# BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

HARTLEY BROS., Proprietors.
W. H. HARTLEY. | G. S. HARTLEY.

W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Six Months, $1 00. Three Months, 50c.


H. E. Sargent, general manager of the St. P. R. R., has kindly offered to Duluth the transportation free from Moorhead of a car load of shade trees for the streets of that city.

It is with pleasure that the TRIBUNE notices the promotion of Mr. E. F. Warner, agent at St. Paul for the American Express company, to the position of superintendent of the Minnesota division vice Mr. C. H. Eaton, who has filled the position for a long time until failing health has finally compelled him to resign. Mr. Warner's promotion dates April 1st, and will give universal satisfaction and pleasure to his friends.

Another and radical change in the running time of the Northern Pacific railroad goes into effect on Sunday next the 20th inst., by which the through St. Paul and Bismarck express will leave St. Paul in the evening, reaching Bismarck the next evening, and returning leave Bismarck in the morning reaching St. Paul the next morning, passing Brainerd each way at midnight and connecting here with a night passenger from Duluth. A mail and way passenger, in addition to this, will run between St. Paul and Fargo on about the present time and about the same as at present, so that in reality the night express is an additional and entirely new train on the road. The N. P. Sleepers will run between St. Paul and Fargo, instead of Fargo and Bismarck, and with the new arrangement commences the occupancy of the new lease by the Northern Pacific of the road between Sauk Rapids and St. Paul, so that thereafter all Northern Pacific trains will run into St. Paul. The exact running time of the through express will be as follows: Leave St. Paul 5.30 p. m., arrive at Brainerd 12.30 a. m., leave Brainerd 12.10 a. m., arrive at Fargo 7.40 a. m., leave Fargo 8.10 a. m., arrive at Bismarck 7.10 p. m.; returning leave Bismarck 7.45 a. m., arrive at Fargo 6.45 p. m., leave Fargo 7.15 p. m., arrive at Brainerd 1.30 a. m., leave Brainerd 1.45 a. m., arrive in St. Paul 8 a. m. This is, without exception, the very best arrangement that could possibly be made on the road and will be hailed with pleasure universally, both as an indication of prosperity and for its convenience which are manifold over any previous arrangement.

Senator Jonathan Simmons, of Little Falls, visited Brainerd on Thursday last—the first time since the adjournment of the Legislature and the passage of the many valuable enactments accredited to Crow Wing county through his indefatigable and able efforts—and was treated to a very pleasant little surprise indicating the high appreciation of their Senator and his labors by the people here. He arrived by the evening freight train, and the time was consequently too short for making any elaborate demonstrations, but a number of our citizens learning he was in town were determined the opportunity should not pass without giving some expression to their sentiments. They had a luncheon prepared at Miss Caley's restaurant, and assembling at the TRIBUNE office at ten o'clock a committee was sent out and brought the Senator in when, requesting him to consider himself in their charge, he was escorted to the restaurant were the tables were spread, and he received his first intimation of the purpose of the gathering. All were soon seated at the bountiful board, and after doing ample justice to the rich viands, sandwiched with occasional references to the political horoscope, etcetera, the tables were cleared, fruit and nuts were brought on and from some mysterious source several bottles of sparkling conviviality were produced. Toasts were proposed and drank to "Our Senator," "Lieut.-Gov. Wakefield, our next Governor," etc., etc., and speeches, referring mainly to Crow Wing county matters and the legislation we have received and still need, were made by Capt. C. B. Sleeper, Senator Simmons, C. F. Kindred and others, and at a late hour the party broke up only regretting that owing to the limited time for its preparation the affair was not fully commensurate with its object—"honor to whom honor is due."

### Senator Windom's Scheme of Emancipation.

It has been a glaring and disgraceful fact that that humane and glorious old "Proclamation of Emancipation" issued by the immortal Lincoln and enforced by the bayonets of the Union army on the field of battle, is becoming a dead letter, that the negroes, deprived of even the selfish interest their masters took in them as chattels, are emancipated only in name, and in lieu of that liberty and equal rights to which the thirteenth amendment to our constitution entitles them, they are by it thrown into a more hopeless bondage, more abject oppression, a more wretched condition of servitude and misery than ever before. How successfully to cope with this unexpected, unfortunate phase of the case—to solve the troublesome problem of its correction, has long puzzled the brain of our statesmen and the nation, has assumed the importance of a leading national issue and, shaped the policy of the administration. It has brought President Hayes and his cabinet upon the suppliant knee to the oppressors, offering any and every concession in behalf of the oppressed; but all without avail, until it fell to the lot of Minnesota's noble Senator, by one grand *coup*, to promulgate a "proclamation of emancipation" louder and fuller of meaning and hope for the colored race—none to the real essence of the great object, than its historical predecessor which thrilled the heart and nerved the nation to the great battle for freedom. Of the progress and grand success of the Senator's scheme of colonization of the negro we leave the Washington special correspondent of the TRIBUNE to tell in the following extract from a letter dated Washington, April 7th:

Bulldozing proves finally to be a two edged tool. It has punished the poor colored people of the South beyond endurance, but now it has turned upon the bulldozers themselves and promises punishment for their offences far more universal and far reaching than that which they have inflicted upon others. Seeing no hope of protection where they are, no hope of civil or political rights, no hope of justice in the courts, no hope of obtaining fair wages for their labor, no hope of education for their children, nothing but severer legislation and more galling restriction for them, the negroes at last, taking the hint thrown out by Senator Windom last winter, have resolved to migrate to more congenial places. Only a few weeks has this uprising in the new effort for liberty been going on, and already the old slave masters, who have forced this remedy for wrongs upon a patient and long suffering people, are crying out for mercy, acknowledging the loss and ruin which will result from this exodus, and begging their victims to halt in their march towards their new homes. The waiting of these people over the promised land of their laboring population is exceeded in bitterness by nothing perhaps except the abuse they heap upon Senator Windom for having suggested a movement that seems to be destined to work out the material salvation of the colored people and to visit deserved vengeance upon their oppressors. Accounts from all quarters through various channels concur in the conclusion that the exodus will affect every part of the South, and depopulate the worst bulldozed districts. The movement goes on with such force that it does not need any inspiration, it rather needs checking and regulating, and the association now forming here, headed by Senator Windom and some of the most stalwart Republicans, has for its object the wise conduct of the colored hordes who are going North and West by every available conveyance. This association will appoint a national committee of 100 at once, who will be announced soon, and whose names will be a guarantee of good faith. Old free sailers like William Lloyd Garrison will be found conspicuously in this committee. There will be a large amount of capital represented, which if required will be used liberally to promote the good work. One man here has offered his check for $1,000 and one half his great income for five years, and another member of Philadelphia has already paid in a fair sum and pledged $10,000 to aid those who want to get away from bondage. The influence of all this is not only apparent in a business point of view, but in politics. The rebel brigadiers are even now mourning over the prospect of a great loss of power after the next census consequent upon the loss of the blacks. At the best no Southern State except Texas could gain any member of Congress or presidential electors, and under the present course of depopulation it looks as though they would in the course of a year lose about 10 per cent of that they already have. The growing population of the nitiles of the Northwest are to increase their power in still greater proportion; in fact, the increase there will be so great from all sources that the South will lose much more than its loss of population would indicate. The Democratic mind is troubled at this evident premised change of empire just as they have got ready to seize the control of affairs. When Senator Windom first broached his plan for settling the Southern question there were many who doubted it and even ridiculed. But it has grown so upon the public that it soon became a living reality and promises to revolutionize society and politics throughout the late rebel States.

A Bismarck correspondent to the Fargo *Republican* pays the following just tribute to Gen. Rosser, the "Rebel Brigadier" referred to by a previous correspondence to that paper, quoted in these columns last week.

Your correspondent who signs himself "U." has evidently taken the story told of Gen. Rosser in one of my late letters, as a slur at the sons of Michigan. Such an idea certainly never entered my head; and as for the General, why, seeing that he got whipped every time he met the "Michigan Brigade," a gallant corps of cavalry, commanded by the still more gallant Custer, during the late unpleasantness, it is reasonable to suppose he might feel a little sore over the mention of the name; but "honor to whom honor is due." When your correspondent states that the "Rebel Brigadier" is doing no material good for this part of our country, he states that which is not a fact, for it is owing, in a great measure, to Gen. Rosser's indefatigable labors that the railroad extension has got along as well as it has, and it must be remembered that this extension is to open up the rich country of the Yellowstone to future settlers from Michigan, or any other State of our Union.

Some ingenious puppy, who don't know the difference between a joke and a willess trick, has been personating the editor of the Brainerd TRIBUNE, and among other "capers" sent a message to Dr. Allen, now at the head lake agency to come and locate at Brainerd. A letter from the Dr. to the TRIBUNE editor "let the cat out of the bag."—(Wright Co. Times.

Prairie fires have done great damage along the Big Sioux valley and throughout southern Dakota.


# BRAINERD

VOL. VIII.—NO. 9. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879 WHOLE NO. 373.


### Additional Regulations for Homestead and Pre-Emption Entries.

During the closing hours of the last Congress a bill was passed providing additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries. It provides that before final proof shall be submitted by any person claiming agricultural lands under the laws providing for pre-emption or homestead entries, such person shall file with the Register of the land office a notice of his or her intention to make such proof, stating therein the description of lands to be entered, and the names of the witnesses by whom the necessary facts will be established. Upon the filing of such notice the Register shall publish a notice that such application has been made for the period of thirty days in a newspaper to be by him designated or published nearest such land, and he shall also post such notice in some conspicuous place in his office for the same period.

Such notice shall contain the names of the witnesses as stated in the application.

At the expiration of said period of thirty days, the claimant shall be entitled to make proof in manner heretofore provided by law. The Secretary of the Interior shall make all necessary rules for giving effect to the foregoing provisions.

Under instructions from the Honorable Commissioner of General Land Office, under date of March 26th, 1879, the U. S. Land Office at Detroit, Minnesota, will be closed on the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock m., and opened at Crookston, Polk county, on the 5th day of May next, at 9 o'clock a. m.

### Cyclopedia of Literature.

A list of the celebrated authors whose lives and writings are represented in volume 3 of the new ACME edition of CHAMBAUGH'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, just received, is certainly very attractive to any person of fine literary taste. Fox, Penn, Baxter, Bunyan, Locke, Newton, Browne, Hale, Walton, Dryden, Temple, Evelyn, Pepys, Butler, Addison, Swift, Pope, Ramsay, Cibber, Steele, Berkeley, Defoe and Bolingbroke, are a few of the brilliant stars which brighten the 416 pages. It will bring gladness to many a scholar's heart, says the *Times*, of Philadelphia, "to find that this truly admirable work has been brought within the range of shallow pockets." Eight such volumes, beautifully printed, and elegantly bound in cloth, for only $2.50, or by the single volume for 45 cents, cannot but be certainly a marvel of cheapness, and should establish an enviable reputation for the publishers, if it can not make their fortune. Already they report a sale of nearly 60,000 volumes. It ought to be in every library and home in the land. Specimen pages and full particulars as to various styles of binding, terms to clubs, etc., will be sent free on request by the publishers, the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. The work is sold only to subscribers direct, and the present wonderfully low rates are offered only to early purchasers.

### Modern Socialism.

It is not generally known that the late John Stuart Mill perhaps the ablest of modern writers on political and social science, commenced in the year 1869 a book on Socialism, which, if it had been completed, would probably have been regarded as the greatest of his works. Manuscript chapters of the incomplete work have recently been brought to light, and are found so nearly complete in themselves, and so able to discuss questions now most prominent in the public thought, that a London Review, and also *The Library Magazine* of New York are publishing them. They are announced to appear in book form on April 25th, published by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, New York. The price, post-paid in cloth, will be 50 cents. It is a work which all students of political and social topics, and all enlightened citizens, will be glad to read.


