"Sing? She can only rattle and creak!"
Whistled the bullfinch, with silver beak,
Within the wires of his prison.

And all birds there, or loud or low,
Were one in scoff and scorn;
But still the stork paced to and fro,
As utterly forlorn;
Then suddenly in turn of eye,
He saw a poet passing by,
And the thought in his brain was an arrow of fire,
That pierced her with passion and pride and ire
And gave her a voice to answer.

She raised her head and shook her wings,
And faced the piping crowd.
"Best service," she said, "never sings.
True honor is not loud,
My kindred carol not, nor boast,
Yet we are loved and welcomed most,
And our ancient race is dearest and first,
And the hand that hurts us is held accursed
In every home of Wahlwinkel!

"Beneath a sky forever fair,
And with a summer sod,
The land I come from smiles—and there
My brother was a god!
My nest upon a temple stands
And sees the shine of desert lands;
And the palm and the tamarisk cool my wings,
When the blazing beam of the noonday stings,
And I drink from the holy river!

"There I am sacred, even as here;
Yet dare I not be lost,
When meads are bright, hearts full of cheer,
At blithesome Pentecost,
Then from mine obelisk I depart,
Guided by something in my heart,
And sweep in a line over Libyan sands
To the blossoming olives of Grecian land
And rest on the Cretan Ida!

"Parnassus sees me as I sail;
I cross the Adrian brine;
The distant summits fade and fall,
Dalmatian, Appenine;
The Alpine snows beneath me gleam,
I see the yellow Danube stream!
But I hasten on until I see my spent wings fall
Where I bring a blessing to each and all,
And babes to the wives of Wahlwinkel!"

She drooped her head and spake no more;
The birds on either hand,
Sang louder, lustier than before—
They could not understand.
Thus mused the stork, with snap of beak:
"Better be silent than to speak!
Highest beings can never be taught;
They have their voices, I my thought;
And they were never in Egypt!"
—American Legation, Berlin, November 12, 1878.

The Upright Clerk.

Fifty years ago there was a flourishing store in Groton, Massachusetts, kept by James Brazer. Mr. Brazer did a large business with all the country round, for his stock was composed of almost everything one could want, cotton and woolen goods, hardware, wooden ware, threads, silks, crockery, kegs of tobacco, and great quantities of rum and brandy; giving plenty of employment to five clerks.

In Mr. Brazer's store, in those days there was a custom, which is generally done away with now, the custom of drinking at 11 o'clock. Every forenoon a drink was mixed up, made of rum, raisins, sugar and nutmeg, with biscuit, and handed round to the master, clerks, and their customers; all partook of it, and relished it, and I dare say smacked their lips and wanted more. At last one of his clerks refused his glass. "He had made a resolution not to take any for a week," he said. It looked very odd. His companions wanted to know why. "The habit is growing on me," answered Amos, for that was his name, "and I am afraid of it; that's all." The other clerks, called him foolish, and a coward. They thought that was no good reason at all, for everybody drank. They laughed at him, but they did not laugh it out of him. He made his first resolution for a week, then for a month, then for a year, and finally for the five years of his apprenticeship; and thus alone, and for himself, he took the ground of total abstinence when spirit drinking was the universal fashion; and during the whole time he never drank a spoonful, though he mixed gallons and gallons for his master. Amos made the same resolution in regard to tobacco; he never smoked a cigar, or chewed but one quid, and that was before he was fifteen. A great many years afterwards, he wrote to a young student at college:

In the first place, take this for your motto, at the beginning of your journey, that the difference of going just right and a little wrong will be the difference of finding yourself in good quarters, or in a miserable bog or slough at the end of it. Of the whole number educated in the Groton stores, for years before and after myself, no one else, to my knowledge, escaped the bog or slouch; and my escape I traced to the single fact of my having put a restraint upon my appetite. After leaving school and going into a store, not a month passed before I was impressed with the opinion that restraint upon appetite was necessary to prevent the slavery I saw destroying numbers about me. Many and many of the farmers, mechanics, and apprentices of that day have filled drunkards' graves, and left destitute friends."

Let every clerk and apprentice who reads this, (and I hope there will be many) stop and note this point—the difference of going just right and a little wrong, in your setting out in life, is the difference between integrity and dishonesty, success or disappointment, happiness or ruin.

At twenty-one, in 1807, Amos went to Boston with twenty dollars in his pocket. He soon received an offer of clerkship in a respectable firm. Here he staid but a few months. His employers failed, and he hired a small store on Cornhill, and furnished it with goods upon the strength of the confidence with which he had inspired the merchants who had become acquainted with him. Integrity, industry, and system, were the foundations upon which his business was built. He practiced rigid economy, never allowing himself to spend a fourpence upon an unnecessary object until he earned it. During his first seven years in the city, he never let a bill stand against him over the Sabbath. If the purchase had been made at auction on Saturday, he always examined and settled the bill by note, or by crediting it, so that in case he was not on duty on Monday, there would be no trouble for the clerks; thus keeping business before him, instead of allowing it to drive him. At the close of seven years he was worth fifty thousand dollars.

