Historical Society

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 52. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880. WHOLE NO. 419.

A WINTER TEMPEST.

'Lone on the midnight steep, and all aghast
The dark wayfaring stranger bows the soul beneath the blast;
And, often foiled, climbs higher, for the keener air to breathe;
Low warns the rugged forest, crowd, and sheds
What of its tarnished honors yet remains;
Dashed down and scattered by the tearing winds
Assistants fury, its gigantic limbs.
Thus struggling through the dissipated grove,
The whirling tempest raves along the plain,
And on the cottage thatched, or lordly roof,
Resistless driving, shakes them to their solid base.
Sleep frighted flies; and round the rocking dome,
For entrance eager, howls the savage blast.
Then, too, they say, through all the hurl and stir,
Long groans are heard, shrill sounds, and dim
Tall shadows
That, stalked by the ill-omen of the night,
Wave their weird wings in view and death.
Rise monster locks wide;
All Nature's wide, Nature's king, who of
Amid tempestuous darkness dwells, is known
And on the wings of the careering wind
Walks dreadfully serene.

Wonder if the poet had Minnesota weather under consideration when he was "in a fine frenzy rolling," etc., with the above description? And if so, when did he spend a winter here? Arise, Mr. Thompson, and explain.

Conkling will not be a candidate.

A great rush to the Great Northwest in the Spring.

Grant ahead! Pennsylvania solid for Grant for president. Who is second best now.

Tilden's bar'l wont bust a hoop. It is still full of solid dollars—and Pennsylvania is for Grant.

And now comes the St. Cloud *Times* with a happy editor and a prospective libel suit.

Now, Mac, how can you thus coolly repudiate safety and stare rack Schuck and faint in the face? My, isn't it cool?

The Brainerd TRIBUNE mildly suggests the name of secretary Evarts for the presidency. Congress would never live long enough to get through the first sentence of his inaugural message.—Fargo Daily Argus.

And would not that be a relief to the country?

Mr. Easton, of New York, General Accountant of the N. P. R. R., with Col. Hall, Newport and Mr. Martin, of St. Paul, are in Brainerd, reorganizing the system of keeping the Company's accounts. They are expected to remain a week with us. Mr. Easton is a very pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and officials of the Company will find him master of the situation.

Mr. J. H. Sullivan, formerly Supt. of the Northern Pacific R. R., has accepted the position of Genl Supt. of Construction of the St. Paul & Pacific R. R., tendered him by Manager Hill. We are glad that Mr. Sullivan has returned to his early love, and intends to stick by Minnesota. Mr. S. is expected in Brainerd next week to spend a few days with his old time friends.

Gen. LeDue is likely to be a cabinet officer after all the fuss of the opposition. LeDue is an energetic and deserving officer and has done much to raise the Bureau of Agriculture to the prominence it deserves. The interest of a people relying upon agriculture, as we are, cannot afford to belittle the efforts of men employed to advance it. Let us foster it in all possible ways—and not stint the expenditure of a few thousand dollars—in view of the possible benefits to be derived from it.

Hon. S. S. Gardner's address to the State Dairymen's Association at St. Paul, this week, is very able and thoughtful production. Mr. Gardner is one of the best thinkers in the West, and his practical suggestions to Western farmers indicate extraordinary capacity. He is making a name second to no man as a thoroughly practical man in agricultural affairs and deserves the fame and gratitude that is being visited on him. We of the great Northwest feel proud of Mr. Gardner.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. held at St. Paul the present week the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

A. H. Taisey, G. M. W.; W. A. Foland, G. F.; J. M. Nye, G. O.; J. H. Bryant, G Recorder; J. J. McCardy, G. Receiver; F. H. Pratt, G. G., and J. J. Giddings, G. W.

A large amount of work was accomplished in the way of legislation, in the right direction, too, and the order now can go ahead in its good work, extending all the benefits to subordinate lodges and members contemplated in its great mission. It is solid.

Whilst the matter is fresh we would again urge some united and concentrated action with reference to the Brainerd bridge. Why not call a meeting of our citizens, appoint committees and get the thing in shape to insure its accomplishment? Now is the accepted time. Brainerd business men should neglect no opportunity to push this enterprise. With a good bridge and road leading northward to the pineries Brainerd would get a much larger trade and reap the benefit of a large and thriving center for outfitting and supplying lumbermen. Can't you see it? or won't you see it? Here we are, the northermost point, contiguous to the great lumbering area, and sit down for business and prosperity to come to us. If it will not come we must go bring it. We cannot expect success unless we work for it.

There is always a propriety in eulogizing the character of men who have occupied an advanced station in the march of liberty. At an early period in our gigantic struggles for separation from the mother country, Thomas Paine came into our history like a splendid luminary, dispelling doubt and misgiving and inspiring hope and encouragement, and inculcating an intense love of country and equally intense hatred of tyranny. His penetrating vision grasped the outlines of a wonderful opportunity, and his thoughts aerated the American mind with splendid conceptions of civil and religious liberty. He conceived that the outgrowth of the struggle would be a triumph of free thought and tolerance of all religious and philosophies. His idea was to erect on this continent, an impassable barrier against the religious persecutions, martyrdoms and bigotries of the old world, and to establish an asylum dedicated to perfect freedom. And there is no doubt that to his masterly genius, more than any other, can be traced the grand, moving spirit that enthused the minds of our fathers and fixed their wills in the direction of success.

This undoubtedly is the position of Thomas Paine in our country's glory; and he is no true American, no liberty loving citizen who would try to belittle that position or displace him from his prominence. Whatever he has said against accepted Christian theories, traditions or beliefs, he had a right to say, as Bob Ingersoll has a right to praise him for saying it, or as a Baptist has a right to differ with a Methodist, a Methodist with an Episcopalian. Men will differ—always have—and it is an inherent right of every man to think as he pleases. He who would deride and persecute for opinions' sake is a petty tyrant, a man who does not appreciate liberty from never having had a conception of its principles. It is men like Emerson and Channing, and Parker, Paine and Ingersoll, that give character to free thought, and they are the pillars that support the structure of human freedom. Give the sentiment of the country long the power of any religious sect, and that moment you enslave it. This is the nature of religionists. They become opinionated, intolerant and bigoted, and enslave the soul of man. Christ taught freedom of thought. Sectarianism changes this rule. We believe in the grand mission of Christ and Ingersoll. We believe in the widest range of thought. It should delve in the bowels of the earth, travel into infinite space, analyze all material, examine all forms, and the man, or sect, or dogmas opposing or restricting it should be shoved aside as dangerous elements enslaving the soul. In matters of religious belief, we are responsible to no man—only God, and deny the right of any human being to call us to account for it. We accord to every other man the same freedom. We rejoice that the world is growing better for the existence of much of this feeling everywhere. Many of our talented preachers are demanding it. Churchmen are demanding it, and as these demands are acceded to in the same proportion will a more perfect liberty advance mankind to the accomplishment of greater aims and sublimer consummations. We care not for Paine the unbeliever, we revere the man as an agitator of liberty for the love of liberty, and, as such, his value can never be overestimated.

Union Depot at East St. Cloud.

A committee of citizens of St Cloud visited St. Paul this week and consummated arrangements with the N P. & St. P. & P. R. R. companies to erect a Union depot at East St. Cloud. This is a much needed consummation. Hon. C. F. McDonald, John Cooper and A. B. Searle, Esq., were the gentlemen who brought all this about.

Woe is Ireland!

300,000 people in Ireland on the verge of starvation! American granaries are full—empty them. No one on God's green earth should be permitted to starve while there is a bushel of wheat to be distributed or an ox to be divided. Distribute and divide. That is yankee doctrine. Ireland calls for aid! Irishmen are starving! They are kith and kin. Open our warehouses. They must, they *shall* be saved. This is the American idea. It is all powerful and will prevail!

Pembina Territory.

In a private communication from Washington we are informed that the chances are very favorable for the organization of this Territory. This is as it should be. In less than five years this embryo State, with a population of 150,000, will ask to become full-fledged, and this in an area circumscribed by the proposed southern boundary of Pembina Territory, the Missouri on the west, and the Red River on the east. Jamestown would then be the pivotal center for a capital. We would be glad to see our old friend Col. Lounsberry representing this Territory in Congress. Set your stake, Col., and say it means Delegate! and a great building up of the Northwest.

Brainerd's Club House.

Several of our enterprising citizens are determined to erect a spacious Club House on the south shore of Long Lake, 4 miles north of town. This is the beautifullest water in Minnesota, surrounded with beautiful groves, and as fine pleasure grounds as can be found anywhere. For boating, fishing, shooting, and the varied pleasures that delight the "true sportsman," no better location could be found. The lake is six miles in extreme length, and so protected that it seldom becomes boisterous, and boating is perfectly safe. White fish, bass, pickerel, and pike-perch abound. Deer haunt its shores, and duck are plentiful. A beautiful drive will be laid out the whole distance from town, and the building opened for tourists and pleasure-seekers about the first of June. The building will be 30x90 feet, two stories, with verandah extending all around it, a commodious dancing hall, billiard tables, saloon and restaurant. Sail and row boats in goodly number "to let," and the road will be run twice each day from Brainerd. This is destined to be a popular resort and one much needed. There's "Millions in it." Here is "Rest for the weary," and activity for the vigorous! Go ahead, gentlemen.

BLACK HILLS LETTER.

CROOK CITY, Jan. 28, 1880.

Dear Tribune:

It is cold here, just good, decent Minnesota weather, and 30 degrees over. The freighters have suffered dreadfully all winter, both in personal comfort and by heavy losses of stock. The poor animals have had terrible hardships to endure, and large numbers have perished.

Freights have accumulated to such an extent at Yankton, Pierre and Bismarck that they had to be moved subsequently extra rates were offered, and every one having a team went to freighting; consequently you can hear any amount of good, plain, old-style swearing, and it don't sound much like profanity either, as the circumstances appear to justify the expletives.

Galena District is about the only camp in the Hills that is steadily progressing without attracting much attention from the new comer or tenderfoot. It will no doubt take many years to fully develop the rich deposits of this section, but sufficient wealth has been shown up to prove that rich deposits are undoubtedly there, and those that can hold on to their claims will ultimately be very wealthy; but all this requires untiring perseverance, time and energy, and in some cases great privations, both in food and clothing.

The Bismarck line of stages have been much delayed for the past two weeks, but the mails have now caught up and arrive with regularity. The Sidney line has been on time nearly all winter and carries immense amounts of express matter. P. H. Trudell is hauling his oats to town. He has done well by handling his crop, as, instead of selling at 2 cents per lb. he now realizes 4 1-2 cents. The difference he gets thereby would be quite a handsome income for many even well-to do farmers in the East.

We received the first lot of flour made in the Hills. It is not equal to the fancy grades, but it is good, straight flour and are proud of it, as it keeps money in the country, and helps out with the surplus stock of wheat on hand.

Potatoes are sold here as cheap as in the States, freight added. Every grade flour is selling at $8.00 per cwt.; home made flour $7.00 per cwt.; bacon 14c.; oats, retail, 5c., corn 4c., wheat slow at 4c., hay $18. to $25 per ton in Deadwood, and is ready sale at $10 per ton in stack on ranches.

Specimens of coal are continually coming in from various locations, but nothing definite has been brought to light, and all that we have so far seen is too full of sulphur for practical use, and scales when exposed to the air. It may be that deeper shafts may develop a better material, but this is only theory.

Cattle interests are fast increasing in the foot hills, and large ranches have been started, but those of any extent are located at great distances from here, as small farmers have taken up all the available farming land, and the herd law prevents large herdsmen from bringing in large droves to eat them up, therefore they locate along the distant streams, some having large ranches 50 to 75 miles distant. Sheep men say that they can not do anything here, as the wild spear grass punctures the skin, and in young stock creates ulceration, and is deleterious to full grown animals. We do not see that this would be improved by cultivation, as tame grass does not have the nutricious qualities of the natural herbage, and does not afford the winter grazing that wild grass does. Cattle can be turned out on dry, bleached natural grass and will not only do well but actually fatten.

Our farmers who have been here any time are all doing well and got a good permanent start. To commence they were nearly all very poor, owing for nearly everything from their seed up, and in many cases in debt for the food they used; but now their debts are generally paid and appear to have a bright future. Very many of them owned for all their breaking, and not but few of them are without good teams and comfortable dwellings.

We notice that our old friend Ed. still hangs out at the Big Pine. Now we cannot help but envy your Brainerdites when we think of how Ed. can serve up them bivalves, we would willingly travel ten straight miles for a dozen raw, as many fried, and top off with a glass of old ale, and then pay a double reckoning, just to see Ed's amiable face.

Mike McMahon has taken unto himself a wife, a bran new one from Chicago. Mike got on a romantic streak and done it up through the Chicago *Times*. Mike has a fine ranche and is making money.

We are expecting a railroad to come in from somewhere, but the exact time and place is indefinite. However, we have lost all faith (if we ever had any) in the narrow gauge from Bismarck.

There!!! Yours truly,

AQUATIC.

New England Supper.

The New England Supper, Thursday evening, called out the largest crowd of the season. Billy's hall was crowded from 8 o'clock till nearly midnight. It seemed as though everybody in Brainerd was hungry and eminently socially inclined, because they were all there. The ladies of St. Paul's Parish are entitled to much praise for their laudable efforts. They labored for success and obtained it, and, too, to a greater extent than on any other occasion. Gen. George was there in person (Mr. Frank B. Thompson) and in his presence we could not avoid living over again old revolutionary times, crossing the Delaware, "Little Hatchet" and all. It was the veritable old man, wig and powder, and he was eminently gracious, as in the White House receptions eighty-five years ago. It was a frequent remark, "He holds his age well." So he does. His excellent and venerable consort, Lady Martha (Miss Guest) affably assisted the *Father of his Country* in this reception, and seemed to be very much pleased with the kind congratulations of so many friends. The old lady's beast was glad, and we wish her still many years of happiness. During the evening Miss Stuart, of Valley City, recited several pieces. This lady has a thoroughly cultured voice, and her recitations were loudly encored. Miss Preston and Mrs. Thompson favored the assemblage with some fine instrumental music. Prof. Young was at home as usual at the piano, and performed several pieces with fine effect. Prof. Mc Cune, a violinist of considerable skill, delighted the vast audience and received several encores; ditto Mr. Lowe who, in his great role of "The Arkansaw Traveler," is inimitable—beats all "the boys" and always brings down the house. A gentleman connected with the N. P. shops (we could not get his name) sang a song with splendid effect. He has a fine voice certainly. Miss Maud Sleeper and Mamie Metcalf executed a duet on the piano very creditably. We have not space to make further personal mention. But it is sufficient to say that all acted well their several parts and with so much harmony that everybody was pleased and had a very enjoyable time indeed. Mr. Root and lady were present and rejoiced at such success. We learn that the amount realized was over $150. After the supper the tables were removed and the young people tripped the light fantastic till a late morning hour. "A grand success," is the comment of all.