### 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 thirds of 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 cure you if you suffer when you can be cured in short terms as these—Price 50 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by N. McFADDEN.

Wells' Persian Perfume "HACKMATACK" is rich and lasting. Sold by N. McFADDEN. Brainerd, Minn.


The era of cheap and good books has certainly come. The ACME edition of *Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature*, with its handy and beautiful volumes, nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, for $2.50, is at the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman Street, N. Y., offer to subscribers who buy this month. Specimen volume, complete in itself, postpaid, for 45 cents. Nearly 50,000 volumes sold in past three months. Specimen pages and terms to clubs sent free.

### NEW MUSIC.

**Golden Years are Passing By.**

A new song chosen by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous song, "Gathering." Nearly half a million copies have been sold of this author's beautiful compositions.

If you want the latest and prettiest song, order *"Golden Years are Passing By."* Any music dealer will send it for 35 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.


### A WOMAN'S QUESTION

Do you love to have artist for the costliest
Ever made by the hand above—
A woman's heart and a woman's life,
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my name in letters of duty set,
Alas—like you have questioned me—
Now stand at the door of my woman's soul,
Until I question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your stockings and shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart be to me as cool's stars,
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts—
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home,
And the man that the maker, O God,
Shall have made as He did the first,
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft, young cheek ere long day—
Will you love me then, 'mid the fal ing leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
Every lunch toy sill on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that man should be;
I, you give this all, I would stake my life
For all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a jauntress and cook
You can live, with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are too to be won this way.

—*Elizabeth Barret Browning.*

### Fish as Brain Food.

An authority which we do not remember to have seen disputed, informs us that there are

"Many men of many minds,
Many fish of many kinds."

And it would be logical to infer that the parallel could be extended to the conclusion that there must be a fish which is adapted to each mind or individual.

When this idea first occurred to us, ages back, we were a No. 7 hat, but the thought to formulize it gradually increased the size to 7 3-4, etc., until our head-gear now has to be blocked over a saw-log.

We submit the result of this life-work with the hope that it will meet with the appreciation due to that persistent toil which develops new ideas at the expense of the human constitution. We recommend:

Carp for the critic.
Sole for the shoemaker.
Plaice for the office seeker.
Sword-fish for the soldier.
Saw-fish for the carpenter.
Puff for the smoker.
Pipe-fish for the plumber.
Chub for thin persons.
Suckers for pump makers.
Drum for the commercial travelers.
Pilot-fish for sea captains.
Bumbo-fish for hunters.
Sculpin for sculptors (no bouquets for this).
Bellows-fish for blowers.
Black bass for the basso of a minstrel troupe.
Smelt for a Limburger cheese-maker.
Duree for idiots who go to Europe in little boats.
Gudgeons for people who gamble on the cars.
Archer-fish for those who practice the witchery."
Alewife for pretty barmaids.
Angel-fish for—we won't tell her name.
Angler for the fellows who "snake" fish over their heads.
Balloon-fish for gas-bags.
Bill-fish for collectors.
Bull-heads for—you put in his name.
Cats for sailors.
Char for cremators.
Conchmen for livery men.
COD for express companies.
Ribbon-fish for the girls.
And Rays (to eliminate fish matters) for the *Chicago Field*. If a diet of these does not increase the "gray matter" we recommend trepanning them in the cerebral bone, and allowing them to be absorbed by the *Pia matter*.

We have sufficiently recovered from the accouchement to hint that donations of "Small Fry" are in order.—[Chicago Field.

And here they are:
While for "schoolmarms."
Shark for lawyers.
Devil fish for ministers.

The fire insurance policies on farm and dwelling risks in the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance company of Springfield, Massachusetts, contains the following clause: "This policy to cover loss or damage by lightning, whether fire ensues or not, not exceeding the amount insured." The Springfield is one of the best and most reliable companies in existence, and pays the losses promptly and IN FULL. W. W. Hartley, at the TRIBUNE building, has the agency and will write you a policy on five minutes notice at any time.

## WEED 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.

DRIVE UPON SEEING IT.

Circulars and Price-Lists on application to
WEED S. M. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

## BARRETT & CO.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

## Agricultural Implements,

AND AGENTS FOR THE

*Singer Sewing Machines,*

FARGO, D. T.

NEW
Hardware Store.

BROWN & BASON,
*(Express Building.)*
FIFTH STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.,

JUST opened a large and complete stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Tools of all kinds, and a fine assortment of

Crockery, Glassware and Furniture

Just opened, and for sale at *BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.*

Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.

A Full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT
COFFINS
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.
1-31-tf HARTLEY & SLIPP.

*All Orders will receive prompt attention.*
13-6m BROWN & BASON.
BRAINERD, Feb. 9, 1878.

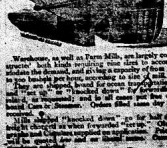
C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
FRONT STREET,
*BRAINERD, MINN.* 129tf

H. W. ADDISON,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
*Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.*
STORE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE LATHERS BRYLER.
Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice. If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to Addison's.

VICTORIOUS!
HIGHEST & BEST AWARD
And Grand Medal of Honor.
Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,
Are Distinguishing Features of the Celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,
MADE BY
A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.

Now having many improvements, they are fully equal to any dealer's choice, of all kinds of Grain, Seed, Coarse Stores, Corn and Small Seed. They work perfectly by one handle. Warranted to send Oats from Wheat, Rarley and Rye. They have a perfect warehouse fan for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seed. Then Chaff, Scurfy, and combine every qualification required to do the work well in the shortest time.



Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely construction; both kinds working from first to second stone, the former, with the large capacity of from 50 to 100 bushels per hour, according to size of stone. They are so well known that I need only mention the "Star" and "Star" as standard fanning mills, and "Star" as "Standard" Corn Shellers. Also, Horse Powers, Band Cutters, Feed Mills, Wood Saws, Wood Pumps, Iron Pumps, Tanks, Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Goods, Gasoline Stoves, Hose, Belting, Gum Goods, Rubber Goods, Oil Cloth, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Wrenches, Oil Cans, Lanterns, Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Notions, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, Sheet Music, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Harness, Saddles, Whips, Blankets, Flour, Feed, Grain, Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors

# Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS, Publishers.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA


## CURRENT TOPICS.

SOUTHERN planters acknowledge the exodus of negroes to the West is most unfortunate and may seriously interfere with all the agricultural interests of the South, yet they are offering the blacks no inducements to remain.

MILLIONS of tons of coal dust have been piled up in the mining regions, and, through some attempts to utilize this refuse have been very successful, the artificial fuel has not come into general use. In France 700,000 tons of excellent fuel are annually made from coal dust, and Belgium manufactures about 500,000.

THERE are over one hundred Chinamen in Chicago, and one-fourth of this number have become Christians, and are regular attendants at Sunday-school. Chicago is not the most moral city in the world, but in its treatment of the Chinese it is a vast improvement on San Francisco, and the results are certainly very encouraging.

REV. DR. BOLLS, of Cleveland, says there are but four Protestant Episcopal clergymen in this country who have never changed their parish, and who have passed, or nearly passed their fiftieth year of rectorship. They are Rev. John Brown of St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y.; Rev. W. G. Mead of St. Paul's Church, Rye, N. Y.; Rev. Theodore Edson of St. Ann's Church, Lowell, Mass.; and Rev. W. Shelton D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo.

IT is generally supposed that "perique" tobacco is a peculiar plant and can only be grown in St. James Parish, Louisiana. This is a mistake. It is merely subjected to a peculiar treatment. While the plant is growing, the smaller leaves near the top are stripped off, and the lower leaves attain a prodigious size in consequence. These are then taken and pressed for some weeks, without being allowed to dry thoroughly. Perique is largely used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

AS a proof of the humidity given to the atmosphere by trees, experiments show that the "Washington elm" at Cambridge, Mass., with it 200,000 square feet of leaf surface, transpires seven and three-quarter tons of clear water vapor in twelve diurnal hours of clear bweather From this it is inferred that a grove, consisting of 500 trees, each with a leaf surface equal to that of the elm mentioned, would return to the atmosphere 3,875 tons of aqueous vapor in twelve hours.

THE emigration from Pennsylvania this spring is beyond parallel. On Tues day the emigrants who departed from Harrisburg numbered quite three thousand; chiefly from Lebanon, Cumberland, Fulton, Dauphin, Mifflin, and other Middle and Eastern counties. A large colony of Dunkards were among the moving mass, while very many belonged to the class of substantial farmers. One party had sold a fine farm for $30,000, in order to found a new home in the far West.

EX-GOV. HUNTARD of Connecticut is dissatisfied because his favorite daughter has married a coachman, who, however, may turn out to be a satisfactory husband after all. Mr. Hubbard's lot is lucky compared with that of the late Mr. James Rowland of Fayette, Missouri, who was the guardian of a beautiful niece, 19 years old. The niece was in love with a young man to whose suit her uncle was determinedly opposed, and the young woman, in her elopement with her lover, poisoned herself. When the uncle discovered the fate of his niece, he shot himself through the brain. The effect of the tragedy upon the bereaved lover not reported.

A KIND of traffic in children has been carried on in the Russian province of Pskov, under the stress of hard times. A canvasser will go among the poor peasants, and induce, by dint of a small sums of money, to surrender their boys, between seven and twelve years of age, to be put in apprenticeship for three or five years. He takes them to St. Petersburg, where he furnishes supplies for them to the factories, receiving from ten to fifteen roubles for each boy. There are women who scour the province for girls, from seven to fourteen years old, and these also are taken to St. Petersburg to be hired out.

THE cost of Congressman Whiteaker's married trip from Oregon to attend the opening of Congress, including the special palace car from San Francisco to Ogden, is estimated to have been from $1,500 to $4,500. He went from his home to San Francisco, which he had not seen for nineteen years, by steamer. The voyage was very stormy, and he was sick, hungry, and exhausted when he reached the Golden Gate. It was his purpose to recruit his strength by a stay of some days in San Francisco, but he was seized impatiently on landing, hurried across San Francisco Bay to the railway station of the Central Pacific Railroad, where a special locomotive and palace car were waiting, with steam up, and was whirled away with nothing in the way of food aboard except some cold luncheon, nor did the car stop anywhere to get a warm meal for the drooping Congressman until the regular train that was sure to bring him to Washington in time was overtaken. It took about twenty-four hours to do it, during which double the usual time was made. Who is to pay the expense of this extraordinary trip has not been stated, but it is not Mr. Whiteaker.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### *CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.*

There have been seven fires in coal-liery villages in Durham, England.

It is reported from Wichita, April 8th that the Cheyenne Indians are on the war path.

An incendiary fire in Coffeyville, Miss., April 9, destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town.

In Chicago, April 8th, John Lamb convicted of the murder of officer Race was sentenced to be hung June 20.

In a quarrel at Kaufman Texas, April 5th, John Kell shot dead Charles Smith, a nephew of Congressman Brown of Kentucky.

It is reported from Ottawa that Indians at Lapelle river have seized the government farm there, and have any rebellious design but probably from hunger.

In Indianapolis, April 5th, the jury in the case of Warren Tate, who murdered William Lowe in the corridor of the court house last September, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, April 8, issued warrants for the executions, June 6, of Nimrod Spittenhower, for the murder of John Newcomb, at Lebanon; and Peter Swartz, for the murder of John Anderson, at Chambersburg.

A San Jose dispatch gives a brief account of a tragedy on the foothills near Sacramento. Four members of a family were horribly mutilated by an axe or similar weapon. The mother of the family is missing. It is not known whether she is killed or escaped to the woods. The family lived in seclusion in a rough habitation. Nothing is known of them previous to coming to Sacramento ago. There is no clue to the perpetrator, and no motive is assigned for the deed. The family had no property to excite cupidity.