On his first coming to the city, he took lodgings with a widow, who had just opened a boarding-house. Amos asked for one rule to be made for the boarders, and that was, that the boarders in the public sitting room might keep quiet for one hour after supper, in order to give those who wished it, an opportunity for study or reading. "The consequence was," said he in after years, "that we had the most quiet and improving set of men in town. The few who did not wish to comply with the regulation, went abroad after tea, sometimes to the theatre, sometimes to other places, but to a man, became a bankrupt in after life, not only in fortune but in reputation; while the majority of the other clerks sustained a good character, and some are now living who are ornaments to society, and fill important stations. The influence of this small number will, perhaps, be felt throughout generations. It was not less favorable on myself, than on others."

Such were the principles of which was reared a young man, who afterwards became one of the princely merchants of Boston, princely in wealth, virtues and benevolence—Amos Lawrence, who gave in charities more than six hundred thousand dollars, and the legacy whose life is a part of the world's true riches. Such principles never fail a man. Young men, study them well.—*Exchange.*

Now.

Rise! for the day is passing;
While you lie dreaming on,
The others have buckled their armor
And forth to the fight are gone;
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Rise from your dreams of the future,
Of gaining some hard-fought field,
Of storming some airy fortress
Or bidding some giant yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger
Or the need so great as to-day.

Rise! if the past detains you,
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of vain regret;
Sad or bright, she is lifeless ever,
Cast her phantom arms away,
Nor look back; strive to learn the lesson
Of a nobler strife to-day.

Rise! for the day is passing!
The low sound that you scarcely hear
Is the enemy marching to battle—
Arise! for the foe is here;
Stay not to sharpen your weapons,
Or the hour will strike you at last
When from dreams of a coming battle
You may wake to find it past!
—*Adelaide Anne Proctor.*

CHARLEMAGNE'S TABLECLOTH.

Aix-la-Chapelle was one of the favorite residences of Charlemagne. There were often assembled the lords and ladies of his court, with his own family, which consisted of several sons and one beautiful daughter. He was the most intelligent and powerful monarch of his time; his dominions were more extensive than those of the Roman Emperors had ever been. It is more than a thousand years since his death, yet his fame will endure to the end of time.

In the midst of the splendor of his position he was quite simple in his tastes and particularly devoted to literature and science. Among his most intimate friends and admirers were men renowned for their learning.

One day, after a grand entertainment had taken place in the palace, the guests were amused to see a page enter, and on bended knee, present to his royal master a salver, upon which was carelessly folded a soiled white table-cloth. Charlemange, not in the least surprised, threw it into a fire, evidently prepared for the purpose. All eyes were fixed on the fabric, which did not smoke nor blaze, but only assumed a red-hot appearance. A few moments passed, and the monarch raised it from the furnace unharmed and white as snow.

"A miracle! a miracle!" they all exclaimed.

"No, good friends," answered the King; "this cloth is woven of a substance which the fire purifies, but cannot destroy. It was known to the Greeks, who named it asbestos, meaning unchanged by fire; and an Italian writer, who had lived hundreds of years before our time, speaks of a cloth made from vegetable products which could not be injured by heat. Another mentioned, with apparent sincerity, that it was manufactured from the hair of certain rats that lived in volcanoes. We read also, that this marvelous cloth was used to wrap the dead before placing them on the funeral pile, that their ashes might be gathered separate from those of the wood."

Thus spoke the mighty Emperor for the instruction and edification of his guests.

While Charlemange did not quite partake of the wild fancies of the Southern nations, it is not probable that he had a clear idea of the real structure of this mysterious substance. As time advanced, it was fully understood; and now that it has become of practical use, we cannot glance at a newspaper without seeing the advertisement, "Asbestos Materials."

Asbestos is a fibrous variety of a dark-colored rock resembling iron-ore; this is known by the name of hornblende. Pyroxene another mineral, also assumes this appearance, but not so often as the former.

We cannot understand how one of the toughest stones can be transformed into a substance as soft, flexible and white as floss silk; neither can we comprehend how the sparkling diamond is produced from charcoal. Yet we must accept these facts and try to learn all about them.

When the hard rock took this beautiful form, it was called by the Greeks amianthus, meaning undefiled, in reference to the ease of cleansing it by fire. This name is now used to distinguish it from the coarser and more impure variety known as asbestos. It occurs in narrow seams in the rock, and is occasionally found in fibres two-thirds of a yard long. These have a rich satin lustre and the slender filaments can easily be separated one from the other. A single one, if thrown into the fire, changes into a drop of enamelled glass, which can be heated without producing any change.