Following is the menu of which all partook:

White Bread or Raised Biscuit, Brown Bread, Corn Bread, Rye Bread, Baked Pork and Beans,
Codfish Balls, Boiled Ham. Boiled Corn'd Beef and Cabbage,
Mush and Milk, Pickles, Cheese,
Spiced Huckleberries. Preserved Fruits,
Pumpkin Pie,
Mince Pie, Apple Pie, Doughnuts, Gingerbread,
Tea, Coffee, Election Cake,
Sugar, Butter, Cream and Milk,
New England Rum (Hard Cider).

County Reform.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, commenting on that part of the report of State Examiner Knox relating to the mismanagement and frequent dishonesty of county Treasurers, makes the following suggestion, which, if not new, may be worth considering:

"The remedy, in our opinion, is to enlarge our county boards and make them more representative. Each town in a county, and each ward in a city, should have at least one representative in the county board; and county attorney, and auditor, and the attorneys and comptrollers of incorporated cities, should be members of the board, *ex-officio*. This body, which would be virtually a county legislature, would not need to hold more than four sessions a year, of not more than a week or ten days duration each, and to receive compensation for the time actually in session only with mileage.—The salaries might cost somewhat more, but the people would save, immensely in the open manner of doing business, in the impossibility of combination or collusion in so large a body for corrupt purposes, and in the severe vigilance with which the representatives of towns and wards would watch their local interests, thereby imposing a check upon corrupt discriminations by the county officers.

"Such a system of government is in vogue in Michigan. The boards of supervisors are really county legislatures, and their sessions conducted in an open and parliamentary manner, with abundant debate upon all subjects."

An Editor in Luck.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism; of this I am convinced. For two years I suffered with Rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay nearly a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacobs Oil. I must acknowledge, with but little confidence in its merits. I freely confess that the result has completely astonished me. The first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that, after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and Kindred complaints.

G. A. HEILMAN,
Editor Republican Pittsburg, Pa.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. No scale whatever to all cases.

Legal notices 75 cents per square for the first and 37 1-2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

To secure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office early on Thursday noon; communications, Thursday night and local notices of religious services, etc., Wednesday.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Preaching at 11 a. m. Union Sunday School 12 15 p. m. and Services 7 p. m. every Sunday, and Prayer Meeting at 7 p. m. every Thursday. Strangers and others are cordially invited to these services. Rev. R. A. Sneed, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Holy Communion or Sermon at 11 o'clock a. m. every Sunday. Sunday School at 12 m. in Rooming Prayer at 7½ p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m. Every Friday evening, and on all Holy days at 7½ p. m. Rev. Richard Root, Rector.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Low Mass at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m. Vespers at 2 p. m. Catechism at 3 p. m. Vespers at 7½ p. m. C. A. Richard, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Regular preaching services on the third and fourth Sabbaths of each month, at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting each Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to citizens and strangers to be present at these services. C. H. Dixon, Pastor.

I. O. O. F.
WILHELM LODGE,
No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening in Billy's Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing cordially invited. P. M. Lagomarsino, N. G.
C. A. Bakes, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.
BRAINERD LODGE, No. 89, meets every Monday evening in Billy's Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
R. Patrick, M. W.
C. A. Bakes Rec.

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

A. S. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Medical Director N. P. R. R.—Minnesota Division.
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON
Office—Headquarters R. R. Building down stairs, northwest corner.
Office hours 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Office and Residence—N. E. cor. St. Paul's Parish Square, Park street.
Brainerd, Minn.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—FRONT STREET,
Opposite R. R. Offices.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

Clerk of Court.
Special attention given to locating Homesteads and Pre-Emptions, for Settlers in Crow Wing County.
CHOICE LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.
General Real Estate Agency.
BRAINERD

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

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet & Wagon Maker,
JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
I keep constantly on hand Pickets, Spokes, Shafts, all sizes, Bent Stuff, Glass, Doors, Sash, etc.; also, a full stock of Builder's and Cabinet Hardware.

BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, ETC.
Am Agent for Brown's Family Scales—The best thing out.
PATENT RIGHT MODELS A SPECIALTY.
Will make Eclipsits and Rip of Material for Buildings, etc. cheap. Give me a call.
Rooms, one door north of N. P. Office, FIFTH STREET. - - BRAINERD, MINN.

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn., I have restocked all my stock of Horses and Carriages from the Leland House Livery Stables in that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style on short notice and at Low Rates. Give me a call. Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 24th, 1879.
L. F. HUNTER, Proprietor.

L. STARCHER,
DEALER IN Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, FEED, ETC., BRAINERD, MINN.
HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door
TERMS:
$2 00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

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

BARRETT & CO.

GENERAL DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements,
AND AGENTS FOR THE
Singer Sewing Machines,
FARGO, - - D. T.
Established Oct. 6th, 1872.

NEW LE BON TON

Sample & Billiard Hall,
LAUREL STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
This Old and Reliable House is still *THE* LEADING SAMPLE ROOM on the line of the N. P. R. R. ED. R. FRENCH, Prop.

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

DR. J. C. ROSSER,
Physician & Surgeon,
BRAINERD, MINN.
OFFICE—Over the Jewelry Store, cor. Front and Fifth Streets.
OFFICE HOURS—2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m.

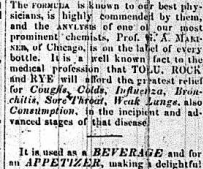
BROWN & BASON,
HARDWARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CUTLERY,
TABLE AND POCKET.
Builders' Material,
NAILS, SCREWS, TACKS, GLASS, LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, ETC.
COOK STOVES & HEATING STOVES
Of all the Latest Patterns and Improved Varieties at Bottom Prices.
Tools of all kinds and Furnishing Goods.
TINWARE
Of our own Manufacture,
OF GOOD QUALITY AND THE BEST MATERIAL
The Sheet-Iron and Coppersmith JOB WORK.
FIFTH ST., BRAINERD, MINN

J. M. NEVERS,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, TRUNKS, VALISES,
BEDDING, ETC.,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

HAGGBERG & JOHNDRIN,
Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, Wagon Making,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR LAUREL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
The undersigned having recently entered into partnership erected a new Shop on Fifth Street, next door to Hartley & Spencer's, laid in a large new stock, and engaged a skillful Wagon Maker and Wheelwright, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line promptly in good shape and at low rates.
HAGGBERG & JOHNDRIN.

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

WIGGO MADSON,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
LAUREL STREET,
Brainerd, - - - Minn.
Repairing neatly and promptly done, and Custom Work solicited at reasonable rates.



A NEW COMPOUND.
Scientifically prepared of BALSAM TOLU, CRYSTALLIZED ROCK CANDY, OLD RYE WHISKY and other Tonics. The formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of one of our most prominent chemists, Prof. W. A. Makeen, of Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is a well known fact to the medical profession that TOLU, ROCK and RYE will afford the greatest relief for *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption*, in the incipient and advanced stages of that disease.

It is used as a *BEVERAGE* and for an *APPETIZER*, making a delightful tonic for family use. Try it, you will find it pleasant to take, of great service, if weak or debilitated, as it gives *strength, tone* and *activity* to the whole human frame.

Put up in quart size bottles for family use.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN
Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas
—ALSO—
Importers of Fine Wines, Liquors & Cigars
111 Madison St., CHICAGO.

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Trial of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennett, for the murder of her husband, policeman Smith of Jersy City has resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

A Deadwood, D. T. detective captured Leo Grimes, a notorious desperado, Feb. 3, and afterwards shot and instantly killed him while he was trying to escape.

Henry Moett was sentenced, Feb. 4 in Hudson, N. Y. to be hung March 19. He requested to be hung in public and to be allowed an hour and a half to speak.

In the case of Charles Demond, of Boston, Mass., ex-treasurer of the Massachusetts Home missionary society, charged with embezzlement, the jury disagreed and were discharged Jan. 29.

Mrs. Lewis, claiming to be the widow of Joseph L. Lewis of Jersey City, who left a million of dollars to the Goverment and all who were associated with her in recent contest of the will have been arrested.

A rich land owner near Barcelona, Spain, his wife, three daughters, a son and two women servants were all found murdered in their beds. The deed was apparently done with a hatchet. The house was ransacked. A swine herder and his two sons, have been arrested.

CASUALTIES.

The Mullen block was burned in St John N. B. Feb. 2. Loss $30,000.

The Southworth paper mill at West Springfield, Mass., was burned Feb. 3 Loss $30,000.

Three deaths were reported Jan. 30, of starvation near Paronstown county, South Ireland.

A fire damp explosion in the colliery Weissen, Saxony, destroyed the lives of fifteen men.

There has been a terrible hurricane on the Philippine Islands doing great damage on the Islands and to shipping.

At Easton, Mass., early on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, John D. Gardner and his wife were burned to death with their house.

At Albany N. Y., Feb. 1, a terrific wind storm lasted all day doing a good deal of damage to property. Weather very cold.

The bodies of three seamen, supposed to have belonged to the bark which foundered off Long Branch, Feb. 3, came ashore Feb. 4

There was the heaviest snow storm that has been for years in Nashville. Tenn Feb. 2. The snow fell at a depth of eight to ten inches.

Col. Nelson Truster, U. S. district attorney at Indianapolis, dropped dead in the Opera House of that city, on the night of Jan. 30, of apoplexy.

The poor house building on the county farm at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on the early morning of Feb. 3, and two of the inmates perished.

Linda Young was burned to death a Middletown, N. Y. Feb. 2 while lighting a fire in the high-school. Her mother in endeavoring to extinguish the flames was probably fatally burned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Pope has sent 10 francs for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

The New York Republican State convention is called to meet at Utica Feb. 25.

Parnell and party visited President Hayes and members of the Cabinet, Feb. 4.

Lord Beaconsfield, the English Premier is suffering from attacks of the gout.

Intelligence has been received in Paris that Abbie de Baeze in attempting to cross Aprica, died at Mdjiji.

A large gang of men are now at work in Memphis perfecting sewerage. The force will be increased to 500 by Feb. 1.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, have given notice that they cannot act longer as treasurer of the fund raised by Parnell.

The State Republican convention of Connecticut to appoint delegates to the national convention is called at New Haven, April 7

The Virginia State Republican convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention is called for April 21, at Stanton.

Frances R. Griffith has been nominated supervisor of census of the sixth district of Indiana, vice, William Seymour, nomination withdrawn.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Senate making it a misdemeanor for any female to engage publically in any "go as you please match."

The Auburn light infantry departed from Augusta on the morning of Jan. 30 There are no military or extraordinary police force at the State house now.

The Denver *Evening Times* states that four French nobles, at present in that city, contemplate the expenditure ther of $2,000,000 in the construction of fine residence etc

Advices from Rome, of Jan. 30, say that the Pope's health is causing anxiety. He suffers from fits of shivering and great prostration, but persists in his usual occupations.

In the Maine house of representatives Jan. 30, several additional Fusionists took their seats, 22 having previously taken their seats. In the Senate there were but four vacant chairs.

In New York city, on the morning of Jan. 24, an accident occured on the elevated railroad. The engine was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, the passenger car did not leave the track, but the employes on the engine were badly injured.

At Fairbault, Minn. on the morning of Jan. 29 Rev. Theodore A. Gardner, shot himself in his room at the residence of J. M. Tower, either with premeditation or accident. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gun-shot wound by his own hands while laboring under a fit by temporary insanity, but many of his friends think the shot accidental.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Howard M. Kutchin, of Wisconsin, appointed under a tempory commission during recess of the Senate to be collector of internal revenue at Fond du Lac for the third district of Wisconsin, vice Albert Kosborn, suspended under the tenure of office act. The Senate in voting on this nomination divided for the first time this session strictly upon party lines, every Republican present voting for confirmation, and the negative votes being cast by Democrats. The result was an adverse majority of four. The opposition to Kutchin was based on alleged undue violence of his partisanship as displayed in certain editorial articles written and published by him in his newspaper.

Indian Commissioner Hayt was removed from office Jan. 29. The following is the letter of Secretary Schruz making the removal:

WASHINGTON,—To Hon E. A. Hayt. Sir—It has become my duty to inform you that the public interest demands a change in the commissionership of Indian affairs and that your further services in that office are dispensed with. Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

Upon inquiry it was stated on the authority of the committee of the board of Indian commissioners, who have been investigating the charges against Hayt diligently and thoroughly that no proof of any dishonest act, or connection with corrupt practices on his part had been found, and that the action indicated by the letter of Secretary Schurz was taken for the reason that Hayt had withheld from the department information which the department ought to have had. On the other hand it is quite as positively stated by other parties that while the facts developed in the recent investigation may not have been regarded as a sufficient ground on which to remove Hayt, they were of damaging character, and had Secretary Schurz failed to remove him, other charges of still more serious nature would have been preferred.

The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg Feb. 4, to appoint delegates to the Chicago convention, and also to nominate a State ticket. The following delegates were appointed: Mather S. Quay, James McManis, Linn Bartholemew, Christopher L. McGee. Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson. Electors at large—Edmund A. Benson, H. W. Oliver. The following resolution was introduced: Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican national convention from this State are hereby instructed to support the Presidential nomination Gen U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the convention. A spirited discussion followed, amendments were offered, advocated and withdrawn. A motion was made to substitute Blaine's name for Grant's. Lost. Yeas, 95 nays 164. The question then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant. Again the yeas and nays were offered and the vote showed 133 in favor of and 113 against that portion of the resolution. The second portion of the resolution, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, was then adopted by a viva voce vote. A full State ticket was presented, and a long series of resolutions adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pope's health is again declared unsatisfactory.