### *CASUALTIES.*

A disastrous fire occurred in St. Louis, on the night of April 4th.

There was a $70,000 incendiary fire at Niterville, on the Hudson river, near Hickson, N. Y., March 31st.

Judge James R. Stewart of Boltimore, a member of the 35th and 36th Congresses died April 4, aged 71 years.

In the Rhode Island State election April 3, the vote was Republican 9,718, Democratic 5,515, majority 372.

At the municipal election in Wellsburg, W. Va., April 3rd, the whole ticket was elected by a handsome majority.

A famine prevails in Upper Egypt. An English commission sent to investigate report several thousand deaths from starvation.

The two St. Louis firemen, killed on Friday night, the 4th of April, were buried on Sunday, April 6th, with imposing ceremony.

A landslide on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Pittston, Pa., March 31, threw the locomotive of the New York passenger train from the track, killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman.

A large Norwegian church, five miles from Eden, Iowa, was burned by the late prairie fire. In the same neighborhood a child was fatally burned, and the father was terribly burned in trying to save the child. Three lives were also lost near Beloit.

A tornado passed over a portion of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on the 31st. It appeared at Howell's ferry, on the Missouri river, and traveled due east to Hermansburg about ten miles from St. Louis, where its force seems to have been spent. Nearly a dozen half a dozen houses were more or less damaged, outhouses blown down, chimneys thrown down and fences prostrated, stock scattered about promiscuously, but so far as known no lives lost. The track of the storm was eighteen miles long, half a mile wide. There was not much rain but a good deal of very large hail. Heavy rain fell in St. Louis, accompanied by pretty high wind; evidently the outskirts of the above storm, but no damage is reported.

On the night of March 31st, a fire was discovered at Minneapolis, Minn., in the feed store of Day & Gilmore, at 403 Washington avenue south. A delay of ten minutes in sounding the alarm, the inflamable material with which the store was stocked, caused the fire to make rapid headway, and when the firemen reached the scene the building and the one adjoining, 399 Washington avenue, were all ablaze. In a few seconds the building on the south side, 905, caught fire. The brick wind which prevailed raised the tin roof turn directly, but the firemen worked with a will and in an hours' time had it under control. The three buildings named were consumed. The fire caught from a stove in Day & Gilmore's feed store. Loss about $9,000, insurance $3,000.

The Sioux City, Iowa, *Journal* has startling reports of the ravages of the destructive prairie fires up the Big Sioux Valley and throughout Southern Dakota. The fires on Saturday were of unusual force and destructive beyond precedent. Poles on the telegraph line on the Dakota side of the railroad were burned, so the lines have been down, and reports from that quarter are not full. A merchant who left Sioux City one day, tells harrowing tales of losses in that quarter March 29th. From his store door, the town occupying an elevated position, he counted thirteen farmhouses in sight, and he says [illegible] forty farmers in that vicinity have lost every thing, horses, barns, hay, and grain, etc. The flames spread with such rapidity that the people were unable to save anything. The stricken people are dazed by the terrible blow that has fallen on them. Loss of life is also reported.

### *PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.*

The President has nominated Francis A. Walkes, Superintendent of the census.

Gen. Grant has accepted the invitation of the King of Siam to visit his dominions.

The Pope in a circular letter warmly advocates allegiance to King Alfonso o pain.

The Pope has received 20,000 francs from the Count and Countess Chambord, of France.

Iroac Fletcher, a member of the Kaplin enlistment, has committed suicide by shooting himself.

An Elko, Nebraska dispatch of March 31st, says, L. R. Bradley, Ex-Gov. of Nevada, is dead. Age 71 years.

The latest telegrams from Madrid, Spain, say the condition of Princess Christiana is nearly hopeless.

The Ohio Democratic State committee have decided to hold the State nominating convention at Columbus, June 4.

Capt. Edward Quinn, late Cashier, the Fenian, has been appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria welcoming her to Rome and expressing good wishes for her welfare.

Gen. Miles regards Sitting Bull as the abiest and most powerful living Indian, and ranks him with Tecumseh and King Phillip.

The Senate confirmed: Postmasters—R. A. Dashwen, Atlantic, Ia.; Joseph F. Grawe, Nashua, Ia.; John Stabo, Wahoo Nebraska.

In the election April 7th, Detroit, Mich., was carried by the Democrats. In the State Campbell, Republican was elected justice of the Supreme Court.

Secretary Sherman went to New York April 7th, on business connected with four per cent. bonds, and other matters relating to refunding the public debt.

The late Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte by her will defined all real and personal property to her grandsons Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph Bonaparte.

A man in Minneapolis, Minn., employed in the Zenith mill, at 2:30 A. M. April 9, was caught in his clothing and had one of his arms torn from his body.

The President has nominated George S. Smith, Nebraska, surveyor general of Nebraska, J. Smith, postmaster at Leadville, and Thomas H. Dickenson, postmaster at Vicksburg.

In the house of commons at Ottawa, April 8, a member for British Columbia asked leave to introduce a bill for the peaceable separation of British Columbia from Canada No one seconding the motion the Speaker ruled it out of order, and the matter was dropped.

Gov. Hoyt has been received by Archbishop Purcell from Cardinal Simeoni, secretary to the Pope, declining to accept the archbishop's resignation, on account of his long service in the church. The archbishop was instructed to select a coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Cincinnati.

A letter from the cardinal Vicar to a published complaining bitterly of the existence in Rome of Protestant schools supported chiefly by foreign money, assures complainants that the Pope has appointed a vigilance committee to increase and improve the Catholic schools, and appeals to the nobility and clergy to subscribe for their support.

A letter of the Pope to Cardinal Vicar is published, in which the Pope announces that as the success of the government is increasing and improving Catholic schools will greatly depend upon his pecuniary means, he proposes to contribute annually as large an amount of money as his pecuniary means will permit, and as the conservation of the faith in Rome is connected with the interest of Catholics, he will also devote to the same schools as much of Peter's pence as the needs of the church will permit.

Local elections were held in Ohio April 7th. Republicans elected their whole ticket in Cleveland by 15,000 majority. In Akron the Democratic city ticket was elected. Painesville, the Democratic stronghold of Lake county, Republican. Warren, Republican ticket elected. Fremont, Democrats elected the Mayor. Geneva, Ravenna and Elyria elected Republican tickets. In the City of Columbus the Republicans made a clean sweep. In Cincinnati the Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor. In Toledo the Democrats carried the city. In Sandusky the Democrats elected the Mayor.

### *MISCELLANEOUS.*

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt, April 5th, at Cadiz Spain.

Three feet of snow was reported in and around North Troy, Vermont, April 3.

Two hundred and thirty more communists have been pardoned in France.

Dr. Charles Jewett, the widely known temperance lecturer died at Norwich, Conn., April 3d.

The steamer, Northwest, left Detroit, Mich., for Cleveland O., April 1, the first boat of the season.

The United States steamer Plymouth with yellow fever on board has been ordered into quarantine at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

From Duluth lake, navigation was reported to be open. March 28th, the steamer Sidwell left with 20 passengers for Prince Arthur's Landing.

It is reported that the wheat in Kansas never looked better. Late rains have been very beneficial to the fields. An increased acreage has been put in.

A Lahore telegram of April 3rd, says the British, under Capt. Gough, defeated the Afghanistan rebels killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed, and 8t wounded.

A hard freeze occurred in South Carolina, on the night of April 3, which seriously damaged early vegetation. The loss to truck farmers around Charleston is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

A Paris telegram of April 8th, says the Bonapartists are much animated at the almost certain triumph of the Ecnapartist candidate for the chamber of deputies in the district of the Champs Elysees on the second ballot.

A suit is pending in San Francisco, John A. Burke vs. J. C. Flood et al. to recover $25,000,000 which defendants are alleged to have unlawfully appropriated from the funds of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company

A Bloomington, Ill., special to the Chicago *Tribune* April 9th says the Bloomington, Muncie & Bloomington railroad was sold at Lafayette for $1,450,000 to Lyman, New York; Eels Cleveland, and Cummings, Pekin. The road extends from Bloomington to Muncie.

The Mormon conference at Salt Lake City, Utah, closed April 9. John Taylor was reelected president of the twelve apostles and successor of Brigham Young. Brigham Young was elected to fill a vacancy of one of the twelve apostles. No president of the church, successor to Brigham Young, was elected. G. Q. Cannon, Territorial delegate to Congress, advocated polygamy as a preventative of prostitution.

London dispatch of April 1st has the following. Thirty home rulers voted with the liberals in the division in the house of commons on the resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the government The *Times*, which generally supports the government, says: the opposition maintained was that Sir Bartle Frere had acted unjustifiably, and the course taken towards him by the ministry was not justifiable. In this contention it will, we believe, be the general opinion that they were justified, and the government's numerical victory is a fair defeat. "Nevertheless, we adhere to our course in south Africa remains understained, and must some day be discussed with the utmost care.

### DELUDED DARKIES.

*Inhospitable Reception of the Southern Refugees on the Confines of Kansas—The Alarming Providence Held Out to Them by Sharpers.*

[Kansas City Special to Chicago Times.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 7.—Two hundred and fifty colored people arrived here yesterday from the South on a river steamer. They are in a very destitute condition. This arrival swells the number to about 1,200. What to do with these people has become a serious question. They have landed on Kansas soil, just west of the State line, and inside of the limits of the city of Wyandotte. The people of Wyandotte cannot support them, and the authorities of Kansas do not seem to care for them. They have no money, and seemingly no friends. The first arrivals came out to the camp to-day and found the poor colored people in a state of alarm. They say the agents in Southern Kansas promise them if they don't leave the place. They say it is dangerous to leave as they have no money. The land, or homes, of the colony declared they were promised as soon as they the expiration of 120 days, and that they were induced to come to Kansas. The only thing they received from the agency that said land was the transportation. The steamer's commander of the fleet is endeavoring to induce the Kansas City and Leavenworth merchants to furnish the large majority of the darkies had come West. Now that they had arrived the promises are not fulfilled, and the agents who was to carry them into the realization of their hopes had gone. This is the condition of the darkies at present. They have no money, and manage protection from the weather. In reply to the question, why they proposed doing the "season" looked as if he was called upon to track a scoundrum, but said that they were told that they would go to their home fit the South. If they could only get back they could get enough to eat and wear from the Southern people. He said that three or four of their number had stated their arrival in Kansas, and they attributed the success of the agents to the Western water. The Wyandotte people announced a meeting of citizens on Saturday night, but if it was carried out it was in secret. A gentleman of that city, who is quite indignant at Kansas City and St. Louis, says that from a reliable person and good authority he learned that the representative councils of the two Missouri cities had bribed the captains of the boats, and by strategy had packed the boats to Kansas and Leavenworth. The Indignant Wyandotte man said that they were determined to check the progress of colonizing in Wyandotte or at cost of a big fight. Self they would levy a tax upon every individual darkey of $500, if it was necessary. After doing this they would arm themselves and enforce whatever assessment they made. The darkies are laying stowly, in various directions, and are trying to secure employment. A Topeka gentleman says that at that place there are two negro laborers to one white. The amount of stranders. The wording is ambiguous, but when sifted down to its real meaning it is simply an argument to show that the negro the rights of Kansas for a small stipend.