The silk-like appearance of amianthus gave to some ingenious ladies the thought of carding, spinning and weaving it into cloth of different degrees of fineness. Purses, gloves, caps, handkerchiefs and napkins were made of it, and sometimes articles were knitted from the soft, exquisite thread. The inhabitants of the Pyrenees wore girdles of this substance, mingled with silver, which they esteemed not only for their beauty, but for some mysterious charm they were thought to possess.

When Napoleon went to battle, he wore a shirt woven of amianthus, which was easily cleansed by throwing it into the fire. In France and Bohemia firemen's clothes and gloves for handling hot iron were made from it. The Russians have also attempted the manufacture of incombustible paper. At one time it was hoped that an important branch of industry might be established for the manufacture of this delicate and useful fabric; but the rarity of amianthus and the difficulty of carrying it into durable thread, in consequence of its brittleness, have caused them now to be regarded only as curiosities.

Asbestos, besides being of a coarser texture than amianthus, differs from it in color; the latter is a creamy white, while the former is brown, green, and grayish white. It sometimes occurs in thin interlaced sheets between the cracks and fissures of rocks, and feels something like kid; it is then known as mountain leather; when in thicker masses, it is called mountain cork, referring to its elasticity. It is also found very hard and compact, and then receives the name of ligniform asbestos, from its resemblance to petrified wood.

Asbestos is found in many parts of Europe and various localities in the United States—Staten Island, N. Y., especially yielding large quantities. It is now mined and transported to factories, where it is assorted, cleaned and prepared for the various purposes for which it is used.

It is made into paints of different colors, which are used to protect surfaces exposed to heat or water. Steam-pipes and boilers are covered with some preparation of it that prevents the escape of steam; it is also very valuable as packing in the joints of machinery, and is extensively used in the manufacture of fire-proof roofing and flooring.

Chemists find it very useful as a medium for straining acids, which do not effect this substance.

Asbestos steps aside from its useful career to surprise us by its appearance in one of the precious stones. The peculiar floating light in the gem known as cat-eye is due to filaments of asbestos passing through a greenish-gray chalcedony. In the East it is much worn as an amulet, because it is imagined to have the power of enriching the wearer.

This is a slight illustration of the manner in which the apparently useless objects in nature may become of service and ornament to man.—*Mary St. Maury, in N. Y. Observer.*

THE MAN MILLINER.

A lady writing recently from Paris rants something after the following fashion. "Let it not be forgotten," she says, "that the renovations that have recently taken place in the costume of women were not begun by women, but by men whose names deserve to be attached to that renovation; three men—three artists in this sense—namely Worth, Aurelly, Pingat. The first particularly, in opening to Paris special studios consecrated to female dress, has done more in a few years to direct fashion, taste and comfort combined that the most renowned female artists could do in a century. Worth is celebrated the world over, and he merits to be. Nothing is wanted to his reputation. He has been cut up, ridiculed and envied—as many other inventors and men of genius have wished to be. Of an inventive mind, and, above all, careful of grace and beauty, he has not allowed that goddess, Fashion, ever inconstant, sometimes ridiculous, to become absurd, as she often is, in the sense of ugliness and deformity. With a form before him and a few yards of stuff chosen with discretion, and a paper of pins, he invents, composes and draws from his inspiration."