A heavy snowstorm was raging in the Black Hills Feb. 3.

A large incendiary fire occurred in Boston, Mass. Feb. 2.

The yellow fever has broken out in several places in Brazil.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Richmond, Va. Feb. 2.

Feb. 3, the heaviest snow storm of the season was raging at Halifax, N. S.

The No. 2 furnace at Phoenixville, Pa. which has been idle five years is again in blast

The strength of the German army on a peace footing is 17,227 officers, and 401,650 men.

A Portsmouth, N. H. telegram says the fishing fleet has been heard from and all are safe.

The German press is making very particular and extended reference to the distress in Ireland.

It is announced that Holland and Greece have recognized the independence of Rowmania.

At a Parnell and Dillon meeting in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29, $1,500 was raised in the audience.

In Sioux City, Iowa, at a public meeting on the night of Jan. 30, $523 were raised for the Irish relief fund.

Montenegro has ordered 4,000,000 cartridges from Austria, a portion of which have already been delivered.

Total coinage of the United States mint during January was $8,570,500, of which $2,450,000 were silver dollars.

The first issue of a Democratic campaign paper appeared at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1, called the "*Sledge Hammer*."

At a meeting of the western iron association at Pittsburgh, Jan. 30 the price was advanced to four cents per pound.

The value of the freight thrown overboard from the stranded steamer, Louisiana, off New Orleans, is estimated at $150,000.

The Lehigh coal exchange at Philadelphia, Jan. 30, advanced the price of furnace coal 25 cts a ton. No change in other kind of coal.

A Boston exodus committee is calling for clothing and money to help colored people to leave the South for other parts of the country.

Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, N. B. directed that collections be taken up in the Catholic churches in his diocese, Sunday, Feb. 8th, in aid of the distress in Ireland.

For the fourth time in the present century, Lake Zurich in Switzerland, is frozen over Lakes Lorat, Neufchatel and Bienne and the river are also frozen over.

At Bombay subscriptions have been made in aid of Irish distress. One native banking firm subscribed £1000. The committee consists of both Europeans and natives.

A Cabul dispatch of Jan. 29 received at London says: The ex-governor Jellalabad is now within one days march of Ghusnee with a number of guns and some Sepoys, and has announced his intention to attack the British.

One of the main subjects to be presented to the English Government for legislation at the coming session of parliament will be a bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture and for simplification of the transfer of land.

It is understood that the English Government intends to give a grant for the purpose of providing seed for small Irish farmers. An eminent Irish statesman estimates the loss sustained by the failure of last year's potatoe crop in Ireland at 4,626,000 pounds.

The Gibraltar *Guardian* says the Moors at Fez, Morrocco, have attacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over seventy years of age with petroleum and burned him alive, amid shouts of joy. Two of the wounded Jews are French subjects.

The American demand for iron is raising unpecedented activity in Great Britain, Four vessels loaded with iron 5000 tons of pig iron and rails, sailed from Leith for New York, Feb. 4, and 13 vessels are at present chartered to load iron for American ports.

A dispatch from Rome of Jan. 30 says telegrams received there states Prince Bismarck and the German crown prince have agreed that it is advisable to reestablish harmony between the Roman church and Germany. It is not yet known whether Prince Frederick William will visit the Pope.

Advices from St. Petersburg of Feb. 2, state that the minister of the interior has deprived the *Golos* of the right of inserting advertisements for the present month for publishing an article suggesting that the three bishops incarcerated at Lusdal had been forgotten by the government.

About 20 colored refugees from the South, including four women and three infants, reached New York City Feb. 2.

The Russian police having proved so very inefficient in the prolonged struggle with the Nihilists a number of German police have been summoned from the Baltic provinces of the empire.

London advices to Jan. 29 assert that the Journal De St. Petersburg does not consider that the German army bill implies a departure from a peaceful policy. The Moscow Gazette and Novoe Vremya think that the bill is exclusively directed against France. The Gazette De St. Petersburg believes that Russia alone is menaced while the Golos holds that Poland is the bone of contention.

The House committee on Indian affairs, Jan. 29, examined Governor Pitkin of Colorado on the question. He stated the Indians had long been dissatisfied and chafing under the restraints of the enforced influences of civilization exerted by the agency; that Jack and other Indians had appealed to him to have them relieved of the presence of Agent Meeker; that they did not care for farming, but preferred to lead the same nomadic life their fathers had followed. He (Governor Pitkin) believed the Utes were actuated by malicious intent in the recent Ute outbreak and desired, if possible, to drive out the whites from Colorado. Miss Josephine Meeker was present. Her evidence will be received to-morrow.

Advices from Washington to Jan. 30 state that the fact that France and Germany have formed an alliance for the purpose of the construction under European auspices of a ship canal over the isthmus of Panama have come to the knowledge of Secretary Evarts, and he has had an interview with Captain Eads, of jetty fame, with the view of commencing the dock system of crossing the isthmus. His object is to commence in advance of foreign powers, so that if trouble between this and European nations grows out of the matter the United States may be on the defensive, instead of the offensive, as would be the case if our opponents began first. I may add that a gentleman of New York, who is advised of the reported foreign alliance, has a letter from a European source which says that there is a great probability of foreign war with the United States within the next six months.

London, Feb. 3.—The Mark Lane *Express* says: Since the frost has again stopped all agricultural work and closed navigation, and seriously impeded the unloading of vessels, whilst fogs have checked business, growing wheat made no apparent progress and in many fields it hasn't appeared above ground. It is feared this renewal of frost will be a severe trial on autumn sown grain. A great deal of land is yet unplowed.

There is little alteration in the quantity or condition of English grain sent to market, which is still in a damp and defective condition. Owing to this fact and the increased pressure to sell on the part of farmers, there was a decline of 2s per quarter last Monday, which has not since been recovered, nearly all influences now dominant in the market having remained on the side of the buyers.

Imports have been on a tolerably liberal scale for midwinter, shipments from India and southern Russia coming to hand pretty freely. This excess of supply over demand, coupled with the rapid fall of prices in America, caused a decline of a shilling per quarter.

Business during the week has been marked by a good deal of indecision, despite the inclination of holders in consequence of the further increase in the visible supply in America, to accept lower prices. Buyers operated very cautiously though American prices are now reduced to a level with those ruling in this country. A further reduction there is required, as without some margin of profit, importers can scarcely be expected to operate. Feeding stuffs quiet. The only noteworthy change being an advance in maize of a shilling per quarter, owing to its decided scarcity on the spot. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Although only a moderate business has been done, red winter wheats have shown a rather firmer tendency. Gherkas improved about a shilling per quarter. Maize with a few transactions maintained late rates. Wheat for shipment was very inactive. Buyers seem quite indifferent to the speculative fluctuations cabled from America. Barley remains steady. Maize attracts little attention.

Sales of English wheat, last week, 38452, quarters at 45s 3d per quarter, against 5,534 quarters at 38s 4d, the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom the week ending January 24, 744,350 cwts. wheat, 288,674 cwts. flour.

New York advices of Feb. 3 reported a great snow along the eastern coast, and great damage and loss of lives. Although but three or four inches of snow fell on a level the wind drifted it from the roofs of houses and from exposed cross streets, and in many places the snow was packed a foot or more deep. The snow was so fine and fell so fast navigation on the rivers was very difficult, the veil of snow forming as great a barrier as a heavy fog. The storm increased in violence and the wind rose to a perfect gale. Just before daylight the wind, which was from the northwest, reached the greatest velocity, forty-eight miles an hour. It blew at this rate from 5 till 8:30 o'clock, and the ferry boats and other crafts in the rivers and bay were tossed about roughly. The night on the sound was a wild one, and pilots of sound steamers say the wind was fiercer than any they had experienced for a long time. But all the boats got through safely, though somewhat behind time, and the waves was very rough, making some of the passengers seasick. Railroad trains were somewhat delayed. The snow is rapidly disappearing from the streets, rain converting it into mud, and making walking abominable. In the vicinity of Poughkeepsie the wind blew a hurricane. Great damage was done at Long Branch. Serious damage was done at Long Island by the high tide. A brakeman on the Hudson river road was blown from the train at Englishville, N. J and killed. The roof of the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Manasquan, N. J. was blown away. Railroad trains generally blockaded.

The Lioness and the Terrier.

The Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland for many years possessed a beautiful lioness, known to visitors as "Old Girl." She was an animal of very high spirit, though very gentle, and was admitted by judges to be the handsomest lioness they had ever seen. The closing weeks of her life were marked by the following touching incident: When in health she had no objection to the presence of rats in her cage; on the contrary, she rather welcomed them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. It was a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lioness had dined. In illness the case was different, for the ungrateful rats used to nibble the toes of the poor animal. To save the lioness from this annoyance a fine little tan terrier was placed in her cage, who was at first received with a surly growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little dog tackle him, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little creature slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress.

An improved form of challenge to a duel is the following Quaker note: "If thou wilt eat twelve unripe apples just before retiring at night, I will do the same, and we will see who survives."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—Senator Davis (Illinois) presented a petition against any reduction of the rate on sheet steel. Senator Kernan introduced a bill for celebrating the 100th treaty of peace, recognizing American independence. A resolution was adopted asking the President whether any money has been paid by the government to Venezuela under the treaty of 1866. A communication was received from the secretary of war recommending that $1,600,000 be appropriated in annual installments for the improvement of Harlem river, New York. The House bill making appropriations for fortifications was reported with amendments. Ordered printed. Senator Gordon moved a committee of nine to consider the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Senator Davis objected to so many special committees, regular committees should do the work and save the expense. The resolution was adopted, but Mr. Davis moved its reconsideration and it went over. The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE, Jan. 29.—The bill declaring all public roads and highways post routes passed 134 to 97. A bill was reported from the judiciary committee providing that no person should serve as petit jury in a United States court more than three weeks in any one year. A resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at Berlin next April in the international fishery exhibition. Mr. Knox reported back the bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Weaver reported back with amendments the bill to stop further inflation and providing for the increase of the volume of currency, by free coinage of gold and silver, and the issue of gold and silver certificates ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules, and when the committee rose the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—[Not in session.]

HOUSE, Jan. 30.—Mr. Orth offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Toledo, O., to the navigable waters of the Wabash river at or near Lafayette, Ind. Referred. Mr. Acklin rose to a personal explanation involving some newspaper statements and requested the committee on foreign affairs to investigate. Request granted. A bill was reported removing the political disabilities of William B. Tallerferre, of Virgina. Mr. Conger opposed the bill on the ground that the petitioner referred to the late war as the war between the Southern States and the United States, instead of the rebellion. The Speaker spoke in favor of the bill, saying the chair was always on the side of the pensioner and in favor of relieving disabilities. Mr. Conger said he didn't rank pensioners and those who ask amnesty in the same class. The speaker said he would give them full citizenship. The bill passed 173 to 53. Mr. Conger objected to a bill to remove the political disabilities of John Owen of Virginia, and demanding the yeas and nays, pending which the morning hour expired. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. After routine speeches, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—Not in session.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war for the names and rank of all officers not on duty. The contested election case of Haralson against Shelley from Alabama came up and the petition of Haralson was ordered printed. Bills were introduced relative to the price of gas in Washington, and prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. Business was suspended and eulogies pronounced on Rush Clark, a deceased member of Iowa, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Mr. Thurman introduced a bill in reference to the Alabama claims and the unappropriated money of the Geneva award. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to regulate certain Indian affairs. A bill passed providing for a writ error from the U. S. supreme court to any Territorial courts in criminal cases. Senator Vorhees from the exodus committee reported a resolution which was adopted authorzing the committee to employ a stenographer and print the testemoney taken before it. New bills were introduced among them, one by Senator Windom to authorize the city of Winona, in Minnesota, to construct, operate, and maintain a wagon bridge across the Mississippi at Winona.

HOUSE, Feb. 2.—Bills introduced and referred; Appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the poor in Ireland, also, levying a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorum on all imported hats or hoods made of palm, leaf or other vegitable matter. Sundry other bills were introduced. On motion of Mr. Reagan the rules were suspended and the bill was considered making the following apppropriations; For continuing work on Muscle shoals, Tennessee river, $110,000; improvement of Davis island dam on the Ohio river. $75,000. Bills on a variety of subjects were introduced. The speaker announced the appointment of Felton, Philips and McKinney as visitors to West Point. The House took a recess till 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to an address by Mr. Parnell in behalf the sufferers in Ireland.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—Senator Bayard from the finance committee reported adversely on the Warner silver bill. Senator Beck said the report was not unanimous. Senator Teller submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to communicate to the Senate the general line of location of the Northern Pacific company, and what changes have been made by said company in their general line of location up to date. Also a statemens of lands withdrawn from settlement in favor of said company under its several changes of location which affected the rights of settlers. Adopted. Senator Cockrell from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendment, the House bill to restore to the public domain part of the Fort Ripley reservation, Minnesota. Placed on the calendar. The bill granting right of way through the public lands to the Cheyenne, Black Hills, and Montana railroad and telegraph company was taken up, discussed, and recommitted, resolutions from the House in respect to the death of Rush Clarke, of Iowa, were received and several eulogistic addresses delivered.

HOUSE, Feb. 3.—On motion the privilege of the floor was granted to Parnell and Dillon. A resolution was adopted to extend the benefits of the Agricultural bureau. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to any pending negotiatation for a change of treaty with China. A resolution was adopted calling upon the supervising architect for information in regard to the condition of the public buildings. A bill from judiciary committee, limiting the service of petit jurors to three weeks in any one term. The remainder of the session was devoted to the revision of tha rules.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—A bill was introduced to extinguish the reservations of certain Indian tribes in Oregon, and for their removal beyond the limits of the State. Senator Kernan introduced a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury to communicate his reasons for issuing certain orders to collectors of customs. Adopted. Senator Johnson submitted a resolution to procure 1,000 copies of, the transactions of the Virginia companies of London. Adopted. A bill to pay Braden and Angus $1,250 for extra work and material at the supply depot at San Antonio, Texas was taken up. The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks into national banks passed.