## CONGRESS SUMMARY

HOUSE, April 3.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued and able and eloquent speeches were made on both sides. An evening session thinly attended was held, and several speeches made, after which a recess was taken till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 4. The entire session was spent in debate on the army appropriation bill and the proposed adjunct. Mr. New offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as abridging or affecting the duty or power of the President of the United States, under the constitution, to send troops on application of the legislature or executive of a state. Mr. Butler, Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment making it unlawful for any one to have on his person fire arms, bowed knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held. The chairman ruled that the amendment was not germaine to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger, against whom he threatened to call in the sergeant-at-arms, to which Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, the angry passions subsided, the committee arose and the House, after continued debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until 11 to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 5.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, some agreed to. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments to the bill to which were all unimportant, were agreed to, without division. Mr. Dickinson asked Mr. Sparks for an opportunity to have a yea and nay vote on the repealing section. Mr. McCrary objected. The bill was then passed—yeas 148, nays 122—a strict party vote. The yea and nay votes were as follows: Affirmative—De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Ladd, Lynch, Mc Cook, Morrison, Pacheco, Pelton, Yokum; negative—Barlow and Forsythe. The result was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Cannon moved that when the House adjourned it be to Tuesday next. Adopted—yeas 154, nays 109. Republicans, with the exception of Barlow, voted yea to have to do this person fire arms, bowed knives, clubs or bludgeons in the vicinity of a place where an election is being held. The chairman in ruling that the amendment was not germaine to an army bill, encountered a good share of opposition from Mr. Conger against whom he threatened to call in the sergeant-at-arms, to which Conger replied with defiance. Finally, however, the angry passions subsided, the committee arose and the House, after continued debate on the bill and amendments to close at 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, took a recess until 11 to-morrow.

HOUSE, April 6.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued. Various amendments were proposed and rejected, some agreed to. The committee of the whole then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments to the bill to which were all unimportant, were agreed to, without division. Mr. Dickinson asked Mr. Sparks for an opportunity to have a yea and nay vote on the repealing section. Mr. McCrary objected. The bill was then passed—yeas 148, nays 122—a strict party vote. The yea and nay votes were as follows: Affirmative—De La Matyr, Ford, Gillette, Jones, Ladd, Lynch, Mc Cook, Morrison, Pacheco, Pelton, Yokum; negative—Barlow and Forsythe. The result was received with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Cannon moved that when the House adjourned it be to Tuesday next. Adopted—yeas 154, nays 109. Republicans, with the exception of Barlow, voted yea to have to do this person fire arms, bowed of Democrats. The House then adjourned.

SENATE, April 7.—The army appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations. The New Hampshire Senatorial case was considered, the question being on the amendment by Senator Hoar declaring Chandler H. Bell, entitled to the seat. After some debate, the further consideration of the subject went over till to-morrow. Senator Sargents introduced a bill for the relief of the branch of the Union Pacific railroad company. A resolution to appoint a select committee to examine into all matters relating to the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was adopted. After executive session the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, April 8.—The army appropriation bill was reported from the House with no amendment. Senator Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval or civil officer, or for any other person, to keep a loaded firearm on his person in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling place where a general election for representative to Congress is being held. Senator Bayard introduced a bill to repeal the act passed in 1863 providing for the appeal and qualifications of jurors in courts of the United States and asked unanimous consent to put it on its passage. Senator Edmunds objected, and the bill was referred to the committee on judiciary, and after debate the Senate, without action, adjourned.

HOUSE, April 8th.—The House took the consideration of the whole on the army appropriation bill, consideration to be under the five minute rule and all general debate to be reserved until the principal features of the bill are reached. Several amendments were submitted, one by Mr. Fort providing that hereafter, when legal tender treasury notes are issued they shall be in the same denominations as originally issued. Mr. Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment proposed an entirely new law, and in the interest of economy, which point of order was sustained, by Chairman Mills, and the amendment was ruled out. After finishing consideration of sixty pages of the bill the committee rose and House adjourned.

HOUSE, April 9.—The entire session of the House was spent in a discussion as to the amendment of the rules.

SENATE, April 9.—Consideration was resumed of the New Hampshire Senatorial case. Senator Davis opposed the admission of Bell, arguing that there was no such vacancy as could be filled by the Governor. Senator McDonald said he believed the appointee of Bell came within the letter and the letter of the constitution, and therefore Bell was entitled to admission. Senator Blaine, spoke in favor of admitting Bell. After further debate Senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened adjourned.

As there are fears of a return of the yellow fever next summer, the manner in which the Russian Government prevented a renewal of the plague of 1771 is worthy of notice, although in the country the plan would not be likely to be adopted. As soon as it was known that even in despotic Russia it would be impossible to compel the survivors of the scourge to destroy all the old clothing in the infected districts the Government went into the rag business, and advertised to pay the highest price for cast-off garments, old rags, etc. The experiment was a complete success, the rags were burned, and the plague did not reappear.

David T. Corbin of South Carolina, who unconscionably contested the seat of Senator Hill, has been appointed by the president chief justice of the supreme court of Utah.

## THE WHEAT TRADE.

### Organization of the Minneapolis Wheat Buyers and Millers Put Forth.

In accordance with an invitation, a meeting of the wheat buyers and millers of Minneapolis, met at the Nicollet Hotel in St. Paul April 6. The following is the call:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 24, 1879.

DEAR SIR: As there seems to be a unanimous feeling among the wheat buyers and millers in Minneapolis, and as some one must move in the matter, we take the liberty of asking you to meet the dealers in wheat in this city, at the Nicollet hotel in St. Paul, on Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

We feel confident that such a meeting can be made of great benefit to the trade, and hope you will be sure to be present. Yours truly,

G. W. VAN DUSEN,
G. H. ANDREWS.

Please be present.

Among those present were:

Van Dusen, Harding & Co., G. H. Chadbourne, Sam Wilkin.

Colman, Smith & Co., W. Chadbourne.

McGregor, Iowa—Mr. Hunting, of the firm of Smith, Hunting & Co.

In Crookston—Mr. W. Cargill.

Dodge City, Minn.—D. C. Fairbank.

Duluth—Mr. Ensign, of Ensign & Co.

Duluth—George Spencer, W. W. Davis, of Davis & Davis, F. J. Cleveland, "Colo" C. H. Graves.

Hastings—H. J. O'Neill, D. T. Brooks, of Brooks Bros.

Faribault—H. Wyatt, Geo. Robinson.

Glyndon—Mr. Ingersoll, of Ingersoll & Co.

Minneapolis—H. J. Crosswell, E. B. Andrews of the Miller's association.

Red Wing—F. R. Sherrett, of the Red Wing mills.

St. Paul—J. Q. Adams, F. B. Smith; Van Dusen, Harding & Co., Mr. Ingersoll, A. Gilbert, of Gilbert & Mellrath; R. Bender, C. O. Boyden, of the Boyden City & St. Paul railroad.

### THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by the election of George W. Van Dusen president and J. Q. Adams secretary. The call was read and letters from the representatives was called for.

Chairman Van Dusen stated the purpose. Mr. Barden spoke of the recently passed wheat grading law. As far as he had been able to learn it amounted to nothing, and in reference to the Farmers' Board of Trade law, he thought that it was by the manner of means binding.

Mr. Gilbert remarked that he had attended the meeting of the Farmers' Board of Trade. He must confess that they evinced a spirit to do all in their power to carry out the law and suggestion from the wheat buyers.

Mr. Barnes was asked why he believed the law not binding. He replied that the law required that the inspectors should be men who were not obeyed, parties could be fined. It was a delegation of authority which was not warranted in the law of the state.

Mr. Chadbourne asked if it was the understanding of the meeting, that the law could either "the little joker" or the half bushel measure, as he might elect.

Mr. Barnes said he was so, but if a farmer comes to me to sell, he will have to use the bushel with the Stacy filler. If not, I will make short work by telling him just to go where the bushel is in use. I won't use it.

Mr. McIntosh said after all the law was binding so far as the State executive office were concerned. As for the farmers, the wheat buyers might beat in the end, but they would in the meantime be out of pocket. Farmers would not be so easily deceived.

Mr. Gilbert believed the law fixing grades in wheat all right. Surely the Legislature had the power to fix the grades, and if so, they surely had the right to delegate this authority.

Mr. Davis asked about the Stacy filler; whether accurate.

Mr. Barnes replied by saying it was always accurate; any one man would fill it always the same. Farmers had been in the habit of even two skillful men would bring about different results.

Mr. Chadbourne objection arose to the use of the Stacy filler because it was a patent. The law provides that measures should be used in business was general, and then again another law provides that the Stacy filler is patented and all buyers would be subjected to great expense by the change.

Mr. Chadbourne. Difference of three to four pounds should be made in filling "the joker" and the Stacy filler. Mr. Barnes said it was and weight was uniform.

Mr. Ensign, of Minneapolis, representing the largest wheat buying interest in the State, being called upon responded by saying the matter was in good shape and working well so far. But the individual opinion pretty generally prevailed that it would be better if it could be so possible. To try it in full faith, so as to see how it would work.

Mr. Crosswell, of Minneapolis, had similar views to express. He thought the law should be given a fair trial, though likely great expense would come about in the purchase of half bushels.

On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed by the presiding officer: G. H. Graves, Duluth.

G. S. Barnes, Glyndon.

J. W. Cargill, Dodge City.

George Robinson, Faribault.

H. J. Crosswell, Minneapolis.

G. H. Chadbourne, Rochester.

Sam Wilkin, Minneapolis.

Mr. Andrews insisted upon withdrawing his name, and Mr. H. J. Crosswell, of Minneapolis, was appointed in his place.

### *Afternoon Session.*

The committee on resolutions by its chairman, Graves, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The grain buyers and warehousemen of Minnesota are interested parties in the enactment of a law for the inspection of grain, in reference to grading and warehousing wheat, and the Legislature of Minnesota has passed and considerably complicated by the action of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Board of Trade recently established by law; and

WHEREAS, We sought, in justice to ourselves and our friends, the farmers, to confer with whom we have the most business relations, to come together and consult as to the new conditions thus introduced into our business relations so that we may be able to act intelligently and unitedly in securing the best results, adjourned, and now meet to both buyer and seller, and the maintenance of the honest rights of both parties; and

WHEREAS, We ought also to take measures for the dissemination of correct information as to the effects of existing or proposed laws and regulations affecting the trade, and effect of our potent inventions proposed to cure all the evils arising from ignorance or dishonesty in grading, inspection or selling wheat; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a permanent organization be formed and called the "Minnesota Association of Grain Buyers and Warehouse Men."

*Resolved*, That the name of such association shall be held on the first Tuesday of August in each year, at St. Paul, and that a committee of three be now appointed, to report at this meeting, in August, 1879.

*Resolved*, That the temporary organization shall be effected at the present meeting by the election of a president, vice president, secretary and assistant secretary and treasurer, to hold office until the first regular annual meeting.

That any person or firm doing business as a grain buyer or warehouseman in any place in Minnesota may become a member of the association by signing the roll of the same, or before the first annual meeting of a membership fee of five dollars, and subsequently subscribing to the constitution and by-laws.

*Further Resolved*, That there should be a law passed by the legislature to cheap the state of the State in grading wheat and a fair opportunity for all to test the merits and demerits of the new system.

*Resolved*, That we approve the action of the Farmers' Board of Trade in adopting the grades of wheat as established at the great grain centers of the world as the grades of Minnesota.

*Resolved*, That we nevertheless object to the introduction of cumbersome, complicated and hitherto unnecessary for grading wheat, and believe the two-quart measure or taster the most convenient and a perfectly fair measure for ascertaining the quality of the wheat offered and its use impracticable. That we regard the so-called "Stacy filler" as open to grave objections—a very unfair instrument to use with farmers, and a half-bushel measure and its use impracticable. That we regard the so-called "half-bushel

**FATE.**

A bright little girl,
Giving a twirl
On her skate,
A great bearded man
Right into her fan,
Was it fate?

The lice being thin,
It let them both in;
He was stout,
He climbed up on the lee
And—wasn't it glee?
Pulled her out.

In twelve months down the aisle,
She came with a smile!
On his arm.
Now she skates—little dear!
And feels, as he's near,
No alarm.