Now, no one will deny that Worth has succeeded in producing some remarkable costumes, but he certainly has not exceeled to such an extent as to call forth such nauseating praise. Nor is this writer exceptional in her generosity. She is only one of the great deluded mass, although it must be confessed that Worth is more popular with the foreigner than with the native—the deluded mass being composed chiefly of Americans. The American goes to him and is fleeced without the semblance of a protest. The American has unbound faith. She will receive from a Worth with the most gracious smile that which she would toss aside with contempt were it offered her at the hands of Madame Demorest. The way in which the American is cheated by Worth is pitiful, and cheated more or less she unavoidably is. In the first place she is only transient, and in the second place the time allotted for the making of her dresses is necessarily limited. Where one patron may return to make things even with the gentleman dressmaker there are hundreds of others who never find it possible to do so. They have wilfully and blindly squandered their money and there is nothing else for them to do but to bear their mortification in silence. It is an undeniable fact that American ladies spend more money in the remaking of garments which they bring home from abroad than it would cost them to buy especially beautiful home-garments. The alterations to be made in the imported dress are without number. Worth may be, indeed, world-renowned, but from "a few yards of stuff and a paper of pins" it is no more possible for him to accomplish wonderful feats than other modistes. He may invent, compose and draw from inspiration, but his dresses are no more perfect than those made by his less inspired sister dressmakers. Nor is this gentleman modiste confined to France. It prevails the world over wherever the object exists. In every instance where a man has donned the needle and thimble, selected his few yards of stuff and his paper of pins, and turned his attention to furbelows of every description he finds himself the object of unbounded admiration and patronage. With a cruelty and a coolness that is incomprehensible the most sensible and kind-hearted of women will withdraw their custom from Mrs. Smith and transfer it to him. They flock to him and are abused by him in a way that is sufficient to destroy one's faith in their soundness of mind. While he grows rich from the proceeds of his daily impositions, his sister dressmaker grows poor. The failures of women struggling for an honest livelihood through the instrumentality of the needle that have taken place of late years owing to the attachment of dressmaking apartments to all our dry goods emporiums have been without number, and the attendant misery beyond compute. And the worst feature of the affair is that the patronage of dressmaking establishments is on the increase. Here and there, scattered through this great city, are fashionable lady dressmakers who are, if not in an absolutely flourishing condition, at least able to clear their way and live comfortably. But these are the exceptions. The great myriads of others, between lack of custom and the "dull seasons" that seem interminable, find it a constant struggle to make both ends meet. It may be all for the best, and probable is, but at present it seems hardly possible to look at in that light. It hardly seems right to see hundreds of hard-working women literally suffering from the lack of patronage, while that same patronage is being lavished upon some merchant whose resources of income are both many and lucrative.

Hygiene of Cooking.

Our health and strength depends upon the food we eat. The value of the food depends upon its nutritious qualities and the way it is prepared. A good flavor in any food promotes its digestion and its power of nutrition. So we have a few words to say on cooking meat. Albumen is the leading constituent of animal food, as starch is of vegetable. They differ, however, in their chemical composition and in their way of digestion, and in the changes they undergo in the stomach. Albumen is a compound, insoluble in water, but the gastric juice dissolves it in the stomach. Otherwise it would be useless as food. Every kind of nutriment must be soluble and reduced to a fluid before it can enter the blood and nourish the body.

We are now ready to consider the various modes of cooking. Stewing, boiling roasting, broiling, baking and frying are each worth a distinct consideration. Stewing is conducted by slowly cooking in a close vessel. The better the meat the better the stew, but the roughest and coarsest meat may be so stewed as to become tender and digesble. This way of preparing meat requires more time than any other, and so may be partially prepared on the day previous to its being served. Pieces and trimmings of meat can be cheaply bought and in this way be made into good, dijestible and nutritious food. Even bones may be broken into small pieces and simmered until the gelatine has exuded. Gelatine is not a very nutritious element, but may thicken the mass and add somewhat to its nutrition. Bones contain over 40 per cent. of gelatine. Lean meat is the best for stewing. Cover the meat with soft water and a little butter and let it simmer for four or five hours. Stews may be thickened by vegetables, or by oat meal, roast potatoes or barley, and flavored with herbs to suit the taste. This mode of cooking is usually done in stewpans with a close fitting cover. A good stone jar with a well fitting lid is better. It retains the heat for a long time and can be easily kept clean. The grey jar has no red glazing on the inside, that may peel off in contact with salt. The stewing should go on slowly and the lid seldom removed. The sticking of the meat, etc., may be prevented by shaking the jar now and then.

Closely allied to stewing is boiling. The vessel in which the meat is to be boiled should be completely cleansed, have a closely fitting lid and have water enough to completely cover the meat. The fire should be just enough for a moderate boiling. The scum should be removed as it comes to the surface. Adding a pint or more of water will promote this rising. Pure rain-water is usually the best for all cooking purposes. Whether the meat should be put into cold water or into hot depends upon the object in view. Place a piece of meat into water at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and gradually raise it to the boiling point, its soluble and nutritious properties will gradually exude and enrich the water. The albumen is partially dissolved and comes out of the meat, the fibres become hard, dry and stringy. The thinner the meat, the more easily the juices will ooze out and so deprive the meat of its savory and palatable juices. In this way the water becomes enriched and forms a broth. The value of the meat is chiefly in the broth. The meat has lost its former value. These facts show that soaking fresh meat in cold water before cooking is not wise. It should only be wiped with a moist cloth.

Place a piece of meat in *boiling* water for five minutes and then reduce the temperature to 160 degrees Fahr., or 40 degreas below boiing. The boiling water coagulates the albumen on the surface of the meat and so retains it with the flavor within the meat, more or less. In this way we have principles involved that always may be applied to all sorts of meat. Some of the juices will escape even if we plunge the meat into boiling water and coagulate the albumen.