HOUSE, Feb. 4. After some miscellaneous business the House resumed consideration of the bill in reference to the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts. The bill went over without action. The House went into committee of the whole on the joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to the International fishery exhibition in Berlin in April next. After discussion passed 161 to 69. The House spent same time on the revision of the rules, and adjourned.

Cost of a Roman Triumph.

The following, according to Dean Swift, was the bill of costs of a Roman triumph:

	£	s.	d.
For frankincense and earthen pots to burn it in	4	10	0
A bull for sacrifice	8	0	0
An embroidered garment	50	0	0
A crown of laurel	0	0	2
A statue	100	0	0
A trophy	80	0	0
A thousand copper medals (value ½ penny apiece)	2	1	8
A triumphal arch	500	0	0
A triumphal car (valued as a modern coach)	100	0	0
Casual charges at the triumph	150	0	0
Total	994	11	10

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN ST. PAUL YESTERDAY.

An Unusually Large Attendance—Report of the Retiring President—About $4,000 Due for Premiums and $250 on Hand—The Secretary's Report, Showing How Some of the Money Was Expended—Board at the Metropolitan and Fair Ground Costing $832.78—Salaries of Officers $1,915.39—Election of Officers—John S. Prince Chosen President—Close Contest on Secretaryship—Disagreement Between the Official and Unofficial Tallies of the Vote—Mr. Judson Declared Re-elected—New Blood in the Executive Committee.

The State Agricultural society held its annual meeting for the election of officers at St. Paul, February 4th. At the morning session nothing was done save appoint a committee on credentials.

At the afternoon session the attendance was greater than had been witnessed for years. Mr. McHench reported the following as entitled to seats:

Anoka County—Ammi Cutter, 2 votes.
Becker—Geo. W. Taylor, F. B. Chapin, E. Runnery.
Brown—Chas. Hassing, 2 votes.
Dakota—Levi C. Clemens, 2 votes.
Goodhue—J. S. Hoard, E. J. Blood.
Hennepin—Mr. Van Ness, 2 votes.
Le Sueur—M. Doran, 2 votes.
Lyon—John Hunter, 2 votes.
Martin—Jas. McHench, 2 votes.
Murray—C. F. Whittier, 2 votes.
McLeod—John N. Ives, 2 votes.
Nicollet—Andrew Nelson, 3 votes.
Olmsted—O. P. Whitcomb, 2 votes.
Ramsey—W. G. Hendrickson, Lorenzo Hoyt, Samuel Dearing.
Scott—J. G. Bass, 3 votes.
Wright—Sam E. Adams, Nathan Warner.
Watonwan—W. W. Gibbs, 2 votes; J. W. Dreyer.
Western Union, Scott County—F. J. Whitlock, 2 votes.
State Horticultural Society—D. Day, U. S. Hollister, W. E. Brimball, Dr. Twitchell, H. D. Eldridge.

The following delegations were reported as present and their admission was referred without recommendation for the action of the full society:

St. Paul and Minnesota Exposition—L. M. Barrington, Bertram Scheffer, Geo. W. Becht.
German Agricultural Society of Ramsey County—Adam Bohland, Nicholas Pothen.
Driving Park Association—H. P. Hall, Geo. Allen, John X. Davidson.

Mr. Hollister offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That article five of the constitution be so amended as to entitle the St. Paul and Minnesota exposition to the same delegate representation in this body as county societies.

After some remarks the resolution was adopted by 34 to 12. Similar resolutions were then adopted relative to the other two delegations.

It was then announced that only those who paid $1 dues were entitled to vote, and a large number accordingly handed that sum to the secretary.

The President's Report.

President Adams then read his annual report, as follows:

It is everywhere conceded that Minnesota occupies a pre-eminent position among the agricultural States of this union. This is attributable to the fertility and peculiarities of its soil, want of humidity in the atmosphere, the purity of its water, the abundance of its rich, succulent, natural grasses, the immunity from disease enjoyed by all kinds of stock, the intelligent utilization of labor-saving farm machinery, the industry and enterprise of its people. The unsurpassed quality of our beef, mutton, pork, wool, butter, flour, wheat, (sugar and syrup to be added very soon) is unquestioned in the markets of the world.

Hence, agriculture should be a primary object of solicitude on the part of every citizen of this State, no matter what may be his vocation.

History informs us that those nations most distinguished for their free institutions, the magnitude of their sway and achievements, and the majesty of their public policy, have ever sought to encourage in the highest degree the pursuit of agriculture. Their greatest generals and, statesmen, their chief orators and mellifluous poets, were farmers.

At present in this country no lands are held by vassals at the pleasure of some victorious lord. Feudal tenure is unknown.

The citizen owns the land he occupies and cultivates. It is his, and his children's after him. Every improvement made enures to his own benefit. Every tree, flower or shrub planted adorns his home, and elevates and purifies the home circle. Every road opened and worked enhances the value of his own property. Every school house built under our munificent school system brings to light a broad avenue to a respectable education for the high and low, the rich and poor, the native and foreign born alike. Every college established, every manufactory erected, every obstruction to water-transportation removed, every railway operated, every dollar of capital invested, all tend to individual as well as general prosperity.

It would, therefore, seem a wise policy to advertise to the world the superior advantages possessed by the "North Star State." It would seem highly important that every citizen take an active interest in our dairy, wool-growing, sugar making, forestry, horticultural and agricultural societies.

Thus impressed, I consented after much solicitation, to accept the presidency of the society, on condition that the indebtedness be paid, the railroad facilities be increased, and the society be supported.

Saint Paul generously liquidated from nine to eleven thousand dollars outstanding debts; the Saint Paul & Manitoba Railway company, after the right of way was paid for by me, furnished ample means of transportation; and D. W. Ingersoll, Wm. Brimball, M. Auerbach, S. Dearing, Draper & Kingsbury, C. N. Parker, W. G. Hendrickson, John Mathies, L. M. Burrington, John X. Davidson, Capt. Reaney, C. B. Thurston, Sioux City railroad, Pilkington, Busch & Co., Hermann Trott, Schlick & Co., Sherwood Hough, Noyes Bros. & Cutler, R. C. Munger, W. G. Tileston, L. M. Ford, the German society, and many others on the part of the city of Saint Paul, did much to make the State fair of 1879 a success. It was true, as stated by the leading newspaper of the State, that the society was bankrupt, could guaranted nothing, and that the experience of the past taught that fairs held under the auspices of the State Agricultural society are as a rule pecuniary failures. Although realizing no hope of reward or personal distinction, I felt impelled to do all that laid in my power to sustain the society and its fair solely because it was a State institution.

How much of care, watchfulness and thought was necessary to the organization of a fair is known only by those who have passed the ordeal. How many specious schemes were concocted to divert the prospective proceeds from legitimate purposes can not be easily conjectured. The fair was held, and, as an agricultural and mechanical exhibit, was creditable to the State.

The various divisions, the gates, the forage and police departments were thoroughly and efficiently officered. In this connection it is just to add that Sheriffs King and Harrison and Mayor Dawson rendered invaluable assistance to the society. But, as had been previously predicted in the *Pioneer Press*, the business men of St. Paul gave but little countenance to the enterprise, fearing doubtless that the custom of soliciting donations to cancel arrearages would become chronic and permanent.

The preceding year a fair had been held upon the same grounds, and every expedient had been resorted to in order to make it not only an agricultural but a financial success. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts were searched for the champion shots of the world; an exhibition of England's skill in hurdle racing and fox hunting was secured; the primeval forests were ransacked for elk and fox; vendors were issued in every direction for dogs, lilliputian horses and chariots were obtained, and last but not least, the grand, culminating attraction of the presence of the President of the United States and of his staff was procured, and yet the fair did not pay expenses by several thousand dollars.

In a pecuniary point of view the warning uttered was verified, and the location of the fair at St. Paul in 1879 was a grave mistake. Every effort was made to incur no unnecessary liability, to reduce expenditures prior to the fair as much as possible, and to conduct its business in a careful, economical manner.

In order that it might be known what the money disbursed had been paid out for, a list of all the orders signed by me willingly and unwillingly has been preserved, and foots up $8,621.01.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Mr. Parker, right of way for railroad	$60 00
Insurance on fair buildings	40 00
Medals	18 00
Pumps	83 97
Sprinkling, ice and water	59 89
Clearing grounds after fair	52 60
Shafting, coal and machinery	105 06
Evergreens	11 16
Postage, express and telegraphing	133 70
Use of buildings	212 00
Nails, brooms, hardware, decorating paper and cloth, bus for St. Paul police and officers, drayage, repairs to pictures	286 27
Total	$1,057 65

ATTRACTIONS.

Great Union band	$210 00
Gilbert's balloon	63 00
Bogardus	200 00
Total	$473 00
Forage	210 88
Premiums	25 00

SUBSISTENCE.

Ladies Christian Home, L. Oleason, Metropolitan	$832 78

LABOR.

Track, stalls, wells, police, gatemen, ticketsellers and carpenters	$761 19

PRINTING.

H. P. Hall and others	$435 85

SALARY AND PAY.

Secretary	$1,000	
Officers	935 70	
Total		$1,935 70
Stationery		83 51
Debts of 1878		285 46
Horse racing		2,549 99

For two months hard labor no compensation was expected or has been received by me. The cash actually paid out for postage, car fare and expressage has been returned.

The secretary informs me that the premiums and medals awarded at the late fair amount to $4,000, which are unpaid at this date. Whatever funds there may be in the hands of the treasurer ought to be prorated in payment of premiums pursuant to the statement made in the published lists.

There are also outstanding a few small bills for advertising the fair, which were to be paid in case there was a surplus after the adjustment of the premiums. But it was distinctly understood at the time of publication, that in case of no surplus there would be no compensation.

The treasurer reports now in his hands about $250.

This sum or balance should be sacredly devoted to the liquidation of the unpaid premiums.

The outlook for the future of the State Agricultural society is not remarkably auspicious. It would seem wise to locate the next fair in some central, populous city in the Southern part of the State, or to join hands, as in 1877, with the Minneapolis Association. It is not a matter of so much importance where the exhibit is held, as how? It should be profitable to the visitor, and to the exhibitor, and not to the latter in the shape of enormous premiums, but in the sale of meritorious stock and valuable products. The premium list should be revised and reduced, and greater use made of diplomas and silver plate. Expenditures ought to be curtailed in subsistence, in horse-racing, in salaries and compensation of officers.

Greater attention should be paid to essays, addresses and conversations connected with agricultural topics.

County societies should be required by law to report not only how the State money was expended, but the place where and time when their fairs were held; the number of their members; the names and residences of their officers; the number of entries made; the progress attained by way of approved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry; what fruit and ornamental trees, and what varieties of grain and root crops were found by experiment to be preferable. This, and similar valuable information should be collected by the secretary of the State society and reported to the governor for publication. The farmers of this State, upon whom the burden of taxation rests, are entitled to all the advantages to be obtained from the promulgation of practical and useful statistics pertaining to agricultural pursuits.

The rules and regulations of the State society should conform strictly to the laws authorizing its organization.

All demands against the society should be carefully scrutinized before payment, and none should be paid on account of personal or political considerations, for there will always be those governed more by cupidity than a laudable State pride, who stand eager to eviscerate the treasury whenever the shadow of a chance is presented.

The thanks of the State society are due the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the St. Paul & Sioux City, the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Northwestern Railway companies and to Mr. J. H. Cook for courtesies extended, whereby the expenses of the society were materially reduced.

Trusting such plans will be devised at this meeting as shall advance the usefulness of this society, and that all State institutions having for their object the prosperity and perpetuity of the State of Minnesota may meet a full measure of success and renown, I bid you God speed in your good work.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Doran a vote of thanks was extended the retiring president by a rising vote for his services.

SECRETARY JUDSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Judson submitted his report, showing in detail the expenditures of the society. His recapitulation, showing the amounts expended, was as follows:

Paid officers and their assistants	$1,915 39
Ticket sellers, gatemen, laborers and police	682 30
Trials of speed	2,479 90
Expense, account	644 72
Forage	210 88
Board and meal tickets	832 78
Printing and advertising	514 20
Amusements	261 10
Hack and omnibus line	88 20
Bills of 1878 paid	295 96
Premiums paid	25 00
Total expended	$8,621 01

This report provoked a good deal of comment, and considerable explanation was called for. It appeared that $455 was paid the Metropolitan for board of officers and employes. Also $377.78 was paid for meals on the fair grounds. Bogardus received $200, and the balloonist who collapsed $63. The secretary received $1,000 and the executive committee $409.10.

The secretary's report concludes as follows: "In closing my report I wish to tender my warmest thanks to the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce for their very valuable assistance. To the daily papers of St. Paul for their valuable assistance, and to the press of the State generally for kind notices of our exposition. Last, but not least, to the railroads for valuable aid rendered."

AN ABSENT OFFICIAL.

The treasurer being absent no report was received from him, and the society was inclined to censure his absenteeism.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The question of electing a president was taken up, and John S. Prince, of St. Paul, and Sam. E. Adams were nominated. Mr. Adams positively declined, and Mr. Prince was chosen by acclamation.

Clark W. Thompson, of Faribault county, was elected vice president by acclamation.

Messrs. Doran, Hollister and Barrington were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Prince and inform him of his election.

For secretary the present incumbent, R. C. Judson, of Farmington, and John X. Davidson, of St. Paul, were nominated. After the roll was called the point of order was raised that only those who had paid their dues could vote. The president decided the point well taken, and for a few minutes there was a lively paying of dues. The vote was then taken, the secretary, Mr. Judson, calling the roll and keeping the count without tellers. The count, as reported, showed Judson 35, Davidson 30. Two others who had kept the tally (unofficially) gave Davidson a majority of two, but the secretary read his tally sheet over, and the president declared Mr. Judson elected.