—*Jean Parry, in Phila. Bulletin.*

## MILLICENT'S DOWER.

The night was gloomy, and filled with wild gusts of wind that raved about the turrets of the castellated mansion and sang in the wide and dreary halls. It could have no better place than Berkeley house in which to waken ghostly sounds, for it was a rambling and disjointed building, full of deep bay-windows and corners that seemed made for the delectation of uncanny beings.

The mansion was a relic from the early colonial days, and was said to represent the character of its master, who was noted for his eccentricities, even in those days of witches and goblins grim.

Disappointed in some cherished ambitions love affair, some Berkeley came to America when great forests still shadowed the shores of New England, and, traversing along the west, found a hill that looked southward and overlooked broad sweeps of sea, and there built him a home.

Huge elms rose close to the massive stone walls, and where time and disease had crumpled the casements the branches of these had forced their way into the silent rooms, and, when the wind shook them, shivered as though fear held them in a fine grasp.

Below there were old orchards, where in the warm sunlight made golden-edged shadows in the long summer days, and which were now full of storm-songs that came ringing up the hill with a strange wildness from the sea, for this was just below them, and its foamy waves came in on the rocky ledge that held them in check, beating them with a fierce fury that sent the spray high in air.

The building had a great hall that ran through its main part, and from this two wings ran away to the east and west, these containing the apartments that were intended for family use. They were solid and of a peculiar construction, those in the west wing having broad, deep windows, while narrow and strongly barred casements gave the east wing a dungeon look that carried one back to their dark ages.

Simon Berkeley married shortly after his house was finished, his bride being a woman as strange and eccentric as himself. The result of their marriage was a daughter, who, in direct contradiction to received theories, was as beautiful and bright as a June morning, and possessed a soul as lovely as her body.

The mother died shortly after the birth of this child, and, with two old servants to supply their needs, the stern and pitiless man shut himself and his daughter up on the estate he had purchased, and their manner of existence became a mystery.

There were many stories told concerning Old Simon, as he was called. People said that he was so hard and cold that if he stood near a blooming plant, the flowers would shiver and close, even though a storm was beating them. There were rumors concerning harsh words spoken to the woman he had married, and more than one whisper said that her death was caused by cruel blows from his hands.

But she passed away and was forgotten, and Old Simon lived on in the great house, with his daughter and the two servants for company.

The girl was named Millicent, and was very beautiful. This was all the few neighbors knew. They caught occasional glimpses of her golden hair, as she played in the garden lying south of the building, and sometimes heard a merry voice rippling into song among the great elms that rose about the mossy stone walls.

Years passed, and the girl grew to womanhood. Then a young man came to the place, a stranger to all living there. Some said he was a lawyer, some thought him an artist; but where his home was no one knew, nor did he tell. It was soon noticed that he frequented the vicinity of Berkeley's house, and once he was seen talking to Millicent Berkeley in the wood that lay back of the home.

Then he suddenly disappeared, and no one ever saw him again; but the next autumn some boys, seeking nuts, found the skeleton of a man deep in the silence of the woods back of the great stone mansion, and there were some shreds of mouldering garments lying near, which were recognized as being similar in color to those he had worn.

How he had come to his death no one knew, though Simon Berkeley's name became strangely linked with the affair, and many said that he knew more of it than he cared to tell.

With the disappearance of this stranger Millicent Berkeley ceased to be seen, and whither she had gone no one knew.

A few years after this a young child was seen playing in the garden where Millicent had played when young, and this new comer had golden hair and a musical voice that were strangely like hers.

Ten years after the disappearance of Millicent, Simon Berkley was found dead, sitting at his writing-desk, his gray hair falling about the lifeless hands on which his head rested.

His will gave the estate to the boy who had been seen about the grounds, and whom he called Wardour Berkeley.

From Simon Berkeley's death to the time of which this story tells the building had remained in the possession of the Berkeleys, son succeeding father as generation followed generation.

The estate, however, had dwindled from its once grand proportions, though a large tract of land still remained, heavily encumbered by a mortgage, the result of the second Wardour Berkeley's profligacy. The old house and the orchard and gardens before it were forever the pride of old Simon having made them heirlooms in the family; but the house, though originally strong and massive, was growing ruined from want of care—the care that money alone can give.

There were stories that it was haunted, several people affirming that they had seen unearthly forms pacing the terrace in front of its broad hall, or moving before its ruined windows.

The general description made these a stern old man and a beautiful, golden-haired woman; but, strangely as it may seem, though many people testified to having seen these, they were never visible to the inhabitants of the house.

At this time the owner of the old house was named Millicent Berkeley, a girl as beautiful and bright as the one whose strange disappearance, two centuries or more before, was still a mystery. She was the daughter of the last Wardour Berkeley, a man who had let his passions rule till they sank a noble genius in the ruin of a dreadful drunkard, and the great cause of wonder was how one so pure and so sweet and womanly could come from such a father.

His wastefulness had left the lands belonging to the old estate burdened with heavy claims, so that when he died the hall-ruined house was all that the daughter could call her own.

His funeral drew together many of the distant connections of the family—offshoots that had carried the name to far away places—and among these came one Simon Berkeley, a young man just graduated from college, proud, handsome, courageous, talented, generous, ambitious and warm-hearted, but poor.

He had used up what little money he inherited in college, and disinclined, and now stood ready to enter life's fight and bravely battle up the victory.

He had never seen much with women, for he had lost his mother when a babe, and no sister had been given him; and knowing that in his hands the future depended on himself alone, he had kept steadily at his studies, and carried off the highest honors of his class.

Then came the funeral of Wardour Berkeley, and Simon met Millicent.

She was a wonderfully pure, so lovely and so lovable that his soul went out to her in a great cry for love; and when the obsequies were over and the other members of the family were gone, he lingered on at the old house, striving by all the many powers he possessed to make Millicent happy.

That he succeeded can easily be imagined, for Millicent had led a lonely life, and her soul had been hungry for love.

The days of his stay grew into months. But he was not idle all this time; he could not afford to be. He read law for years, filling his mind with a store of knowledge to help him in the future.

Autumn came, and with it the settlement of the estate, leaving Millicent, that she was almost penniless, for she could not sell the house or land near it, and neither were productive of an income.

At this time of trial her cousin was of great service, and they were drawn closer together.

They were walking in the orchard one bright October afternoon, when the beauty of nature, clad in her varied splendor and rich with warm floods of sunlight, filled their souls with that subtle sympathy that awakens love.

It would have been impossible for any man of generous nature to refrain from doing what Simon Berkeley then did.

In their walk they came to a terrace that overlooked the small sea reaches, where the white sails shone and glittered as they filled with a gentle wind. They had been talking of Millicent's business, and she was troubled when they reached this point.

They stood silent a little time, and then the tair girl, suddenly stretching out her hands imploringly to the two old servants to supply their needs, the stern and pitiless man shut himself and his daughter up on the estate he had purchased, and their manner of existence became a mystery.

There were many stories told concerning Old Simon, as he was called. People said that he was so hard and cold that if he stood near a blooming plant, the flowers would shiver and close, even though a storm was beating them. There were rumors concerning harsh words spoken to the woman he had married, and more than one whisper said that her death was caused by cruel blows from his hands.

But she passed away and was forgotten, and Old Simon lived on in the great house, with his daughter and the two servants for company.

The girl was named Millicent, and was very beautiful. This was all the few neighbors knew. They caught occasional glimpses of her golden hair, as she played in the garden lying south of the building, and sometimes heard a merry voice rippling into song among the great elms that rose about the mossy stone walls.

Years passed, and the girl grew to womanhood. Then a young man came to the place, a stranger to all living there. Some said he was a lawyer, some thought him an artist; but where his home was no one knew, nor did he tell. It was soon noticed that he frequented the vicinity of Berkeley's house, and once he was seen talking to Millicent Berkeley in the wood that lay back of the home.

Then he suddenly disappeared, and no one ever saw him again; but the next autumn some boys, seeking nuts, found the skeleton of a man deep in the silence of the woods back of the great stone mansion, and there were some shreds of mouldering garments lying near, which were recognized as being similar in color to those he had worn.

How he had come to his death no one knew, though Simon Berkeley's name became strangely linked with the affair, and many said that he knew more of it than he cared to tell.

With the disappearance of this stranger Millicent Berkeley ceased to be seen, and whither she had gone no one knew.

A few years after this a young child was seen playing in the garden where Millicent had played when young, and this new comer had golden hair and a musical voice that were strangely like hers.

Ten years after the disappearance of Millicent, Simon Berkley was found dead, sitting at his writing-desk, his gray hair falling about the lifeless hands on which his head rested.

His will gave the estate to the boy who had been seen about the grounds, and whom he called Wardour Berkeley.

From Simon Berkeley's death to the time of which this story tells the building had remained in the possession of the Berkeleys, son succeeding father as generation followed generation.

The estate, however, had dwindled from its once grand proportions, though a large tract of land still remained, heavily encumbered by a mortgage, the result of the second Wardour Berkeley's profligacy. The old house and the orchard and gardens before it were forever the pride of old Simon having made them heirlooms in the family; but the house, though originally strong and massive, was growing ruined from want of care—the care that money alone can give.

There were stories that it was haunted, several people affirming that they had seen unearthly forms pacing the terrace in front of its broad hall, or moving before its ruined windows.

The general description made these a stern old man and a beautiful, golden-haired woman; but, strangely as it may seem, though many people testified to having seen these, they were never visible to the inhabitants of the house.

At this time the owner of the old house was named Millicent Berkeley, a girl as beautiful and bright as the one whose strange disappearance, two centuries or more before, was still a mystery. She was the daughter of the last Wardour Berkeley, a man who had let his passions rule till they sank a noble genius in the ruin of a dreadful drunkard, and the great cause of wonder was how one so pure and so sweet and womanly could come from such a father.

His wastefulness had left the lands belonging to the old estate burdened with heavy claims, so that when he died the hall-ruined house was all that the daughter could call her own.

His funeral drew together many of the distant connections of the family—offshoots that had carried the name to far away places—and among these came one Simon Berkeley, a young man just graduated from college, proud, handsome, courageous, talented, generous, ambitious and warm-hearted, but poor.

He had used up what little money he inherited in college, and disinclined, and now stood ready to enter life's fight and bravely battle up the victory.

He had never seen much with women, for he had lost his mother when a babe, and no sister had been given him; and knowing that in his hands the future depended on himself alone, he had kept steadily at his studies, and carried off the highest honors of his class.

Then came the funeral of Wardour Berkeley, and Simon met Millicent.

She was a wonderfully pure, so lovely and so lovable that his soul went out to her in a great cry for love; and when the obsequies were over and the other members of the family were gone, he lingered on at the old house, striving by all the many powers he possessed to make Millicent happy.

That he succeeded can easily be imagined, for Millicent had led a lonely life, and her soul had been hungry for love.

The days of his stay grew into months. But he was not idle all this time; he could not afford to be. He read law for years, filling his mind with a store of knowledge to help him in the future.

Autumn came, and with it the settlement of the estate, leaving Millicent that she was almost penniless, for she could not sell the house or land near it, and neither were productive of an income.

At this time of trial her cousin was of great service, and they were drawn closer together.

They were walking in the orchard one bright October afternoon, when the beauty of nature, clad in her varied splendor and rich with warm floods of sunlight, filled their souls with that subtle sympathy that awakens love.

It would have been impossible for any man of generous nature to refrain from doing what Simon Berkeley then did.

In their walk they came to a terrace that overlooked the small sea reaches, where the white sails shone and glittered as they filled with a gentle wind. They had been talking of Millicent's business, and she was troubled when they reached this point.

They stood silent a little time, and then the tair girl, suddenly stretching out her hands imploringly to the two old servants to supply their needs, the stern and pitiless man shut himself and his daughter up on the estate he had purchased, and their manner of existence became a mystery.