Broiling, by burying the meat in hot ashes, was practiced in early times. Even now it is a favorite way of cooking. Roasting is the royal way of cooking meat. It needs a clear, bright fire and frequent basting. Next to stewing or broiling, it is the cheapest way of cooking. The stoves of these modern days have superseded the open fires of former times, and so roasting is nearly unknown in private families. The gradual disuse of open fires and open grates has substituted baking for roasting. Baked meat never has the sweet and delicate flavor of roasted and so is not so digestible and nutritious. Frying requires special care in temperature, otherwise the food may be spoiled.

Major W. R. Macdonald, of Red Wing, Minn., died suddenly, Feb. 25th. The day before he was at his place of business apparently in usual health. He leaves a wife and family. He was insured in the A. O. U. W for $2,000.

The True Way to Invigorate.

The true way to invigorate a feeble system is to infuse activity into the operations of the stomach, that wondrous alembic in which the food is transmuted into the constituents of blood, the chief element of our vitality. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because it accomplishes this end, is greatly to be preferred to many so called tonics, useful indeed as appetizers, but inoperative as aids to digestion and assimilation. This sterling cordial, while it invigorates the stomach, healthfully stimulates the liver, bowels, and kidneys, ensuring the escape through the regular channels of effete and useless matter thrown off by the system, which is thus purified as well as invigorated by it. Its tonic influence is soon made manifest by an increase of vital energy and a more active and regular discharge of every physical function, and it has the further effect of rendering the system unassailable by malarial epidemics.

We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, containing the latest statistics up to the close of 1878. In this handsome volume will be found accurate dates of all newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland with a description of the leading towns and cities. The book is absolutely indispensable for all men who have the habit of extensively advertising their business—and what man is there who expects to build up a profitable business without the aid of the press? The labor in the compilation of such a volume must be immense; but bears the marks of almost absolute accuracy. The information it gives is obtained from the most trustworthy sources. To say that the Directory is without a superior in its line is to assert what everybody familiar with the facts knows; to say that it is without an equal for general merit is using language none too strong.—*Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1879.*

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" of this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing elements of the food. Sold by druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.
Yours respectfully, MRS. TAYLOR.

CHILDREN DO NOT DIE of the croup to whom DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is administered. Parents will do well to remember this fact and keep a medicine, which saved so many lives, in the house ready for an emergency. The Balsam overcomes a tendency to consumption, strengthens weak and heals sore lungs, remedies painful and asthmatic breathing, banishes hoarseness and cures all bronchial and tracheal inflammation. If you have a cough, use it "early and often." All Druggists sell it.

We heartily endorse every word in the following notice from the Leavenworth *Times*: We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Directory for 1879, and must say that it is the best ever issued by Rowell—which is saying a good deal. It is on the same plan as the rate books issued by commercial agencies, and is most complete in every particular. Rowell & Co. are honest, straight-forward and reliable, and we commend their directory for 1879 to every advertiser in the United States.—*Kinsley, Kan., Leader, Feb. 6, 1879.*

We are in receipt of Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, for 1879. It is complete, so far as we can judge, accurate, and will be found very valuable by all general advertisers, and we know of no other business in the country, the statistics of which are so fully, though briefly set forth anywhere, as are the statistics of the newspaper business in this Directory.—*The Stillwater Lumberman, Stillwater, Minn, Jan. 30, 1879.*

This Directory is of invaluable service to advertisers throughout the country, as it gives accurate and reliable information of the circulation, influence and standing of the principal newspapers published in the country. The large advertising business of Rowell & Co gives them the very best facilties for obtaining the reliable statistics presented in the volume.—*Sunday Morning Tribune, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1879.*

For upwards of thirty years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing success. It correct acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

We have received of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., their Newspaper Directory for the quarter, issued January. It is a neat volume and of great value.—*Southern Ægis, Ashville, Ala., Jan. 29, 1879.*

Among American manufactures, few have done our country as much credit as the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, which have been acknowledged best at all great world's exhibitions for many years. See advertisement.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "BROWN'S BRONCIAL TROCHES" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. 25 cents a box.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

$77 a Month and Expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

FITS CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A Free Bottle" of my renowned specific and valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending me his Post-office and express address. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

TRADE MARK "VIBRATOR"

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by **NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation.
GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses.
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DEFECTIVE PAGE

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H. D. FOLLETT, Court Commissioner.
C. H. ALSOP, Surveyor.
G. W. HOLLAND, County Attorney.
C. F. KINDRED, Ch'm Board Comm's.
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LOCAL.

Lent began on Wednesday.

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco.

Sewing Machine Oil at the TRIBUNE office.

March—It comes in like a lamb and will go out like a lion.

WOOD WANTED on Subscription at the TRIBUNE office.

Insure in the Springfield Fire and Marine. W. W. Haselet, agent.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at the TRIBUNE Office, at reasonable rates.