C. A. Wheaton, of Northfield, was elected treasurer.

The two vacancies on the executive board were filled by electing J. G. Bass, of Scott county, and Adam Bohland, of Ramsey. The society then adjourned.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Oration.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we may say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

If brevity be the soul of eloquence, as it is of wit, then this address deserves the very highest praise. And when we analyze the manner and the matter, it is indeed difficult to see how anything substantially better could be crowded into the same small compass. Yet no point of real importance is left untouched, and the points touched are driven home to the dullest mind in that simple and earnest language of which Lincoln was a perfect master. Only an orator can appreciate an orator, and it is reported that Edward Everett—who was to follow the President in an elaborate effort lasting over an hour—said to him: "Sir, your address will be remembered and cherished when mine is forgotten." And so it has turned out. Yet Everett was perhaps the most thoroughly accomplished orator America has produced, and the Gettysburg oration was not unworthy of his high renown. If less effective than his predecessor, it was because the one appealed to the head and the other to the heart; and at such times and places the feelings are of more consequence than the intellect.—*St. Louis Republican.*

St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg is a city of *gourmets*. The long nights in winter, and the excessive cold and discomfort out of doors, drive the inhabitants to in-door pleasures. They consequently pay great attention to the *cuisine*, and the cooks become *cordon-bleus*. The best *cuisine* is, of course, the French, and there are French *chefs* in many of the houses, but the Russians have a number of national dishes they are fond of, especially soups—cabbage soup eaten with sour cream, cucumber soup, and a cold, sour soup, which they swear by, but which is not very agreeable to a foreign palate. The root vegetables, turnips, beets, etc., are remarkably good; so are watermelons and cucumbers, while game, snipe, woodcock, partridges, white partridges, hazel grouse, black cock, *coqs du bois*, and hare are all abundant in their season and good. In the way of fish, the salmon is excellent, and they have trout, pot-fish, perch, grayling sequis, somewhat like a striped bass, and the famous sterlet, which I do not think deserves it reputation. Its roe makes the best caviare. The regular Russian restaurant is not to be seen in St. Petersburg. There is one in Moscow, they call the Hermitage, which is thoroughly Russian. A feature of these restaurants is an immense mechanical organ, which grinds out lively airs during dinner. One can hardly talk. The correct thing to do is to take, before dinner, a "zacouska," which being interpreted means a preliminary lunch, a small glass of *liqueur*, generally "wodki," with salt fish or caviare, or a little cheese. This is supposed to whet dulled appetite. Besides the pleasures of the table, the Russians rely greatly upon cards to pass the long winter evenings. They play a great deal and play high. Whist, with some modifications in the counting; baccarat, and a game they call "quinza," something like "Boston," are their principal games. Cards are a monopoly in Russia, and their importation is strictly prohibited. The profits on their sale go to the support of the Foundlings' Hospital, and it is magnificently supported. Any infant can be brought there, and no questions are asked either as regards the mother or the child, and no payment is necessary. It is said to be the only place in Russia where no passport is required.—*The Penn Monthly.*

An Agricultural School for Girls.

France has agricultural schools for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have been begun with a capital of one franc by a Sister of Charity and two little discharged prison girls, and to be now worth $100,000. This establishment has 300 girls, from 6 to 18. The farm, entirely cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. Twenty-five Sisters form the staff of teachers. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetal, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy, on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairy-women, and laundresses. Each girl has on leaving an outfit and a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Darnetal, which they are taught to regard as home.

Not a put-up job, as yet—The Washington monument.

SABBATH READING.

The Word

Voice of the Holy Spirit, making known
Man to himself a witness swift and sure;
Warning, approving, true, and wise, and pure,
Counsel and guidance that misleadeth none!
By Thee the mystery of life is read;
The picture-writing of the world's gray seers,
The myths and parables of the primal years,
Whose letter kills, by thee interpreted
Take healthful meanings fitted to our needs;
And, in the soul's vernacular, express
The common law of simple righteousness.
Hatred of cant and doubt of human creeds
May well be felt; the unpardonable sin
Is to deny the Word of God within!

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How Martin Luther Was Cured.

Ordinarily the great reformer Luther was less liable to doubts and gloom of spirit than his friend Melancthon. But he was a man of terrible impetuosity; and when he did fall into a fit of darkness he drove all before him.

At one time, when danger threatened, and nothing seemed to prosper in the mighty work he was doing, he became so despondent that his friends were alarmed. He did not sit and mope as other men do when they are melancholy, for Luther was not one of the silent kind.

It was this fact that made his mood dreadful. He was like a strong steed running with a broken rein. His strange actions and bitter words led some to fear that his great labors and burdens had shaken his reason.

His fellow-reformers and his best friends (some of them rich and powerful ones) shook their heads and said, "We must get Doctor Martin out of the way. He needs rest. Who knows but he'll say or do something to wreck the whole cause?"

This time, however, they were puzzled to know how to manage it. Once they had shut him up a year in Wartburg Castle to save his own life. It seemed absurd enough to think of shutting up Luther to save the reformation. But they must do something. It was hardly safe now, as it usually had been, to let him alone till his grand faith worked itself out of its eclipse.

Finally they concluded to try a method common among the old prophets, who often taught and rebuked great men by enigmas and parables. Luther's wife, the good and gentle Catherine Bora, was taken into confidence, and her love and solicitude for him made her, no doubt, the best person who could have been chosen to administer medicine to the gloomy man's mind.

The next time Luther went to his house, he found it silent. To miss his welcome at the door was a surprise to him, and changed the current of his thoughts a little. Men in sour humors will say there is nothing bright, but they never like to be taken at their word.

He went through the rooms seeing no one, till he reached the parlor, and there his wife sat dressed in deep mourning, and weeping as if her heart would break.

"Why, Kate, what is the matter?" asked Luther, now thoroughly startled.

No answer but sobs and tears.

"Is the baby dead?" thinking of his youngest child, who had been ailing.

"No—worse than that—a great deal worse—I thought you knew," and then a fresh burst of tears.

"Kate—wife! what in the world *can* you mean? Tell me quick!" exclaimed the astonished reformer.

"O husband, hasn't the awful news reached you? Haven't you heard that *our heavenly Father is dead*, and His cause in the world has all gone to ruin?"

The horrified expression on Luther's face changed at once. He stood a moment looking at his wife, and then he began to shake with laughter. He laughed as loud, and as long, and as heartily, as he had ever laughed in his life—and that is saying much, for naturally Martin was a very merry-hearted man.

"Ah, Kate, Kate, my good wife," he said presently, "I read your riddle. God is not dead, but I have acted as though He were. You have taught me a good lesson."

And Martin Luther never forgot the lesson his wife taught him, when she showed him his black fancies in their own absurd funeral dress.

The Second Commandment.

The second commandment not only forbids worshiping graven images, but it forbids making them. At the time when the commandment was given the tendency to the worship of images was so strong that even the making of them could not be allowed. That danger having passed away from us, the prohibition has passed away for us, for the divine precepts are not arbitrary, but reasonable. When a dangerous road has been repaired, the sign, "No passing here," is taken away. So we read the commandment, "Thou shalt not make any graven image;" we respond, "Lord, incline our hearts to keep this law;" and we fill our houses with statuary. The spirit of the law has passed into other forms, prohibiting idols of the imagination, idols of the intellect, especially all religious views, practices, notions and doctrines that are unworthy of God, or dishonorable to Him.—*Dr. J. M. Whiton.*

Resurrection.

We believe that Christ was not only buried, but rose from the dead the third day. He rose with a material body identical in a true sense with the body as it was before He died, and yet omnipotently changed to incorruptibleness and power, and fitted for the fullness of the Spirit and a state of glory. We believe that Christ will come again the second time in that very resurrection body, and raise up His people with a like literal real body of incorruptibleness and power, controlled by the Spirit and fitted to the final state. "We look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body." The fall of man brought ruin to body as well as soul. Salvation is not complete till body, as well as soul, is redeemed.—*Church Helper.*

Elephantine Affection.

A story comes from Tenbury, England, where a menagerie was paying a visit, which illustrates the well-known character of the elephant for humane feelings in a remarkable degree. Among the animals was a very fine female elephant, called Lizzie, which was attacked with a violent fit of colic and suffered intensely. A local chemist, whose success as an animal doctor is well known, treated Lizzie, and saved the animal's life. Subsequently, on passing the chemist's shop, the elephant immediately recognized her benefactor, who was standing at the door of his shop, and, going up to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The chemist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the "doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled him with it, to the terror of the audience, who expected to see him crushed to death, but Lizzie had no such intention, and, after having thus demonstrated her gratitude by acts more eloquent than words, she released the doctor from her embrace and proceeded with her appointed task.

Cæsar, His Men, and His Arms.

He was the ablest Roman then living, and he had the power of attaching the ablest men to his service. He had five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompey of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was left perfectly free. No Senatorial officers could incumber him with orders from home. The people had given him his command and to the people alone he was responsible. Lastly, and beyond everything, he could rely with certainty on the material with which he had to work. The Roman legionaries were no longer yeomen taken from the plow, or shopkeepers from the street. They were men more completely trained to every variety of accomplishment than perhaps ever had followed a General into the field, or ever since. It was not enough that they could use sword and lance. The campaign on which Cæsar was about to enter was fought with spade and pick and ax and hatchet. Corps of engineers he may have had; but if the engineers designed the work, the execution lay with the army. No limited department would have been equal to the tasks which every day demanded. On each evening after march, a fortified camp was to be formed, with mound and trench, capable of resisting surprises and demanding the labor of every single hand. Bridges had to be thrown over rivers. Ships and barges had to be made and repaired, capable of service against an enemy, on a scale equal to the requirements of an army, and in a haste which permitted no delay. A transport service there must have been, organized to perfection. But there were no stores sent from Italy to supply the daily waste of material. The men had to mend, and perhaps make, their own clothes and shoes and repair their own arms. Skill in the use of tools was not enough without the tools themselves. Had the spades and mattocks been supplied by contract, had the axes been of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the strokes, not a man in Cæsar's army would have returned to Rome to tell the tale of its destruction. How the legionaries acquired these various arts, whether the Italian peasantry were generally educated in such occupations, or whether on this occasion there was a special selection of the best, of this we have no information. Certainly only it was that men and instruments were as excellent in their kind as honesty and skill could make them; and, however degenerate the patricians and corrupt the legislature, there was sound stuff somewhere in the Roman constitution. No exertion, or no forethought on the part of any commander, could have extemporized such a variety of qualities. Universal practical accomplishments must have formed part of the training of the free Roman citizens. Admirable workmanship was still to be had in each department of manufacture; every article with which Cæsar was provided must have been the best of its kind.—*"Cæsar," by Froude.*

Put on Petticoats.

The Indian custom is to butcher prisoners taken in battle. Such, however, was not the practice of Tecumseh, the great chief who, as an ally of the British, fought against us in the war of 1812. He hated the Americans, but he fought as a warrior, not as a Thug.

In 1813 Col. Dudley, while attempting to relieve Fort Meigs, where Gen. Harrison was besieged by British and Indians, was defeated with great slaughter. As usual the Indians began killing the American prisoners. Gen. Proctor, the British commander, looked coolly on and made no effort to restrain them.

Suddenly a voice sounded like a clap of thunder, and Tecumseh, mounted on a foaming horse, dashed among the butchers. Two Indians were in the act of killing a prisoner. Springing from his horse, Tecumseh seized one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast and threw them to the ground.

Drawing tomahawk and scalping-knife, he dared any Indian to touch another prisoner. A chief disobeyed, and Tecumseh brained him with his tomahawk. The Indians sullenly desisted.

"What will become of my Indians?" he exclaimed. Then, turning to Proctor, who stood near, he sternly demanded why he had not put a stop to the massacre.

"Your Indians cannot be commanded," replied the General.

"Go away! You are unfit to command. Put on petticoats!" was the scornful reply.

The Government Clerk.

So enervating is the life in the department, through little work and sure pay, that the young man who has once experienced its relaxing influence loses all good for active business life. Not long ago a gentleman acquaintance of mine tried to secure the services of a young fellow employed in the Interior Department. The latter once had been noted for his energy, quickness and activity; he had taken care of himself since he was a boy. His early life had bred in him unusual habits of self-reliance, confidence and energy. Three years ago he was one of the most faithful, untiring workers. A little over a year ago he secured, through a friend, a place in the Interior Department, at a salary of $100 a month. It is a place where he has not the remotest chance of promotion. Through this year of non-action the lad has been thoroughly ruined for active business. When offered the other day a business place with equal pay, with chances of promotion, but coupled with a slight risk, so far as responsibilities are concerned, he refused to come out of his snug nest, where he has nothing to do and no responsibilities, to take the chances that a little over a year ago he would have snatched at eagerly as the foundation of future fortune.—*Washington letter.*

PROBABLY you never heard of a ginger-bread barometer. A French editor has one—a General in ginger-bread. He buys one at a fair once a year and nails it to the wall at home. Damp weather softens and dry weather hardens gingerbread, and the editor can tell by touching the figure with his finger what kind of a day it is going to be.

A FRENCH novel is usually a story with an immoral.

WHAT IS IT?

What is't that every fiber thrills,
That every sense of being fills,
That memory robs of other things,
Of other thoughts quick surcease brings?
What is't that makes the strong man weak,
That makes the robust pine and peak,
That makes the ruddy face turn pale,
That makes the heart of bravest quail?
What makes the knees together beat?
What makes one limp from head to feet?
What makes one writhe in sore distress,
And bends him up like letter S?
What causes groans with every breath?
What reconciles to instant death?
What is't that makes the baby weep?
What is't that visits him in sleep,
And prints the semblance of a smile
Upon his lips that doth beguile
The women-folk—queer, foolish things—
And make them talk of angel-wings,
Of cherubim and seraphim—
Those creatures of that old wife's whim,
That, when in sleep a baby smiles,
The angels whisper it meanwhiles?
What makes that baby from his dream
Awake with calliopic scream?
What makes that precious baby wake?
Good friends, it is the stomach-ache!