There were many stories told concerning Old Simon, as he was called. People said that he was so hard and cold that if he stood near a blooming plant, the flowers would shiver and close, even though a storm was beating them. There were rumors concerning harsh words spoken to the woman he had married, and more than one whisper said that her death was caused by cruel blows from his hands.

But she passed away and was forgotten, and Old Simon lived on in the great house, with his daughter and the two servants for company.

The girl was named Millicent, and was very beautiful. This was all the few neighbors knew. They caught occasional glimpses of her golden hair, as she played in the garden lying south of the building, and sometimes heard a merry voice rippling into song among the great elms that rose about the mossy stone walls.

Years passed, and the girl grew to womanhood. Then a young man came to the place, a stranger to all living there. Some said he was a lawyer, some thought him an artist; but where his home was no one knew, nor did he tell. It was soon noticed that he frequented the vicinity of Berkeley's house, and once he was seen talking to Millicent Berkeley in the wood that lay back of the home.

Then he suddenly disappeared, and no one ever saw him again; but the next autumn some boys, seeking nuts, found the skeleton of a man deep in the silence of the woods back of the great stone mansion, and there were some shreds of mouldering garments lying near, which were recognized as being similar in color to those he had worn.

How he had come to his death no one knew, though Simon Berkeley's name became strangely linked with the affair, and many said that he knew more of it than he cared to tell.

With the disappearance of this stranger Millicent Berkeley ceased to be seen, and whither she had gone no one knew.

A few years after this a young child was seen playing in the garden where Millicent had played when young, and this new comer had golden hair and a musical voice that were strangely like hers.

Ten years after the disappearance of Millicent, Simon Berkley was found dead, sitting at his writing-desk, his gray hair falling about the lifeless hands on which his head rested.

His will gave the estate to the boy who had been seen about the grounds, and whom he called Wardour Berkeley.

From Simon Berkeley's death to the time of which this story tells the building had remained in the possession of the Berkeleys, son succeeding father as generation followed generation.

The estate, however, had dwindled from its once grand proportions, though a large tract of land still remained, heavily encumbered by a mortgage, the result of the second Wardour Berkeley's profligacy. The old house and the orchard and gardens before it were forever the pride of old Simon having made them heirlooms in the family; but the house, though originally strong and massive, was growing ruined from want of care—the care that money alone can give.

There were stories that it was haunted, several people affirming that they had seen unearthly forms pacing the terrace in front of its broad hall, or moving before its ruined windows.

The general description made these a stern old man and a beautiful, golden-haired woman; but, strangely as it may seem, though many people testified to having

you say, can see nothing.. The house must be haunted."

"There are stories to that effect current among the neighbors and I surely believe we have some one in the room with us, though I have no faith in either ghosts or spirits."

"Nor have I; so we will talk of other things, and perhaps this feeling will then pass away," and he changed the conversation to their approaching separation, and to the condition of the old house.

Oh, I do so wish that we had money enough to redeem the land and restore the building, for it is the home of the last Berkeley," said Millicent; "then we could come here every summer, and make it a heaven of rest, and you know the railroad rings it very near the city."

"I know that it does," and, stopping abruptly, Simon Berkeley sprang to his feet.

"Do you know that there is some one in this room?" he said; "I felt their garments brushing past me."

Millicent rose and came to him.

"I feel the same presence, what can it mean? We are alone."

"I do not know; I can see no one; but this feeling grows stronger all the while, and it seems to be like one beckoning me to follow."

"I have the same impression. What shall we do?"

"Let us see where it will lead us," and he took up the lamp that stood on the table.

She clung to his arm, and together they went slowly to the door, and out into the passage leading to the great hall.

The wind was raging fiercely outside, and sent wild sounds echoing through the old house. The elms swayed about the stone walls, and moaned and groaned, and into the passages by which they walked, and made the lamp's flame flicker, and made weird shadows in the gloom that cold close about their forms.

Slowly but steadily they went on across the great hall and along a passage leading to the east wing. They had traversed the same route during the day, and the way was familiar. Through the musty apartments they went, the light revealing tapestries of colonial days flutter-ing to the storm-filled air that came rushing through the broken casements.

Onward they went, led by the strange power whose influence they felt, but which they could not see, and at last came to the guest room that finished the suite. The door leading to this they had left closed when they visited it in the morning, but now it was wide and open. They distinctly remembered closing it, and looked at each other in astonishment.

"The servants never come here, and we fastened this door," said Millicent.

"Yes, but we are being led you know."

"I know it, and will go on to the end."

They passed through the open doorway, and Simon held the lamp high aloft.

As the light flashed along the walls, a cry of surprise escaped them.

The wind had blown away the faded hangings with which the room was decorated, and its force seemed to have opened a heavy, narrow panel door, whose fastening-bolt had rusted away, the door was fitted to match the wall, and opened on a flight of steps leading up. So closely had it been closed that one unacquainted with its locality would have thought that it existed.

Simon led the way up the steps, and soon they came to a small chamber with a thin slit in the wall to admit light and air. A curtained recess was at one end, and Simon Berkeley drew the tattered damask aside a shudder of horror thrilled them.

There amid the mouldering fragments of rich cloth and linen lay a skeleton, the fleshless skull enveloped in a mass of long golden hair.

"My God! who can this be?" gasped Simon.

"I do not know; but see, here is writing on the wall," said Millicent, whose glance had turned from the ghastly picture.

Simon followed her look, and saw, cut by some sharp-pointed instrument, several long lines of writing. The letters were the quaint characters of the olden times, and dampness had caused the broken surface to gather a dark-green mould, while the rest of the wall was yellow, thus making the letters stand out in bold relief.

The writing, when deciphered, read as follows:

"I, Millicent, the daughter of Simon Berkeley, founder of this house, feeling life was ebbing away, do hereby swear

"I am the first person born in the Berkeley mansion, and in it I lived, seeing no one but the two old servants and my father for nineteen years. I never saw my mother to remember her, for she died when I was a babe. I never had loved to go beyond the orchard wall, and did not do so until I was 19 years old. Then one day, I ranked off into the woods north of the house, and there met a young man.

"He said that his name was Harold Mortimer, and that he was a distant relative of our family, my father being at enmity with his people. He had come to see him, but dared not approach, for he had been coldly repulsed. During his visit, he had seen me, and he determined to speak to me.

"He was very handsome and very kind, and we met frequently after this. Then he told me of love, and spoke of going away, and I found that his presence was dearer to me than life, and that I loved him. We knew that my father would never consent to our marriage, and plighted our troth in secret. We could get no one to marry us, he being a stranger, and there was no minister near, so I took my mother's Bible to the woods, and with our hands clasped on the sacred book, we knelt and swore to be husband and wife from that time, till God should part us by death.

"I had a happy week, meeting my husband every day, and then my father found us together. He said some hard and cruel words, and I fainted. When I grew conscious I was in the house, in my room, and here I have remained ever since. When my husband is I do not know, though from some expressions I heard that have come to me, I think that he is dead. Were he alive he would find me, for love can always find its mate.

"Nine months after I was brought here my baby came, and for one year I was happy. I had my husband and my son, I saw no one. He attended me which also, never speaking to me, but bringing food and clothing. At the end of the year he took my baby away, and I have never seen it since.

"That is more than eight years ago.. I have kept the time by marks on the wall. My father has visited me every day until five days back, and I have had no food since. He has never spoken to me, though I have prayed for his forgiveness and he has seen that I was growing weaker and weaker.

"I feel that I am dying of hunger and thirst, and am too weak to call for help with any hope of being heard. I do not wish to be buried so cruelly let me perish here; but if I die, I shall see my husband and my baby. May God bless them and my father, and forgive me if I have sinned.

"MILLICENT."

Simon Berkeley had died five days before this was written. When the daughter died cannot be told. Doubtless God ended her sufferings very quickly after she wrote out the record of her wrongs.

The last child was a man, who had kept her a prisoner, had not intended that she should die thus, but to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part, carries only wastes and disease. Blood is the source of life, only when it is pure. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets. Nothing else is so effectual as these alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies yet discovered. *They are especially efficient in scrofulous diseases.*


The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Cut
TOBACCO
IS PRODUCED BY THE TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

The professional indorsement which has been accorded this tobacco, is the most glorious parts of the country to Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy in eradicating diseases of the breathing organs. The medical profession have thoroughly tested the remedy, and their concurrent testimony is to the effect that it is a positive specific for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and affections of every description, and a most reliable preventive of Consumption, Throat Ailments, Croup, consumption. Druggists sell it.

Franz Liszt is among the most distinguished of musicians in the world. He uses and prizes a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston. Illustrating it "this magnificent and to me so precious instrument." These organs are highly prized, not from more eminent authority.

A PAYABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of "Dr. Jones's Jubilee of Treacle" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety. 25 cts. a box.

Smoke Fogue's Bitting Bull Durham Tobacco
Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

AGENTS WANTED—MATERIALS, Wall Goods, Shadow Teas.—Choicest in the world—Importers' price lists free. Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements offered. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 152 Fulton St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

THE NEW YORK SUN.
DAILY, 4 pages, 56 cents a month; $6.50 a year
SUNDAY, 8 pages, $1.20 a year.
WEEKLY, 8 pages, $1 a year.
THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.
THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.
THE SUN, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Copcentrated Lye
FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard Soft and Toilet Soap.
*IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH*
Ask your Grocer for the Saponifier (Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and will make soap.
*SAVE MONEY AND BUY THE*
SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE
Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co
AND
LAWRENCE & TAYLOR,
76 Aldersgate Street, London, E. C.
ENGLAND.
receive consignments of dairy and other agricultural produce for sale on commission, and make Advances in the W. ofid.
Commission for consignments under £ 50—5 per cent.
" " over 100—2½ per cent.
Fra ght, etc., etc, paid free of charge for interest.
Money advanced on Government or Corporation Stocks, Interest.
Accounts sales and remittances promptly remitted.
Bankers, Nat. Provincial Bank of England.
Telegraph Address—TAYLRNCE, LONDON.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN USE. UNITED STATES
HOWE
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS
30 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 25 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT
EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

THE BEST MUSIC BOOKS!
THE CHURCH OFFERING By L. O. Emerson, $2.50 per dozen; has the best anthems, hymns and tunes. Sample pages free. Sent for 50 cts. in boards, postpaid. 3 Vocalise; 10 Duets, Parts 1 and 2, Ginebra, 1 Duet, 1 Quartet, 1 Trio, 1 Solfeggio, 1 Sacred Song, 1 Anthem, 1 Quartet, 1 Chorus, 1 Solfeggio for Orchestra, 1 Sacred Song and other Recitals. Although prepared expressly for the Methodist Church, it is the best book for any church. Sent for 50 cts. in boards. Fine Anthems renders it one of the best Anthem books for all Choirs.
Easter Music! Easter Carols! Easter Anthems! Send for List.
CANTATA FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. Sacred Cantata, Jubilee Cantata, Sacred Music Review, 10 cents each. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 1, 50 cts. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 2, 50 cts. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 3, 50 cts. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 4, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 5, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 6, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 7, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 8, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol. 9, $1.00. Sacred Music Review, Vol.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

| | |
|---|---|
| O. P. Stearns, | Judge District Court. |
| W. W. Hartley, | Clerk. |
| H. D. Follett, | Judge of Probate. |
| Geo. Whitney, | Sheriff. |
| | Coroner. |
| C. E. Williams, | Auditor. |
| N. McFadden, | Treasurer. |
| F. B. Thompson, | Register of Deeds. |
| H. D. Follett, | Court Commissioner. |
| C. H. Alsop, | Surveyor. |
| G. W. Holland, | County Attorney. |
| C. F. Kinderen, | Ch'm Board Comm's. |
| W. H. Leland, | } Commissioners. |
| F. M. Laughquist, | |

## LOCAL.

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco.