Job Printing in the highest style of the art at the TRIBUNE Job Rooms.

A beautiful Home Sewing Machine, only $12.00, at the Tribune office.

This is a beautiful day and the late snow storm is being rapidly diminished.

Go to Smith & Campbell's for groceries, Dry Goods, or anything you want - cheap.

C. E. Williams' term of office begins to-day as auditor of Crow Wing county.

Don't fail to read all our offers on Sewing Machines this week. We mean business.

Attachments, oil needles, and parts of sewing machines for sale at the TRIBUNE office.

Sewing machines at the TRIBUNE office from $12 to $35 cash down, or at a small advance on time.

The famous New Family Weed Sewing Machines for sale cheap for cash at the TRIBUNE Building.

L. G. Moorman, of Eureka, Michigan, brother of Mrs. W. W. Hartley arrived in Brainerd on Thursday.

We have just laid in a new supply of blanks, legal cap, envelopes, etc., for sale low at the TRIBUNE Building.

We are now prepared to sell the famous Singer Sewing Machines on time payments of $5 per month, at the TRIBUNE Building. Give us a call.

Just received—a new supply of the celebrated Weed Sewing Machines, for sale low, at the TRIBUNE building, for cash or on time for approved paper.

The genuine American Singer sewing Machine for sale at the TRIBUNE Building at bottom prices for cash or on time on montnly installments for approved paper.

W. Potter of Aitken gave us a call on Wednesday on his way to Minneapolis, having missed the train here Wednesday noon obliging him to lay over till Thursday.

Just received, a new supply of Sewing Machines and machine attachments, oil and needles, which we offer lower than ever before at the TRIBUNE building. Call and examine prices and machines.

The skating rink company has exhausted its funds and that rare sport the "poetry of motion on ice," will be temporarily suspended on account of the late snow storm until, another assessment can be collected.

Rev. W. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C., writes: "Having had an opportunity to test excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough syrup, I hesitate not to say, it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

Singer, Home, Weed, Victor, Howe Champion, White, Wilson Domestic, Grover & Baker, Beckwith and Centennial sewing machines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the TRIBUNE Building—the sewing machine Emporium. Give us a call.

For the next 2 weeks only, we will sell the Weed Sewing Machine, for drop-leaf and two drawers, the handsomest machine in the market, for $30.00, in three equal payments—one payment on delivery and the other two in 30 and 60 days—for approved paper.

Town election takes place on Tuesday the 11th inst. Three supervisors, town clerk, one justice of the peace, one constable, assessor and road overseer are to be elected and the town tax for 1879 voted. Stay at home on that day and then grumble at results, as usual.

Attention is directed to the change this week in the card of A. E. Voss, who has removed his shop from west front to Fifth street, next door to the Post. In addition Mr Voss has obtained the agency from the Ohio scale works of their famous Family scale, a sample of which he has on hand. A small assortment of Hardware also in stock.

Billy's Opera House was filled on Tuesday evening last by a large and appreciative audience to witness the Drama "Down by the Sea," which was admirably performed by the Amateur club. It is a humorous and fascinating play and highly pleased those present many of whom have united in requesting us to call upon the society for a repetition.

For the next two weeks, in order to raise some money, we will sell the celebrated improved Williams Family Singer Sewing Machine, with drop leaf and two drawers, for the very low price of $28 cash—a trifling advance on the wholesale price in Chicago and freight to Brainerd. Now is the time to buy a good machine cheap, as this price will positively only extend to March 15th.

When the legislative party went to visit the Hospital of the Insane recently, W. W. Hartley, of the Brainerd Tribune, and H. C. Brown, of the Lake City *Sentinel*, went along with them. At nightfall, when the inmates of the hospital were put into their rooms, these two gentlemen were also placed in the upper part of the building for safe keeping. Looks have a great deal to do with those who are sent to that institution. —[Duluth Tribune.

Having secured the services of an old and experienced stone mason, whose business it has been for years to build stone foundations and fireproof cellars, I shall be prepared during the coming summer to take contracts of that description in Brainerd, and will guarantee satisfaction in work and prices. Orders left at my office or under old buildings, or foundations for new, will receive prompt attention.

G. G. HARTLEY.

A large number of our citizens were busy this week paying their "personal" taxes, or keeping Mac. busy receiving them, to save the five per cent. penalty. Some, however, could not raise the money, others were careless and let it pass, while a few who do not take the TRIBUNE forgot it. All such will see Mac. after them on Monday with a sharp stick, for distraint will then be in order, and Mac. is a good collector.