The Great Napoleon.

Bonaparte is of small stature and not well proportioned, the upper part of the body seeming to press upon the lower portion. He has scanty chestnut hair and gray-blue eyes. His complexion was yellow as long as he was thin, but later it became dead white, without the least color. The expression of his forehead, the setting of his eyes, the lines of the nose—all this is fine and reminds one of antique medallions. His rather common mouth becomes attractive when he laughs. His teeth are regular, his chin somewhat short. He has small feet and hands, which must be noticed because he takes good care of them. In standing and walking he bends a little forward. His eyes, usually dull, give to his face when in repose a melancholy expression, but when he is angry his glance become suddenly sharp and threatening. His smile becomes him well; it disarms and rejuvenates his entire person, and in such moments it is difficult to withstand his winning expression, so changed and beautiful is his countenance. His clothing was always simple. Usually he wore the uniform of his Guards. Cleanliness was with him more a matter of system than of inclination. He bathed frequently and often in the middle of the night, because he thought it good for his health.

Although very remarkable for certain intellectual qualities, nothing was more debased, it must be confessed, than his soul. He had no generosity, no true grandeur. I never saw him admire and I never saw him comprehend a noble action. He always suspected any trace of a good sentiment; he thought nothing of sincerity, and never hesitated to say that he recognized a man's superiority by the degree of ability with which he could manage to lie; on these occasions he delighted to tell the story that, in his childhood, one of his uncles had foretold that he would govern the world, because he had the habit of always lying. "Metternich," he said at another time, "is becoming a statesman; he lies well." All his means of governing men were chosen by Bonaparte among those which tended to debase them. He feared the ties of affection; he tried to isolate every one; he only sold his favors in such a way as to awaken inquietude, thinking that the true way to attach men to himself was to compromise them, and often even disgrace them in public opinion. He never pardoned virtue except when he could overwhelm it with ridicule.—*Memoirs of Madame de Remusat.*

Among the Romans.

When good Gov. S——, who was a most devout Episcopalian, was the Chief Magistrate of Kentucky, he was wont to frequently entertain the members of the General Assembly at the Governor's mansion. To one of these levees came, with the member from his county, an old mountaineer who had just reached Frankfort with the raft of logs which he had brought down the Kentucky river. The old man, who was called familiarly "Uncle Johnny," soon became the center of an admiring group, to whom his jean clothes were not at all an improper attire for the Governor's levee; and his tongue being loosed by a glass of sherry wine, which he then tasted for the first time in his life, he was entertaining his auditors with stories from "his county," when the Governor approached.

"Uncle Johnny, here is the Governor," said one of the company; and straightway the old man was silent, for he was overwhelmed by this first vision of the majesty of the commonwealth.

"Go on with your story, Uncle Johnny," said some one; "the Governor will like to hear it."

"Yes, go on, Uncle Johnny," said the Governor, with a kindly smile of encouragement; and the old man, thus convinced that even the Governor was also a man, concluded his narrative.

Then, becoming bolder, he ventured to address the Governor, saying, "Guvnor, I went to your meeting yistiddy and I seen whar you sets."

He had been to the Episcopal Church, and had been shown the Governor's pew

"Did you, Uncle Johnny?" responded Gov. S——. "And how did you like it?"

"Well, Guvnor, I never knowed much what they was a-doin', but I riz and fell with 'em every time."—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's Magazine.*

Incident of the Civil War.

The story of Edward Cooper, who deserted from the Confederate army in the trying days of 1863, was one of those cases—similar ones came to President Lincoln for judgment—where conditions of pathetic necessity made desertion pardonable.

Tried by court-martial, the prisoner declined the use of counsel. The Judge Advocate opened the case and clearly proved his guilt. The accused was told to produce his witnesses. He said that he had none, and his only defense was a letter from his wife, which he handed to the President of the court. It read as follows:

MY DEAR EDWARD: I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but, before God, Edward, unless you come home, we must die. Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said, "What is the matter, Eddie?" And he said, "O, mamma, I am so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward—your darling Lucy—she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home, we must die! Your MARY.

The President, Gen. Cullen A. Barre, and other members of the court were melted to tears, and asked the artilleryman what he did upon the reception of the letter.

He replied that he had made three separate and ineffectual applications for a furlough, and then resolved, upon whatever cost, to visit his home. Upon meeting his wife, she was broken-hearted at learning his absence without leave, and "I am here, gentlemen," said he, "not brought back by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Edward Cooper was found guilty of desertion, as it was the plain duty of the court. Gen. Lee approved the finding, but pardoned the prisoner, and ordered him to report for duty to his battery.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

RESPIRATION by the mouth is easier than by the nose, but not so safe. The nose, to a certain extent, fits the air for entering the lungs. The sense of smell prevents our breathing an air loaded with poisonous vapors. The moisture of the nasal cavities, to some extent, saturates the air and makes it less irritating to the throat and larynx. The inequality of the nasal passage and the hairs catch the dust before it goes far enough to harm. On the other hand, breathing through the mouth dries the throat, and in children may cause false croup, catarrh, and it may so affect the Eustachian tube as to cause injury to the ear and deafness. So important, in the eyes of Dr. Guye, is the process of breathing through the nose, that he has invented a little instrument to apply to the mouth in sleep, which holds it shut and compels nasal breathing.—*Herald of Health.*

ABOUT the year 1852 Dr. Weisse, Director of the Hospital for Foundlings at St. Petersburg, Russia, called the attention of the medical world to the use of raw meat in the treatment of chronic diarrhea. His method, to which was applied the title of the "Muscovite method," was adopted in England, Germany, Italy and France. In the last-named country Drs. Trosseau and Bouchut was the first to test it, and reported it to have good results in cases of children severely afflicted. A little later, Dr. Labadie, of Bordeaux, communicated to the profession some facts in regard to three children afflicted with tubercles, whom he treated and cured according to the Russian method. We give below Dr. Trosseau's formula for preparing the meat: Take 100 grammes of fillet of beef, from which the gristle and fat should be carefully removed; mince it fine and bray it in a wooden mortar; 20 grammes of powdered sugar, 1½ grammes of chloride of sodium, ¼ gramme of chloride of potassium, 1-5 gramme of powdered black pepper. Take by the table-spoonful during the day.

THE pain caused by the sting of a plant or insect is the result of a certain amount of acid poison injected into the blood. The first thing to be done is to press the tube of a small key from side to side, to facilitate the expulsion of the sting and its accompanying poison. The sting, if left in the wound, should be carefully extracted; otherwise it will greatly increase the local irritation. The poison of stings being acid, common sense points to the alkalies as the proper means of cure. Among the most easily procured remedies may be mentioned soft soap, liquor of ammonia (spirits of hartshorn), smelling salts, washing soda, quicklime made into a paste with water, the juice of an onion, tobacco juice, chewed tobacco, bruised dock leaves, tomato juice, wood-ashes, tobacco-ashes, and carbonate of soda. If the sting be severe, rest and coolness should be added to the other remedies, more especially in the case of nervous subjects. Nothing is so apt to make the poison active as heat, and nothing favors its activity less than cold. Let the body be kept cool and at rest, and the activity of the poison will be reduced to a minimum. Any active exertion whereby the circulation is quickened will increase both pain and swelling. If the swelling be severe, the part may be rubbed with sweet oil or a drop or two of laudanum. Stings in the eye, ear, mouth or throat sometimes lead to serious consequences; in such cases medical advice should always be sought as soon as possible.

Man and Miracles.

Without creation man has enormous power over nature. He can, and daily does, overpower her laws, or seemingly make them work as he pleases. Despite the law of gravity, he ascends to the sky in a balloon; he makes water spring up in fountains; he makes vessels, weighing thousands of tons, float on the seas. Despite cohesion, he grinds rocks to powder; despite chemical affinity, he transmutes into myriads of different forms the few elements of which all matter consists; despite the resistless power of the thunderbolt, he tames electricity to be his servant or his harmless toy. With water and fire he molds into shape mighty masses of metal; he shoots, at a sustained speed beyond that of birds, across valleys and through mountain ranges; he unites seas which continents had separated; there is nothing in the whole earth which he has not subdued, or does not hope to subdue, to his use. There is hardly a physical miracle which he does not feel he can, or may yet, perform. But all this wonderful, this boundless, power over material laws is gained by these laws. He alters no property of matter, but he uses one property or another as he needs, and he uses one property to overcome another. It is by knowing that gravity is more powerful in the case of air than in the case of hydrogen gas that he makes air sustain him as he floats, beneath a bag of hydrogen, above the earth. It is by knowing that it is more powerful in water than in air that he sails in iron ships; it is by knowing chemical affinity or repulsion that he makes the compounds or extracts the simple elements he desires; it is by knowing that affinity is force, and that force is transmutable into electricity, that he makes a messenger of the obedient lightning-shock; it is by knowing that heat, itself unknown, causes gases to expand that he makes machines of senseless iron do the work of intelligent giants. He subdues nature by understanding nature. He creates no property; he, therefore, performs no miracle, though he does marvels.—*J. Boyd Kinnear, in Contemporary Review.*

"A CHINAMAN consumes three and a half gallons of water a day," wrote Gen. Sprague, who was superintending the constructing of the Pen Oreille division of the Northern Pacific road. "Not that they drink so much," he adds, "but every heathen in the company's employ insists upon taking a thorough bath before going to bed."

THE State of Texas contains 274,356 square miles of territory, being larger than either the Austrian or German empires, than the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or than France, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland combined. And yet Texas is only a small portion of the United States.

Geological Denudation.

If we imagine the area of England and Wales, consisting of 58,300 square miles, to form one river-basin, the delivery of water by such river would be 68,450,936,960 tons, or 18.3 inches per annum, containing a total of 8,370,630 tons of solids in solution, representing a general lowering of the surface from that cause alone of .0077 of a foot per century, or 1 foot in 12,987 years. Taking the "soluble denudation" of other parts of the world into consideration, Mr. Reade considers that "about 100 tons of rocky matter is dissolved by rain per English square mile per annum." This, he states, contains 50 tons of carbonate of lime, and 20 of sulphate of lime, etc., and proceeds: "If, as is generally supposed, the sea contains only what is washed into it from the land, and we can estimate its numeral contents in tons, we at once get a minimum measure of the age of the earth." As Herschel states that the ocean contains 2,494,500 billions of tons of water, and the mean of Dr. Frankland's analysis gives 48.9 tons of carbonate of lime and magnesia, and 1,017 tons of sulphate of lime and magnesia in 100,000 tons, it follows, according to the author, that it would take 25,000,000 years to accumulate the quantity of sulphate of lime and magnesia contained in sea-water, but only 480,000 years to renew the carbonate of lime and magnesia, and the discrepancy is caused by the appropriation of the calcic carbonate by mollusca for their nests. The amount of visible sediment brought down mechanically by rivers is calculated for the whole world up in the results of Humphreys and Abbot for the Mississippi, and the estimate is given at six times the amount of the soluble matter. This produces over the whole globe an amount of denudable matter equal to 600 tons a square mile per year. Going back in all time at this rate, and allowing for coast erosion, glaciers, etc., the ten miles of sedimentary strata must have occupied 526,000,000 years in accumulation.—*Nature.*

THE boy who was kept after school for bad orthography said he was spellbound.

The Best Rubber Boot.

There is nothing better for a farmer or outdoor man than a good rubber boot and nothing so exasperating as a bad one. Competition among manufacturers has led to such a cheapening of quality that untill lately it was a hard thing to find a rubber boot really worth the money asked for it. The Candee Rubber Co. of New Haven Ct. however, has put on the market a boot designed to meet the call for a real good, substantial article, and to denote its freedom from adulterative mixtures it is called the "95 Per Cent. Sterling Boot." It is made, on honor, as pure as can be made, and is warranted three months. By an ingenious contrivance a space is provided at the top of the leg for recording the date of the sale, by punching holes in the space provided—like a railroad ticket—so that there may be no trouble about the warrant. The upper and leg of the "95" Boots are doubled, and the soles are one-half inch thick, of solid rubber from toe to heel. Ordinary rubber boots are barely a quarter inch thick in the thickest part, and only one-eight at the shank. A descriptive circular can be obtained by sending a postal direct to the company; or the "95" Boots can be found at most of the stores.

Ladies' and children's shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic strengthens the system.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

An Illinois woman has named her baby "Pinafore." Probably because she never—What? Well, comparatively seldom was without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is the only remedy that has such wonderful cures for whooping cough, diphtheria, colds, burns, wounds, sores, hurts, &c. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale agents St. Paul.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is an unfailing remedy for billious and malarial fevers.

Our iron export trade with Europe is fast becoming an item of great importance. Competing most favorably with the foreign markets, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is justly becoming popular, for when once used it becomes a standard medicine. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale agents, St. Paul, Minn.

C. Gilbert's Corn Starch for Pastry, etc.

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, of Reading, Pa., is the only aural surgeon in the United States who devotes *all* his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlets *free.*

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

It is said that four million packages of Frazer Axle Grease were sold in 1879, and we believe it.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet with treatment, cures, and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, UTICA, N. Y. Sold by all druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say. "Glorious and invaluable remedy."—*Press.*

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting billious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance guard—don't wait to get down sick.

REED'S

GILT EDGE

TONIC

THOROUGH REMEDY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS Everywhere.

Boss of All Blood Purifiers.

Dr. E. B. Halliday's Blood Purifier is the best known remedy for the cure of nervous debility. Druggists, wholesale agents, St. Paul, Minn.

LOWER! SPECIAL PRICES ON ORGANS For the Next Thirty Days. For Catalogue and Prices address P. V. DINGMAN, Opera House Block, St. Paul, Minnesota.

BONDS WANTED. C. LIVINGSTONE & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

TOOLS. MECHANICS' TOOLS and Builders' Hardware. MOULDERS' TOOLS. W. H. FERRES, 65 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS. 37 Robert St. St. Paul.