Insure in the Springfield Fire and Marine, W. W. Hartley, 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.

Wadena, Itasca and Aitken county orders for sale. W. W. Hartley.

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

Mrs. J. B. Perry, of Minneapolis, is visiting friends in Brainerd—her old home.

All kinds of legal, real estate, conveyancing and other blanks on hand at the Tribune Building.

Mrs. E. E. French has just received her spring patterns and the ladies are requested to call and see the styles.

The Huckleberry of the Wadena *Tribune* passed through Brainerd on Tuesday for St. Paul and returned today.

J. R. Bates desires to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of Painting, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging. Leave orders at the Leland House.

Tickets or shares in the grand drawing of a grand square piano, to take place at Wadena on Thursday evening, May 1st, can be obtained at this office.

Henry F. Burch, of Wadena, gave this office a call on Monday. Friend Burch has bought the Pinco stock and building and is going into business on his own hook.

Mrs. W. H. Congdon presented her husband with a young daughter one day this week, and "Uncle" Shontell is now wearing with commendable pride the honors of his new title, "Grandpa."

Why suffer with a bad Cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a Cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle in every respectable drug store in the United States.

A telegram was received here this morning from Mrs. Proud, a sister of Mrs. Weed and mother of Mrs. Steel, of Headquarters hotel, announcing the death of her husband Mr. Proud, at Leadville, Colorado.

J. W. Edgerton, M. P. Martin and R. H. Morfee, of the N. P. Auditor's office, St. Paul, have been rusticating and shaking old friends by the hand in Brainerd this week. Mr. Edgerton's errand was to make the hearts of the tinkakers glad, and he succeeded.

Croquet is once more heard in the land, and the old man can now procure a bottle of liniment to rub his shins, knees and nose after he is through swearing at those confounded wickets which tripped him up ayke was coming through the front yard after dark.

Don't forget the services at the M. E. church on to-morrow, announced in our last issue. The Rev. J. B. Starkey, who presides and will preach is an interesting speaker and will please you if you go. Love feast at 10 a. m., preaching at 11 followed by communion, is the programme.

I wish to inform the citizens of Brainerd that I have just opened a Paint Shop on north Tenth street, and am prepared to do all kinds of house and sign painting, graining, kalsomining and paper hanging, in the latest style and at bottom prices. I would respectfully solicit your patronage, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Very respectfully, T. R. Congdon.

The Amateur Dramatic and Debating Society, will give an entertainment at Hy's Hall on Thursday evening, April 17th, in which the drama entitled "The Last Loaf," and the farce entitled "An Ugly Customer," will be presented. Every effort has been made to make this entertainment a success. For cast of characters see posters. Tickets for sale at Smith and Campbell's store, and at the Drug store.

C. Jodin, conductor on the Northern Pacific for the past year, has resigned that position, and moved with his family to Island Lake, 46 miles from Duluth, on the Northern Pacific, where he will have charge of the railroad pump and the eating house, and his daughter, Mrs. Nichols, will be the telegraph operator. Island Lake Shelf, is a fine body of water, full of black-bass, pickerel and so forth. There are a number of other lakes near by, and Mr. Jodin proposes to offer such accommodations to lovers of fishing and hunting, as have not been known heretofore between Duluth and Brainerd.—[Duluth News.

Frank Littlefield, section foreman on the N. P. at West Brainerd, met a severe accident on Monday morning last, resulting in a broken leg. He was unloading some ties from a hand car near the end of the bridge, when a number of them tumbled down upon him unexpectedly knocking him backwards and falling upon his left leg breaking the bone just above the ankle. He was at once carried to the Marshal House and Dr. Campbell called in to attend him. At this writing he is reported in a great deal of pain and is liable to be laid up with it for a long time. He is a married man, his family residing in Michigan.


### PAY UP.

Necessity is upon us, we are hard pushed for money, and we hereby give notice that unless prompt payment is made of a number of claims due this office, they will be collected by law. A word to the wise, etc.

Brainerd, April 12th, 1879.

HARTLEY, BROS., Publishers.

### Lots for Sale.

I have four vacant lots very pleasantly located on south Fifth street, in close proximity to the saw mill, for sale cheap.

W. W. HARTLEY.

### For Sale Cheap.

A residence and two lots on south Ninth street. Apply to W. W. HARTLEY.

### House for Sale.

A pleasant little residence on the north side of the track, formerly occupied by George McClarty. Apply to W. W. HARTLEY.

### Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

I have just received and will keep constantly on hand during the coming summer a large stock of Lime, Cement, Hair, and all plastering materials, which I will sell at reasonable rates. I buy for cash in car load lots and will sell low. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or in the country, if desired.

G. G. HARTLEY.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All parties interested in the organization of an association for the erection of a brick block in Brainerd are requested to meet at the Tribune office on Tuesday evening next, April 8th, 1879, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the articles of incorporation, subscribing stock, electing officers and performing such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Brainerd, April 4th, 1879.

By order of the Committee.

### Money to Loan

On short time and first class security, in sums as desired, from $100 to $3000. Enquire at the Tribune office.

### For Sale Cheap.

My house and two lots on East Main street, my present residence.

S. J. WALLACE.

### For Rent.

The Episcopal Parish School building will be rented for dwelling or other proper purposes. Apply to C. F. KINDEREN.

### Chimney Cleaning.

To avoid the danger of fire by your chimneys burning out, have them cleaned by Henry Ginther, residence near the bridge. Orders may be left at this office.

### Hay, Hay, Hay.

Hay will be furnished on demand from Buffalo Creek meadow by

H. DRESSEN.

### Sewing Machine Notes.

We have now in stock at the Tribune building on Sixth street needles, and extra attachments of all kinds for the new Home and Singer sewing machines, and will shave in a few days and thereafter keep constantly on hand a large stock of needles for all kinds of machines, attachments of all kinds, and be prepared at any time to furnish parts of all kinds of machines made on short notice—in fact, we propose to keep a complete sewing machine emporium and outfitting agency. Give us a call or send in your orders if there is any thing in our line you need and you will be promptly supplied. Orders by mail or express are solicited.

Address HARTLEY BROS.,

Brainerd, Minn.

We are just in receipt of a stock of the new American self-threading Sewing Machines, combining all the latest improvements of loose wheel, automatic tension, self-threading shuttle and upper thread, etc., and is the most complete machine made—handsome in appearance and perfect in its mechanism.

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.

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

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

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

Just received a gross of superior sewing machine oil at the Tribune building.

Extra attachments for the Home sewing machine at the Tribune office.

Sewing Machine Oil at the Tribune office.

# PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.

*Solicitors of Patents,*

*Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.*

### INVEST IN GOOD

## GOLD AND SILVER MINES

AT

## Leadville, Colorado.

**The Carbonate Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Leadville, Col.** have placed $20,000 of their Capital Stock on the market as a working capital. The Company own seventeen gold mines and are daily buying up more. The Company is organized as a prospecting and developing company, and anyone desiring to invest in a good mining enterprise, in the best locality in the world, can obtain some daily up-to-date prospecting and developing mines, and do no better than to buy stock of this Company.

For further particulars, references, etc. address.

CHARLES L. RUSZ, JR., Sec'y.

Lock box 1979.



A NATIONAL STANDARD.

## Webster's Unabridged.

3000 Engravings. 1810 Pages Quarto.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

*FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES, A WHOLE LIBRARY IN itself, INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY, AND IN ANY SCHOOL.*

Published by C. & G. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass

Warmly indorsed by

Bancroft, Prescott,
Motley, George P. Marsh,
Fitz-Greene Halleck, Lyman Beecher,
N. P. Willis, John G. Saxe,
Elihu Burritt, David Webster,
Rufus Choate, H. Coleridge,
Sumner, Horace Mann,

Most than fifty College Presidents,

And the best Educators and European Scholars.

Contains **One-Fifth** more matter than any other dictionary, and **3000** more than any other large dictionary.

☞ LOOK AT the three pictures of a Star, on Webster's Unabridged, to see how much more than 100 words a dictionary is better than they can be defined in words.

More than **30,000** copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.

Recommended by **34** State Superintendents of Schools, and over **50** College Presidents.

Household **10,000** words and meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Embodies about 100 years of literary labor, and is several years later than any other large Dictionary.

The sale of Webster's Dictionaries is **20** times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries. August 1, 1877. The Publishers have on the Government Printing Office is Webster's Unabridged.

It is confidently claimed that Webster is

THE NATIONAL STANDARD?



THE BURLINGTON WEEKLY

## HAWKEYE.

This paper, which is universally quoted, will be issued at the Iowa Depot at Burlington, Iowa, Annual Subscription, post paid $2.00.

Agents are wanted in every town to take subscriptions, and retain 50 cents in cash on each name subscriber. General Agents may send 1.75 per year.

**$1000, in Three Premiums.**

We will pay the Agent sending in the largest list of subscribers before Month 1st, 1879, one First-Class T. Cabinet Organ, Rosewood or Walnut, NEW SCALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, full iron frame, overstrung Bass, three Unisons, patent Sound Board, Agraffe Arrangement, Extra Rich, $850.00. This list to be at least 850 names.

For the second list not to be less than 200 names, $100 in gold.

For the third list, not to be less than 100 names, we will pay $50 in Gold.

Address, HAWKEYE PUBLISHING CO., Burlington, Iowa.



**Manhood! How Lost, How Restored!**

Just Published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a Sealed Envelope, only six cents.

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.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York, P. O. Box 4586



## Central R. R. of Iowa.

J. B. GRINNELL, Receiver.

*INTERMEDIATE LINK*

—IN THE—

**Great North and South THROUGH ROUTE**

—BETWEEN—

*St. Paul & Minneapolis*

—AND—

ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY,

CONNECTING THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL,

**CENTRAL IOWA,**

—AND—

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

This New Combination possesses the Unequalled Advantage of

A Termini in the Four Great Cities of the West!

AND A DIRECT ACCESS TO ALL BETWEEN THE

Mississippi and Missouri Rivers,

By which it becomes *The Great Route for Distributing Travel to Different Points*

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST

A FULL LINE OF

*Pullman Palace Sleepers!*

RUN DAILY

BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND ST. LOUIS.

The Kansas City Express Runs Daily Between Chicago and Kansas City.

THROUGH TICKETS now on sale to all important points reached by the THROUGH LINE or its connections.

J. G. JOHNSON, A. RUSSELL,

*Gen. Superintendent.* *Gen. Pass Agent.*



THE WORLD'S BALM.

**Dr. L. D. Weybright's Rheumatic Syrup**

Has been used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in its large practice, and NEVER FAILING TO RADICALLY CURE

## RHEUMATISM!

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis Gravel, Diabetes Dark Urine, Pain in the Back, Kidneys Inflamed, and Urinary Diseases, for which it is unplussed, is also offered to the public.

Sold by all Druggists, Price $1.50 per bottle (wholesale only) by THE WEYBRIGHT MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 2.5 Rochester, N. Y.



## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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. Address, 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 permanently cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. Sent free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



**BEST** business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.



P. A. GATCHELL,

LAWYER,

Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

*Collections promptly attended to. Taxes Paid for Non-Residents, and Conveyancing done in a legal and neat manner, also,*

Real Estate Agent. Lands Sold on Commission.

FOR SALE.—160 Acres of Prairie Land, two miles south from Wadena. Rich black soil good. Splendid evergreen grove for building site. Contains several acres of root bearing land. Stream water running through it. This is a splendid chance for a No. 1 Farm. Will be sold cheap, either cash, balance in one, two, three and four years.

HOTEL.—The "Parsons" Hotel, at Wadena, I will sell cheap for cash, as the owner desires to engage in other business.