A young half-breed boy named Brunette entered the Indian store of Hartley & Slipp, near the railroad bridge, one night this week, with a false key and stole between five and six dollars in money and a large silver medal, pawned by an Indian, from the money drawer. By some means, best known to himself, Mr. Hartley obtained a clue to the thief, and going to the house of his step-father, Louis Sharette, found the young robber, and by threatening to take him to jail compelled him to disgorge both medal and money. If this was the first offence of the young rascal the TRIBUNE would hesitate to mention any names, but it is not. Some months ago he stole five dollars from the money drawer at Hartley & Slipp's grocery on Laurel street, and last summer was caught in the act of pilfering the drawer at Smith & Campbell's, an account of which appeared in the TRIBUNE at the time, and undoubtedly if the facts were known many other petty depredations of a similar character could be traced to the same source.

A Sugar Item.

A meeting of representatives of the sugar interest was recently held at St. Louis, where samples of Minnesota sugar made of amber cane, were presented, examined and tested, and the unanimous verdict was that it is equal in quality to the New Orleans sugar and worth as much. This fact ought certainly to be encouraging to Minnesota farmers, and when wheat is so low in price, and the culture of sugar being within the reach of every farmer, requiring no more skill and not as much labor as corn, every farmer should plant a patch large enough for his available help to handle. There is not a farmer in Blue Earth county but is capable of maturing the cane as readily as he does corn, and another season there will be mills in every township to convert it into syrup, and available facilities to reduce it to sugar. A crude machine made by a Mankato mechanic, last fall at an expense of $30, can extract grained sugar. Four syrup at a rate that will accumulate the crop of half a dozen farms. Last and the previous seasons have demonstrated that any farmer with reasonable facilities and care can make the syrup and reduce it to sugar, by ordinary farm labor, without unreasonable expense, and in quantities that will pay three to five times the return per acre that either wheat, or even corn will.—[Mankato Review.

Notice to Taxpayers

Is hereby given, that the following rates of taxation have been levied on each dollar of taxable property in the county of Aitkin, Minnesota, for the year 1878, as follows, to-wit:

	MILLS
For State purposes,	2 5-10
" County,	10
" School,	1
" Interest,	9 5-10
" Bond Redemption,	3 5-10
Total,	26 5-10

And I would further give notice that the tax is now due. A penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to unpaid taxes on personal property on March 1st, and of 10 per cent. on real estate June 1st.

D. WILLARD,
Treasurer Aitken County.

Dated Aitken, Minn., Jan. 29, 1879.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 12 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds. TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and safely cured by simple and soothing REMEDY. For information address or call on Dr. J. PARKE & CO., 27 Ann St., N. Y.

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The celebrated author, in his admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a method of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas, James H. Van Nett, as mortgagor, executed to Jonas P. Rogers, as mortgagee, a mortgage bearing date September third, 1877, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Aitkin, State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of October, 1877, at 8 o'clock P. M., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 59 and 60, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of $200 and interest four months from the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum until paid, and no part of which has been paid, and there is claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred, sixty-six and twenty-two one-hundredths dollars.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the premises therein described, to-wit: Lot number two (2), in block number ten (10), on the corner of Fourth (4th) street and Bridge in the town of Aitkin, and known as a portion of the County seat addition to said town, according to the plat of said addition on file in the office of the register of deeds of said county of Aitkin, State of Minnesota, will, on FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be sold at public vendue, in front of said mortgaged premises, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage and costs of sale, together with twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fee in case of foreclosure thereof.

January 30th, 1879.

JONAS P. ROGERS,
Mortgagee.

GEO. E. ROBINSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

P. A. GATCHELL.

LAWYER,
Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

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FOR SALE—100 Acres of Prairie Land, two miles south from Wadena Station. Soil good. Splendid exemption grove for building site. Contains several acres of good hay land. Fresh water running through it. This is a splendid chance for a No. 1 Farm. Will be sold cheap; quarter cash, balance in one, two, three and four years.

HOTEL—The "Furnon" Hotel, at Wadena, N. P. R. R., well and cheap for cash, as the owner desires to engage in other business.

FINE FOR STOCK FARM—600 Acres in Todd county, 14 miles from Aldrich Station, N. P. R. R. Clay raised. Good land, abounding in nutritive grasses, partly timbered. Will be sold cheap, on easy terms.

TIMBERED LANDS—5,000 Acres in Wadena and Todd counties, in the vicinity of Aldrich Station, N. P. R. R. Timber consists of oak and maple, for the most part.

1,242 ACRES of Lands near the line of the NAP-Way Route on State road from Wadena to Parker's Prairie. Heavily timbered with good hard wood, with oak, super maple, and basswood, etc. Sold at low figures and on easy terms.

I HAVE also several hundred acres of good farming lands for sale in Wadena, Todd, and Otter Tail counties, situated in the vicinity of Wadena Station on the N. P. R. R.