BOSTON One-price Clothing House, Minneapolis. Clothiers, Tailors, Furnishers and Hatters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS AND TAILORS, to send to Minneapolis and get the famous DEXTER CLOTHS. W. WALLACE CLARK, Gen'l Western Manager, Third Street No. 1 Minneapolis, Minneapolis, Minn.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. $5 to $20

SEEDS. R. W. Woodville, Northfield, Minn., Grower and Dealer in the best Garden and Flower Seeds for this climate.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

This Claim House Established 1865. PENSIONS. New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. GEORGE E. LEMON, P. O. Drawer 325, Washington, D. C.

The Koran. A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion! THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. 35 cents. American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, N.Y.

The St. Paul WEEKLY GLOBE! For 1880 Sent to any address, postage paid, for ONE DOLLAR. Any one sending five names and five dollars will receive a copy of the weekly free for one year. Any one sending twenty subscriptions to the weekly and twenty dollars, will receive the DAILY GLOBE for one year free. H. P. HALL, Publisher.

READ EVERY WORD OF THIS. WANTED.

HOME TREATMENT A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, In Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men.

SAPONIFIER Is the Old, Reliable, Concentrated Lye. FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING. IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH. SAVE MONEY AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER MADE BY THE Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co.

Wells, Richardson & Co's PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS! $54, $66, $99, $114 DYER & HOWARD, 69 East Third Street, St. Paul.

$777 A Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

$72 A week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED

OPIUM

MUSIC! J. L. PATTEN & CO., New York.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH

$10,000. SAFETY LAMP. Mailed Free for 35 Cts. AGENTS WANTED.

$1000 REWARD CAUTION

BEATTY ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD ENCYCLOPÆDIA. To Agents! G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N.Y. City.

WANTED, Agents—Outfit FREE! THE BIBLE for the YOUNG AND FIRESIDE COMMENTATOR. ANDREWS & DOHMAN, Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

On 30 Days' Trial.

PETROLEUM VASELINE JELLY.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM THE GREAT THROAT AND LUNG REMEDY CURES CONSUMPTION COLDS COUGHS CROUP ASTHMA BRONCHITIS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Best Field FOR EMIGRANTS. AN IMMENSE AREA OF RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT LANDS. CLIMATE MILD AND HEALTHY. T. R. TANNATT, Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Agent, 52 Broadway, New York City.

St. Paul N. U. No. 4.

LOCAL.

Splendid ice at the Skating Rink.

New Le Bon Ton Billiard, Sample and Lunch Hall.

The New Home Sewing Machine—the best machine made—at the Post-Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert, of Fargo, were in town this week visiting friends.

$100,000 to be expended in building and improvements in Brainerd the coming year.

Pulk Oysters at the New Le Bon Ton, and they are—immense, you bet.

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

"Richard is himself again!" but—we are not permitted to tell the whole of it just now. Wait!

A very large stock of fine Boots and Shoes just received at
2w WM. SCHWARTZ's.

Potted meats—ham, turkey, tongue, beef, duck and game—at Ed's.

Rev. Herbert Root knows, too, what a mid-winter trip is across the plains. Experiences are in order.

Mr S. C. Leland returned from Minneapolis Thursday, and reports Mrs. Leland as much better.

Dr. Conger is prepared to extract teeth without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, at Dr. Rosser's office.

The New England Supper was a success. When the ladies put their shoulders to the wheel it is bound to boom!

Mr. Hall, editor Northern Pacific *Farmer*, paid a flying visit to the City of the Pines, Monday. Call again, Bro. Hall.

The great mill of Smith Bros. & Co. is assured. Work already commenced. Jones Bros.' mill is cutting the lumber.

Messrs. Wilson & McKee, our favored meat dealers, have started the "boom"—the first building of the season of 1880.

Cupid is around with his sharp-pointed arrows. Shouldn't wonder if it would come off next week. We mean the wedding.

Pork and Beef at wholesale at the Brainerd Meat Market. All Meats fresh and first class. Give me a call.
M. B. ANDERSON, Prop'r.

Mr. Edward Kopper, a native of Brainerd, has returned to town after about a year's absence in N. Y. city. They all come back.

No marriages to record this week. Where is Mr. Cupid? Can't he hurry up a little? This query is addressed to His Excellency's discretion.

Tripe, Ale, Porter, on draught—300 gallons on hand—Where? at Ed's.

Hon. C. J. Stuart and lady of Wadena, came down to Brainerd Thursday to look over the town and shake hands with their many friends.

W. W. Hartley and James Deevar of Brainerd were in St. Paul this week. So say the St. Paul journals. And Mr. *Dee-var* is correspondingly happy.

Shrimps, little neck clams, clam chowder, cove oysters, pickled eels, Servelet sausage and a thousand other things at Ed's.

Our old townsman, A. A. White, and Mrs. White, of Moorehead, are in Brainerd. They came down to attend the New England supper. Come often, Al., and talk real estate.

Mrs. Kelley, sister of Mr. Inman of Fargo, died at her home in Wadena last Friday morning. Rev. C. H. Dixon will preach the funeral sermon at Wadena on Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Brainerd lots are red hot just now. Buy when they are cheap and before the spring rush, and sell when they are way up. This is the way to make money, and remember, we told you so.

Mrs. Proud, mother of Mrs. Steel, of the Headquarters Hotel, will leave Monday next for Ohio on a visit of several months' duration. The kind wishes of a large circle of friends go with her.

A. E. Veon, cabinet maker, Fifth street, has just laid in a well-selected stock of burial caskets, of various styles, shrouds, trimmings and undertakers' wares generally, and hopes hereafter to be able to supply all demands on short notice.

Lamb's tongue.—What? at Ed's.

Budd Reeve recited his celebrated lecture, "Roots and Other Things," before a large audience at Bly's Hall last evening. Budd's philosophy is equally as good as Josh Billings', and his humorous illustrations and comparisons are apt and pertinent. There is fully as much "laugh" in it as in the forensic efforts of A. Ward, or Josh, or Perkins, as a humorist. Budd is an "ethereal cuss."

Pickled feet, Pigs, boneless, at Ed's.

Who would not be an editor? Surely it is not all drudgery and thanklessness—though seldom otherwise—and this reminds us of a little episode that occurred a day or two since in our sanctum. We were engaged in the evolution of a brilliant idea, and had arrived at a point where it would not evolute. Ratiocination ceased—the faculties were all mixed up, one moved here and another there—but to no common concentration, and in our perplexity we had chewed up several pencils and become oblivious to all surrounding objects. At this moment we heard a report like a 22-calibre pistol and the aroma of distilled roses and honey-suckle floated about. We thought we heard heavy steps close to our desk and the fragrant fumes from a wholesale consumption of Havanna-filled cigars came to us like a pleasant dream. Our mind was so completely enthralled we could not, would not give up the strife; we was bound to evolute. Our head rested on our hand and elbow on the desk and vision fastened to the blank paper staring us, with its unintelligent stare, out of countenance.

Gently there came a t pping
As some one rapping—
Sipping a glass below—
And under our distracted vision—
Astonish d—we gently viewed it,
And smelt it as of yore
"Ye Gods" cried we enwraptured,
"Is this the lost Lenore?"
Quoth Kindred, from the door—
"Nothing more."

But it was enough. We hesitated not. We quaffed the "Lost Lenore" as never before. We smoked and quaffed and smoked. We called the devil in and "quaffed" and "smoked," and then the assistant ditto, and then—and then—there is a blank here, and we don't propose to fill it, but we lost that idea, and to-day do not feel like searching for it. We may some other time. It's a boy, though, and ye editors have been gloriously remembered. Many thanks.

FOOLISHNESS.

Excerpts from our Foreign Correspondent

To get trusted for a pocket-book.

To sell a gun to buy powder to shoot it with.

To have to steal to pay your board bill, when you know you can skip after pay day.

Getting whisky on your nerve.

Trying to get married without a license.

To play billiards and give a discount, when you know you will get beat.

Throwing dice for the drinks and let the other feller wet the last one with his tongue so as to get the fourth ace against your full.

To throw dice in one saloon for your beer and have to go to another saloon to get it.

Who stole the ham? Me.
C. O. NANT.

Library of Universal Knowledge.

Volume IV. of this great work, published by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, New York, is ready January 15th, and volume V. will be issued about ten days later. They have been delayed somewhat by the printing of the large editions of the previous three volumes and the other publications of the house, their facilities for manufacture having been taxed far beyond their capacity. Removing January 1st to the Tribune Building, and to the large building No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce street, where their facilities will enable them to manufacture from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a day, the publishers expect to complete the entire work within the year, as announced. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chambers's Encyclopaedia, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound; their form is vastly more convenient than the usually unwieldly quarto or octavo and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book-making, so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of books is the number of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. Those who take pleasure in the dissemination of useful knowledge and choice literature will be glad to aid with their influence an enterprise so altogether worthy. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogues, to those who may apply, for distribution among acquaintances.

List of Letters

Remaining unclaimed at the Brainerd post-office on Saturday, February 7th, 1880. In calling for letters in this list please say "Advertised," giving date of list. W. W. HARTLEY, P. M.

Albright, Lewis.	Jacobson, Sven.
Brell v, C.	Long, Thos. H.
Borigan, William.	Ledboy, John.
Fuller, G. E.	McCandle, Miss Mary.
Green, Joseph.	Nelson, Chas. W.
Grassover, P ter.—2	Peak, P.
Heath, Charles L.	Romsdale, William.
Johnson, J. E.—3	

Estray Notice.

Came upon my premises a white Cow, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.
Brainerd, January 30th, 1880.
3w C. F. KINDRED.

Strayed.

A red heifer has strayed from my premises. Information leading to its recovery will be suitably rewarded.
Brainerd, January 30th, 1880.
C. F. KINDRED.

Horse and Harness for Sale.

A good Horse, 8 years old, and set of harness for sale cheap.
Apply to P. M. LAGERQUIST.

Wood Wanted.

Twenty to 500 cords of Green Tamarac or other hard wood wanted.
Send sealed bids to
W. DAVIS, Bookstore.
BRAINERD, Jan. 17, 1880.

Cows for Sale.

Three new Milch *Cows* and *Calves* for Sale. Apply to JAMES CALL.
BRAINERD, Jan. 17, 1880.

Stock Wanted.

100 Head of yearling Steers wanted by McKEE & WILSON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Brown & Bason, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be continued by Thomas Bason, who assumes all liabilities and accounts due the firm may be paid to either. A prompt settlement of all accounts is demanded.

BRAINERD, Jan. 15, 1880.
ADAM BROWN.
THOMAS BASON.

THE PIONEER PRESS

Enters on the Year 1880

Greatly Enlarged and Improved,

With a Handsome New Dress and printed on

The Fastest and Best Press in the World.

With eight columns added to its former size, with a Hoe Web-Perfecting Press which prints in one hour fourteen thousand complete papers, with their leaves folded, cut and pasted at the back, it now takes equal rank in size, contents, circulation, mechanical power and in all the attributes of

A First-Class Newspaper,

with the leading Chicago and St. Louis dailies. These are its only rivals in the Northwest in the extent and completeness of its arrangements for the collection of general and Northwestern news, which, in addition to the ordinary agencies of the Associated Press, embrace a widely-extended system of Telegraphic Specials and mail correspondence from Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Des Moines and all prominent news centers in the Northwest.

Its Field of Circulation

Is immense, embracing Minnesota, West Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Dakota and Manitoba. Within that field, which embraces nearly two million people, it has no rival or competitor except upon its eastern or southern frontiers, where it disputes possession with the great Chicago dailies. Their peer as a general newspaper, it is far better adapted than they to the needs of the great constituency whose wants and interests it especially represents. Throughout all this wide theater of its circulation it maintains in all its cities and towns a LARGE CORPS OF REPORTERS AND LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS, whose daily telegraphic and mail reports reflect the current daily history of this whole region from Lakes Michigan and Superior to the Rocky Mountains.

A Leader of Opinion.

It need not be said that the PIONEER PRESS, by its intelligent, candid and independent discussion of all the political, financial and other topics and issues of the day, has long maintained a high place among the journals which are recognized not as the organs, but as the leaders and educators of public opinion. The interest of its columns will be enhanced by the fact that this is the year of another presidential election which promises to be one of the closest and most exciting in the history of the country.

Its Improved Market Reports.

Conspicuous among the new features of the PIONEER PRESS will be found the greatly extended and improved character of its market reports, special attention being given to the local grain, provision, produce, and live stock markets, while no pains or expense is spared to procure the latest, fullest and most accurate information by telegraph from all the leading western and eastern food centers.

TERMS:

The DAILY PIONEER PRESS, seven issues per week, postage paid, 1 year....$12 00
6 Months....6 00
3 Months....3 00

THE WEEKLY PIONEER PRESS

Enlarged to Fifty-Six Columns,

with a new dress of clear and beautiful type, is now the

Queen of the Family Journals

of the Northwest. It is edited with great care, to meet all the requirements of the RURAL FAMILY CIRCLE. It contains the cream of all the CURRENT LITERATURE AND SELECT READING MATTER of the day; carefully prepared and classified summaries of ALL THE TELEGRAPHIC AND MAIL NEWS of the week, with all the latest and most important news in full. Its Farm and Household Departments, and a recently added Puzzle Column are among its attractive features.

Its Weekly Review of the Markets,

prepared especially for its columns, is alone worth many times the subscription price to every farmer and country dealer in grain, produce, provisions, livestock or any sort of farm product.

The subscription price of the Weekly was last year reduced to

One Dollar and Fifteen Cents per Year.

This reduced price is still maintained, notwithstanding its enlarged size and a great increase in the price of paper.

Taking into view its size, the mass, variety and value of its contents, and their special adaptation to the wants of the rural families of the Northwest, it is by far the Cheapest and Best Weekly Journal published in the West.

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6 Months....75 cents
3 Months....50 cents

All subscriptions are payable in advance. Remittances made by money order, registered letter or bank draft at our risk, the expense of exchange and transmittal being borne by the sender. Sample copies sent free on application. Address

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—FOR—
Lake Minnetonka, Delano, Litchfield, Willmar, Benson, Morris, Breckenridge, Glyndon, Crookston, Fisher's Landing and Winnipeg.

WEST AND NORTH.