LAND FOR STOCK FARM.—500 Acres in Todd county, 14 miles from Aldrich Station, N. P. R. R. Clay soil. Good land, abundancing in nutritious grasses, partly timbered. *Will be sold very cheap on easy terms.*

TIMBERED LANDS.—1,000 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.

160 ACRES of Lands near the Half-Way House on State road from Dayton to Parker's Prairie. Heavily timbered for the most part with oak, sugar maple, ash, basswood, etc. Sold at low figures and on easy terms.

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

Parties desiring good farming lands, near to market and unsuspicious of easy profitability, will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.

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

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

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.



SEWING MACHINE MEN

and others interested in Sewing Machines if you have not seen or heard of the NEW HOME and want a descriptive circular, it will pay you to write at once.

THE NEW HOME

is bound to take the place of all old fashioned Machines. Machines sent on trial to any part of the country. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. Circulars free.

Address,

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.

141 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HARTLEY BROS. Agents, Tribune Building, Brainerd, Minn.



CHICAGO,

## Milwaukee & St. Pau

RAILWAY.

Steel Rail Track.

The only Northern-Line connecting Chicago or Milwaukee with the great Eastern and Northern Lines, and the Chicago and Milwaukee with reference to avoiding any depot, hotel or place of business in the city.

Three Daily Trains each way between

ST. PAUL & CHICAGO.

Two Daily Trains each way between

ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Six Daily Trains each way between

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

| TRAINS | LEAVE ST. PAUL | ARRIVE ST. PAUL |
|---|---|---|
| River Division. | | |
| Through Chicago and East Express, | *11.05 a m | *7.00 p m |
| Through Chicago and East Express, | 12.02 p m | 10.47 a m |
| Minneapolis and Minnesota Division. | | |
| Through Express to Chicago, | *5.10 p m | *9.57 p m |
| Mail & Chicago Express, | *8.00 a m | *9.57 p m |
| St. Louis and Kansas City | | |
| Express Passenger, | *6.35 p m | 6.00 a m |
| Express Passenger, | *11.00 p m | *7.25 a m |

*signifies except Sunday. Saturday—Excepted. †Monday—Excepted.

ST. PAUL—Depot foot Jackson St. and Levee, City Office, 193 East Third St., cor. Robert St.

J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.

☞ Palace Sleeping Cars on the Cookers, with Washington's Improved Ventilator. All Palace on all trains.

A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. JNO. C. GAULT, Asst. General Manager.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

☞ Established 1854 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all Diseases of the Urinary and generative organs.

"The Secret Monitor,"

—AND—

Guide to Health,

A Popular Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the

URINARY

—AND—

Generative Organs.

Including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, impotency, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, blood and skin diseases, and all diseases of the urinary and generative organs, whether from indiscretion or exposure, of long standing or recent origin, attended with pain or uncomfortable symptoms, such as gravel, deposits, weakness, dimness of sight, dizziness, nervous irritability, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, pimples on the face, eruptions on the skin, blotches, blisters, etc., which have baffled skill in vain, are speedily and permanently cured. Sent free in sealed envelope on receipt of one stamp.

The physicians of this Institute are specially trained to the treatment of these diseases, and have no assistants or students. All letters should be addressed to the

GALENIC INSTITUTE,

Office 45 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.



## PIMPLES.

I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FREECKLES, AND PIMPLES and leave the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Mrs. Vandell & Co., 40 Ann St., N. Y.



## AGENTS Something New, Rich and Rare. SECRETS OF LIFE UNVEILED.

The Great Sensation Book of the age! Agents making money! Every one says it is the best thing ever seen to make it! Sample free. Terms free. 1000 Agents Wanted! Sensation, Success, Fortune! Address, inclosing stamp, for sample free, AGENTS PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.



Before You Buy Look at the Wonderful

NEW IMPROVED HOWE SEWING MACHINES

at our Salesrooms, State & Jackson Sts., Chicago, or at our various agencies throughout the West. Our NEW IMPROVED MACHINE is the perfection of machinery for sewing, more wonderful than the sewing machine invented by Mr. Howe! Examine it and we feel assured it will please you. Remember that we do not build an inferior quality, or cheap grade, but each machine we turn out is a STANDARD ARTICLE, and will be worth its price. The points of excellence are: simple construction, symmetry of form and beauty of finish, rapidity and stillness of operation, and great durability. Ask every Agent for the NEW IMPROVED Howe Machine, and do not take any other. Great inducements now to Agents and Dealers

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,

*25 and 27 West Third St. Paul, Minn.*



## Are you going to Paint?

THE BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE

## Chemical Paint,

MANUFACTURED BY

**Geo. W. Pitkin & Co.,**

Send for Sample Cards and Price Lists. 95 & 97 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.



THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

THE NEW FAMILY

# SINGER

*Sewing Machines,*

FOR SALE AT

## The Tribune Building.

Terms Cash---or $5 per Month.

Call and Examine our Machines and Prices.

HARTLEY BROS., *Agents.*



## Band Instruments and Musical Merchandise.

JULIUS BAUER AND COMPANY.

WAREROOMS: 263-265 Wabash Ave. Between Jackson and Van Buren Sts. CHICAGO.

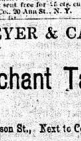
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

BAND BAND

INSTRUMENTS AND GENERAL BAND OUTFITS AND EVERY KIND OF

## MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

DRUMS, CYMBALS, FIFES, CLARIONETS, LYRES (Steel Harmonicas,) EPAULETS, BAND CAPS, etc.




ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, FLUTES, ZITHERS, and all kinds of STRINGS TRIMMING, etc.

OUR BAND INSTRUMENTS

Are indorsed by Thos. Thomas, A. Vass, Chas. Bierwirth, Wm. Nevans, M. B. Alderman, Jas. M. McCosh, and many others. Catalogues giving prices, etc., sent free to any address.



LOOK HERE! TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. Sample of different suitable designs. The entire pack sent free for 15 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co., 30 Ann St., N. Y.

MEYER & CALL,

78 Jackson St., Next to Corr. of Fifth,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription, (free of charge), with the direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address E. A. WILSON, 195 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.



## Northern Pacific R. R.

"CUSTOR ROUTE"

TO THE

BLACK HILLS,

THRO' EXPRESS TRAINS FROM

St. Paul to Bismarck

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

1879. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1879.

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

| SOUTH. | | NORTH. |
|---|---|---|
| e. 12.05 p m. | BRAINERD, | ar. 1.50 p m. |
| e. 1.45 p m. | Little Falls, | le. 12.35 p m. |
| e. 3.00 p m. | Sauk Rapids, | le. 11.20 a m. |
| ar. 6.40 p m. | St. Paul, | le. 7.30 a m. |

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

| EAST. | | WEST. |
|---|---|---|
| e. 2.30 p m. | BRAINERD, | ar. 11.30 a m. |
| e. 4.15 p m. | Aitkem, | le. 10.00 a m. |
| e. 8.15 p m. | N. Duluth, | le. 5.40 a m. |
| ar. 10.00 p m. | Duluth, | le. 4.00 a m. |

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

| WEST. | | EAST. |
|---|---|---|
| le. 9.15 p m. | BRAINERD, | ar. 12.00 m. |
| le. 6.15 a m. | | ar. 6.45 p m. |
| le. 3.56 p m. | WADENA, | le. 10.00 a m. |
| le. 10.00 a m. | | le. 3.00 p m. |
| le. 7.30 p m. | Glyndon, | le. 6.35 a m. |
| le. 6.05 p m. | | le. 7.00 p m. |
| ar. 8.00 p m. | Fargo, | le. 6.00 a m. |
| ar. 7.00 p m. | | le. 6.15 a m. |

DAKOTA DIVISION.

| WEST. | | EAST. |
|---|---|---|
| le. 8.30 p m. | Fargo, | ar. 5.30 a m. |
| le. 1.20 a m. | Jamestown, | le. 12.30 a m. |
| ar. 7.15 a m. | Bismarck, | le. *7.15 p m. |

Meals. * Daily except Saturday.

Trains run daily, except Sundays.

Trains connect at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains East and South; at St. Cloud with trains for Morris and points west; 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 Duluth; at Fargo with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains; at Glyndon for Fisher's Landing, Fort Garry and the British Possessions; at Bismarck with Stage for Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Fort Keough, and other points in Montana; also with Stage for Stage and Express Co's line to Deadwood City, and all points in the Black Hills.

March 31st, 1879. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Manager.

G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Pt. and Ticket Agt., St. Paul. H. A. TOWNE, Superintendent Brainerd.

## 6,000,000 Acres

Of Minnesota and Dakota Lands for sale by the Land Department. Reduced rates of fare and freight to actual settlers.

Full information upon application to JAMES B. POWER, Gen'l Agent, 45 Jackson street, St. Paul, or Brainerd, Minn.



JANUARY, 1879. 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. | | LEAVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul..... | 7.30 a m | St. Paul..... | 7.00 p m |
| Minneapolis | 7.55 a m | Minneapolis | 6.44 p m |
| Brainerd,..... | 1.50 p m | Brainerd,..... | 1.00 a m |
| " ..... | 2.30 p m | " ..... | 2.00 p 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 |
| " ..... | 12.30 p. m | " | 1.05 p. m |
| " ..... | 2.50 p. m | " | 3.26 p. m |
| " ..... | 6.10 p. m | " | 6.44 p. m. |
| Minneapolis | 7.55 a. m | St. Paul, ..... | 8.35 a. m |
| " ..... | 11.00 a. m | " ..... | 11.40 a. m. |
| " ..... | 1.50 p. m. | " ..... | 2.25 p. m. |
| " ..... | 5.25 p. m. | " ..... | 4.20 p. m |
| " ..... | 8.25 p. m. | " ..... | 6.10 p. m |

## Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis

LINE.

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

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.05 a. m.

" " " " 9.00 p. m.

Arrive from Chicago and the East, 5.50 a. m.

" " " " 2.24 p. m.

## CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.

LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Kenosha (via Madison), and the West Wisconsin Railway and Chicago, St. Paul, St. Minneapolis, form a single line between Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. This Line will hereafter be known as

"The Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line."

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that operates Pullman Palace, Eight Wheel Sleepers, Sleeping Cars, Black River Falls, Elroy and Madison, and

**Is the Only Line**

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

**Pullman Palace Cars.**

All trains of this great route run although without change of cars, Pullman's Palace Dining Rooms and Sleeping Cars are run on all its trains.

All Express Trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Buffers and Platform Couplers. Most Perfect protection against Accidents known.

The popular route is recommended for speed, Comfort and Safety. The Smooth, well-ballasted and Steel Tracked Road, Elegant Coaches, Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System and Moving Trains, the regularity with which the trains, the admirable arrangement for running Through Cars between Chicago and all points West, North and North-West, secure to passengers all the COMFORTS IN MODERN RAILWAY TRAVELING.

It just with the Best Traveling Accommodations, we will sell Through Tickets by this Route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

Ask for Tickets to Chicago and all points East, via Chicago and Milwaukee, and Take no other.

Ask for Tickets to Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo.

**Points South and East,**

should buy their Tickets via

"THE ST. PAUL, CHICAGO & MINNEAPOLIS LINE."

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Great Short Line, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for the EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton & Illinois Central Railroads for the SOUTH.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; St. Paul Ticket Office, Corner Third and Jackson Streets and at Depot on Sibley Street; Minneapolis Ticket Offices, No. 2 Nicollet House Block and at St. Paul & Pacific Depot; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, Sherman House; St. Cloud, corner Minnesota Street; Kinney Street Depot, cor. West Ainslie and Cedar Streets. Wells Street Depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie Streets.

F. B. CLARKE, W. H. STENNETT,

G. P. A., W. W. Pass. Agt.

H. SARGENT, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.



$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New article, just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address,

W. H. CHRISTIER, 216 Pearl St., New York.