Parties desiring good farming lands, near to market and susceptible of easy cultivation, will do well to call on their interest to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

Business done at the St. Cloud and Alexandria Land offices, for moderate fees.

Homestead and Pre-Emption Claims bought and sold on reasonable consideration.

Money loans obtained for parties on improved real estate security.

Parties desiring any information in regard to lands in this vicinity will please call at my office or write me, and it will be promptly and freely given. Address,

P. A. GATCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn

9tf

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and others interested in Sewing Machines If you have not seen or heard of the New Home Sewing Machine, send for descriptive circular at once. It is an entirely

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TRAINS.	LEAVE St. Paul.	ARRIVE St. Paul.
River Division—Through Chicago and Eastern Express,	*7:15 am	*1:54 pm
Through Chicago and Eastern Express,	17:40 pm	18:47 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express,	1:00 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Through Prairie du Chien,	*6:10 am	*6:27 pm
Mil & Chicago Express	*6:10 am	*6:27 pm
St. Louis and Kansas City, Express	8:25 pm	8:50 am
Minneapolis Passenger,	*11:05 am	*11:25 am

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

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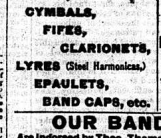

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FROM
St. Paul to Bismarck

Making close connections at ST PAUL with morning trains from CHICAGO and all points south.

1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
lv. 12.25 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 1.50 p.m.
lv. 1.42 p.m.	Little Falls,	lv. 12.26 p.m.
lv. 2.00 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	lv. 11.50 a.m.
ar. 6.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	lv. 7.00 a.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
lv. 9.30 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 11.50 a.m.
lv. 8.00 p.m.	Aitken,	lv. 10.00 a.m.
lv. 6.15 p.m.	N. P. Junction,	lv. 8.45 a.m.
ar. 10.05 p.m.	Duluth,	lv. 4.00 a.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 2.37 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
lv. 4.00 p.m.		ar. 6.40 p.m.
lv. 4.79 p.m.	WADENA,	lv. 10.50 a.m.
lv. 10.00 a.m.		lv. 3.50 p.m.
lv. 9.00 p.m.	Glyndon,	lv. 6.05 a.m.
lv. 8.50 p.m.		lv. 7.00 a.m.
ar. 8.30 p.m.	Fargo,	lv. 6.00 a.m.
ar. 6.45 p.m.		lv. 8.15 a.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 6.45 a.m.	Fargo,	ar. 8.00 p.m.
lv. 1.40 p.m.	Jamestown,	lv. 1.55 p.m.
lv. 5.45 p.m.	Bismarck,	lv. 9.00 a.m.

† Meals.

All passenger trains run daily, except Sundays.

Trains connect at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains East and South; at St. Cloud with trains for Melrose and the Red River Valley; at Brainerd with trains to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.

Connection with St. Paul & Duluth R. R. trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's Landing, Fort Garry and the British Possessions; at Bismarck with Stages for Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Fort Keough, and other points in Montana; also with B. W. Stage and Express Co's line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.

Feb. 9, 1879.

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Gen'l Manager.

G. G. SANBORN, H. A. TOWNE,
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St. Paul. Brainerd.

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JANUARY, 1878.

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul & Pacific R. R.
BRANCH LINE
THROUGH TRAINS
FOR
St. Cloud, Melrose, Sauk Rapids, Brainerd, Bismarck, Deadwood, and all Points on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
St. Paul.....	7.30a.m.	St. Paul..... 7.00 p.m.
Minneapolis	7.55 a.m.	Minneapolis, 6.44 p.m.
Brainerd,	12.50 p.m.	Brainerd, 1.40 p.m.
"	2.30 p.m.	" 9.00 a.m.

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
TRAINS.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
St. Paul.....	8.10 a.m.	Minneapolis, 8.56 a.m.
"	10.00 a.m.	" 10.35 a.m.
"	12.00 m.	" 12.45 p.m.
"	2.50 p.m.	" 3.26 p.m.
"	5.00 p.m.	" 5.44 p.m.
Minneapolis	7.55 a.m.	St. Paul, ... 8.35 a.m.
"	11.30 a.m.	" ..... 11.40 a.m.
"	1.50 p.m.	" ..... 2.30 p.m.
"	3.52 p.m.	" ..... 4.36 p.m.
"	6.25 p.m.	" ..... 6.10 p.m.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis
LINE.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from St. Paul, in effect December, 29th, 1878.

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.35 A. M.
" 7.30 P. M.
Arrive from Chicago and the East, 8.50 A. M.
" 2.34 P. M.

CHICAGO,
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Elroy, Wisconsin, and the Winona & St. Peter Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, forming a short line between Eastern and Southern and Western and Minneapolis. This Line will hereafter be known as

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Points South and East,

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