Leave		Arrive at	
St. Paul,	†7.40 am	Breckenridge,	7.45 pm
Minneapolis,	8 20 am	Crookston	1 20 am
Breckenridge,	8.10 pm	Fish'rs Land.	9.00 am
Glyndon,	10.15 pm	St. Vincent.	8.10 am

EAST AND SOUTH.

St. Vincent,	§6.30 pm	Glyndon	3.55 am
Fish'rs Land.	4.00 pm	Breckenridge	6.15 am
Crookston,	12.30 am	Minneapolis,	6 35 pm
Breckenridge	6.45 am	St. Paul,	7.10 pm

§ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Sunday.
Main Line trains run through to St. Vincent without change—Palace Sleeping Car attached.

Branch Line Trains.
—FOR—
Anoka, Elk River, St. Cloud, Sauk Center, Alexandria, St. Oloff and Sauk Rapids.

NORTH.

Leave		Arrive at	
St. Paul,	†7.05 am	St. Cloud,	11.55 am
St. Paul,	§5.40 pm	St. Cloud,	10.15 pm
Minneapolis,	†7.45 am	Alexandria	6.05 pm
Minneapolis,	§6.25 pm	Alexandria	1.50 am
Alexandria,	§6.30 am	St. Oloff	10.00 am

SOUTH.

St. Oloff	†3.00 pm	Minneapolis,	9.45 am
Alexandria,	†2.30 am	Minneapolis,	6 20 pm
Alexandria,	†8.00 am	St. Paul,	10.05 am
St. Cloud,	§5.50 am	St. Paul,	6 35 pm
St. Cloud,	†2.50 pm		

All trains daily, except as below.
§ Except Saturday. ‡ Except Sunday.

ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TRAINS.
7 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.
(*Except Sundays.*)

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at Minneapolis	Leave Minneapolis	Arrive at St. Paul
†7.05 am	7.40 am	†8 00 am	8.32 am
†7.40 am	8.20 am	10.45 am	11.15 am
9.10 am	9.45 am	1.45 pm	2.15 pm
12 00 m	12.30 pm	4.40 pm	5.10 pm
3.10 pm	3.40 pm	‡ 6.35 pm	7.10 pm
§5.40 pm	6.20 pm		
§6.20 pm	6.55 pm		

‡ Except Sunday. § Except Saturday.
JAS J. HILL, General Manager. W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from ST. PAUL, in effect December, 1876.

Leave for Chicago and the East,	11.25 A. M
" "	7.40 P. M
Arrive from Chicago and the East,	6.50 A. M
" "	2.24 P. M

H. W. ADDISON,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,

Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES

Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice. If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to ADDISON'S.

House for Sale.

I offer my present residence—house and two lots, in good repair—for sale at a bargain.
BRAINERD, Aug. 22, 1879. M. HAGBERG.

DYSPEPSIA. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. CURES LIVER DISEASES.

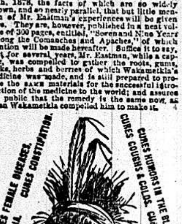
Laboratory, 77 W. 3d St., New York City, LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the same materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now, as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.



Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

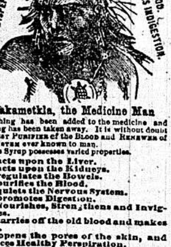
Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*



Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles....$1.00
Price of Small Bottles....50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

Pain in the Side.

MAYWOOD, Benton Co., Minn.
Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent **Indian Blood Syrup** for Pain in the Side, and it is the only medicine that ever gave me relief.
MISS SHULL.

An Agent's Testimony.

LAKE ELMO, Washington Co. Minn.
Dear Sir:—My wife was troubled with Cramps and, after using medicine for six months from three different physicians, without beneficial results, I had her try your **Indian Blood Syrup**, a short trial of which cured her. I think it the best medicine made.
J. W. LOHMAN.

Rheumatism Cured.

AMBOY, Cottonwood Co., Minn.
Dear Sir:—I wish to state to you the benefit I have received from your **Indian Blood Syrup**. I was troubled with Rheumatism in my left Shoulder for three years, and could not put on my coat without assistance, and part of the time was unable to sleep for pain. At last, by advice of your Agent, I tried your medicine, and had only used it a short time, when it made a sound and well man of me. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.
DAVIS MARCOTT.

Liver Complaint.

RUSH RIVER, Sibley Co., Minn.
Dear Sir:—This is to certify that your **Indian Blood Syrup** has cured me of Liver Complaint, after two years' suffering. It is a wonderful remedy.
L. E. PUTNAM.

INVEST IN GOOD

GOLD AND SILVER MINES

AT

Leadville, Colorado.

The Carbonate Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Leadville, Col. have placed $200,000 of their Capital Stock on the market as a working capital. The Company own seventeen good mines and are daily buying up more. The Company is organized as a prospecting and developing company, and any person desiring to invest in a good mining enterprise, in the best locality in the world, where fortunes are daily made by prospecting and developing mines, can do no better than to buy stock of this Company.

For further particulars, references, etc. address, CHARLES L. KUSZ, JR., Sec'y,
Lock box 1979.

Redemption Notice.

TO F. X. GOULET, ESQ.

You are hereby notified that the following land situate and being in the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and described as follows: Lot No. Eighteen (18) of Block No. Forty-seven (47) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, has been sold for the sum of Twelve and 60-100 ($12 60) Dollars, and subsequent taxes, interest and penalties amounting to Twenty-six and 46-100 ($26 46) Dollars, together with future interest and costs to accrue upon this notice, is required to redeem the same. The time in which to redeem said land will expire (60) sixty days after the service of this notice upon you as required by law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of December, A. D. 1879.
F. B. THOMPSON, County Auditor,
[Seal.] Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

Redemption Notice.

J. HARE, ESQ. YOU ARE HEREBY notified that the following land, situate and being in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and described as follows: Lot No. Seventeen (17) of Block No. Forty-seven (47) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, has been sold for the sum of Fifteen and 81-100 ($15 81) Dollars, and subsequent taxes, interest and penalties amounting to Thirty and 3-00 ($30 03) Dollars, together with future interest and costs to accrue upon this notice, is required to redeem the same, and the time in which to redeem said land will expire (60) sixty days after the service of this notice upon you as required by law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of December, A. D. 1879.
F. B. THOMPSON, County Auditor,
[Seal.] Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

Redemption Notice.

TO DAVID STEWART.

You are hereby notified that the following land situate and being in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and described as follows: Lot No. Thirteen (13) of Block No. Forty-seven (47) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, has been sold for the sum of Seventeen and 75-100 ($17 75) Dollars, and subsequent taxes, interest and penalties amounting to Thirty-two and 40-100 ($32 40) Dollars, together with future interest and costs to accrue upon this notice is required to redeem the same, and the time in which to redeem said land will expire (60) sixty days after the service of this notice upon you as required by law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of December, A. D. 1879.
F. B. THOMPSON, County Auditor,
[Seal.] Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a license issued by the Probate Court of the county of Hennepin, Minnesota, to the undersigned, as administrators, with the will annexed of the estate of Levi Butler, deceased, we will by virtue of said license, ON THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the Emigrant Reception House, in the Town of West Brainerd, in the county of Cass in said State of Minnesota, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest which the said Levi Butler had at the time of his death in or to the following described real estate, lying and being situated in said county of Cass, viz: The north half and south-west quarter of north-west quarter of Section four (4) in Township No. (134) one hundred and thirty-four, north of Range No. (30) thirty, west of the [5] fifth Meridian. The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section [5] five. The north-east quarter, the north half quarter of south-east quarter, the north-west quarter of south-west quarter of section [6] six. The north west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section [8] eight. The south half and north-west quarter of north-east quarter. The north-east quarter of north-west quarter, the south half and north-east quarter of south-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section [18] eighteen. The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of Section [17] seventeen. The west half of north-west quarter and north-east quarter of north-east quarter of Section [19] nineteen. The north half of south-west quarter, and south half of south-west quarter of Section [20] twenty. The west half of north-east quarter; the north-west quarter of north-west quarter of south-west quarter of Section [28] twenty-eight. The north-west quarter, the south-east quarter, the west half of north-east quarter, and the north half of south-west quarter of Section [29] twenty-nine. The south half of north-east quarter of Section [30] thirty. The south east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section [31] thirty-one. The south half and north-east quarter of south-west quarter of Section [32] thirty-two. And the south half of the north-west quarter of Section [33] thirty-three. All in Township No. [135] one hundred and thirty-five, north of Range [30] Thirty, west of the [5] Fifth principal Meridian, according to the Government Survey.

Dated January 3d, 1880.
E. B. AMES.
H. C. NEWCOMB.
Administrators with the Will annexed of the Estate of said Levi Butler, Deceased.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

☞ remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and NEVER FAILING TO RADICALLY CURE

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all RETAIL DRUGGISTS, and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 38, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving 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, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann St. N. Y.

AGENTS Something New, Rich and Racy. SECRETS of LIFE UNVEILED.

The Great Sensation Book of the age! Agents coining money! EVERY ONE THAT SEES THE BOOK IS SURE TO WANT IT! Secure Territory at once. 1000 Agents Wanted! SURE THING. Sample and instructions mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address at once
AGENTS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
29-4mo St. Louis, Mo.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

☞ Established 1861 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs.

"The Secret Healer,"
—AND—
GUIDE TO HEALTH,
A Private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the
URINARY
—AND—
Generative Organs.

Including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, impotency, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of women and their improved treatment, together with the anatomy and physiology of the sexual system in health and disease, containing 300 pages and over 100 plates and engravings, sent to any address in sealed envelope, on receipt of price, 50 cents.

A private medical pamphlet, of 32 pages on the above diseases, with valuable information for those afflicted, sent in sealed envelope on receipt of one three cent stamp.

The physicians of the institute especially treat all the above diseases, and may be consulted personally or by letter. Address all letters thus:

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

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, *post-paid*, 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

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information address
DR. J. FABER & CO., 5 Ann St., N. Y.

Band Instruments and Musical Merchandise.

JULIUS BAUER AND COMPANY.

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Between Jackson and Van Buren Sts.
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

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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 and TRIMMING, etc.

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LOOK HERE! ONE AGENT made $50 last week selling our new article to business men—ANOTHER made $35—One LADY made $28—One BOY made $15 in one week—which shows what can be done if a party is energetic. Business easy and honorable. Send stamp for circular giving full particulars. Address
Room 26 "Ke'dall" Building, CHICAGO. ILL

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 36 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 15 cts currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

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 used, (free of charge), with the directions 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, 161 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

MEYER & CALL,

Merchant Tailors,

78 Jackson St., Next to Cor. of Fifth,
SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA

Northern Pacific R. R.
"CUSTER ROUTE"
TO THE
BLACK HILLS.
THRO' EXPRESS TRAINS
FROM
St. Paul to Bismarck

Making close connections at ST. PAUL with morning and evening trains to and from CHICAGO and all points East and South.

1879. Winter Arrangement. 1880.

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
le. ‡12.40 p m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. ‡1.20 p.m.
le. †1.30 a.m.	"	ar. †12 50 a.m.
le. 1.50 p.m.	Little Falls,	le. 12.05 p.m.
le. †2.54 a.m.	"	le. §11.32 p.m.
le. 3.10 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	le. §10.50 a.m.
le. §4.15 a.m.	"	le. §10.10 p.m.
ar. §6.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. †7.00 a.m.
ar. †7.55 a.m.	"	le. §6.20 p.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
le. ‡3.15 a.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. §12.10 a.m.
le. §5.05 a.m.	Aitken,	le. §10.05 p.m.
le. §10.50 a.m.	N. P. Junction,	le. §4.00 p.m.
ar. ‡12.30 p m.	Duluth,	le. ‡2.00 p.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. ‡1.40 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. ‡12.20 p.m.
le. †1.15 a.m.	"	ar. †1.15 a.m.
le. †3.00 p.m.	Motley,	le. 11.20 a.m.
le. †2.56 a.m.	"	le. ‡12.00 p.m.
le. †4.27 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 10.11 a.m.
le. †3 43 a.m.	"	le. ‡10.40 p.m.
le. †7.12 p.m.	Detroit,	le. 8.10 a.m.
le. †5.57 a.m.	"	le. 8.36 p.m.
le. †9.52 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 6.25 a.m.
le. †7.40 a.m.	"	le. 6.43 p.m.
le. †10.25 p.m.	Moorhead,	le. 6.05 a.m.
le. †8.00 a.m.	"	le. 6.20 p.m.
ar. †10.30 p.m.	†Fargo,	le. 6.00 a.m.
ar. †8.05 a.m.	"	le. 6.15 p.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. ‡8.30 a.m.	†Fargo,	ar. ‡5.50 p.m.
le. ‡2.05 p.m.	Jamestown,	le. ‡12.35 p.m.
ar. ‡7.15 p.m.	Bismarck	le. ‡7.00 a.m.

† Meals. § Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday. ‖ Daily except Sunday.

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

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

Dec. 7th, 1879.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Manager, St. Paul.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Frt. and Ticket Ag't., 43 Jackson st., 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.

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CHICAGO,
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Elroy (via Madison) and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to 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 passes through HUDSON, EAU CLAIRE, BLACK RIVER FALLS, ELROY and MADISON, and

Is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

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

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The Smooth, Well-Ballasted and Perfect Track of Steel Rails, the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System of Moving Trains, the regularity with which they run, 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.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets by this Route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents can sell you Through Tickets and Check usual Baggage Free by this Line.

Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all

Points South and East,

should buy their Tickets via

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

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

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; St. Paul Ticket Offices, Corner Third and Jackson Streets and at Depot on Sibley Street; Minneapolis Ticket Offices, No. 3 Nicollet House Block and at St. Paul & Pacific Depot; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, cor. West Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie Streets.

F. B. CLARKE, G. F. A., W. W. R'y, St. Paul.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Ag't, Chicago.

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and others interested in Sewing Machines if you have not seen or heard of the NEW HOME send for descriptive circular at once. It is an entirely NEW machine, just out, and surpasses anything ever invented in the Sewing Machine line.

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141 State St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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