

BRainerd Tribune.

M. C. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County

OFFICES OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

New York Headquarters, 180 Broadway; Minnesota Headquarters at Brainerd.

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REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention is hereby called to meet at the Academy of Music, city of Minneapolis, on WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 15th, 1874. Also to nominate the Presidential Electors, and a candidate for the office of State Auditor and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Delegates. Lists names like Alton, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Clay, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Fillmore, Goodhue, etc.

C. H. PETTIE, Chairman. R. N. McLAUGHLIN, Secretary. CHAS. SCHIFFERL, Treasurer. W. A. ROYCHKINS, Editor. J. O. MORROW, Business Manager. E. H. HITCHCOCK, D. M. BABIN, R. B. SMITH.

Republican Executive Committee. Dated Minneapolis, March 1, 1874.

SCARCITY OF IRON.

The condition of the iron market at the present time is, in many respects, says the Financial Chronicle, without precedent in the history of the trade. With every furnace in blast, and imports as large as the very limited surplus of foreign production will permit, we are threatened with an iron famine. Since January, American pig No. 1 has advanced from \$36 a 37 to \$50 a 62 per ton, rails from \$70 to \$85, and bar iron from \$82.50 a 87.50 to \$103 a 105. In imported iron the rise has been proportionate, English rails having advanced since the beginning of the year from \$58 to \$70 a 73 gold, old rails from \$39 to \$52 a 53, and scrap iron from \$42 a 48 to \$62 a \$65.

The reason for this is easily found. Throughout the world, but more especially in this country, there has been during the past few years an enormous increase of consumption, and the increase of production has not kept pace with it, chiefly because the necessity for new iron was not felt until the surplus stocks of this and other markets were exhausted. Last year the consumption of iron in the United States was about 2,600,000 tons, of which we produced about 2,000,000 tons and imported the balance, beginning the current year with no surplus, which has forced consumers to depend wholly upon the immediate product of the furnaces. Of total consumption last year it is estimated that one half was used in railroad construction and equipment. This year a largely increased consumptive demand is anticipated. We have now some 69,000 miles of railroad in operation, to keep which in repair will require, in addition to old rails rolled about three tons to the mile, or say 180,000 tons. Last year we built 7,000 miles of new road. If we build as much this year we shall require of new rails about 88 tons to the mile, or 618,000 tons. To this may be added for bolts, spikes, joints, switches, and the like, say 10 tons to the mile, or 70,000 tons. The capacity of the furnaces now in operation is 2,000,000 tons, to which may be added 150,000 tons as the probable product of new furnaces now building. In the present condition of the European market it is doubtful if we be able to import as much this year as last; but supposing we import the same quantity, or 600,000 tons, our total supply would amount to about 2,750,000 tons. Deducting from this the 986,000 tons needed for railroad construction, we have remaining 1,764,000 tons for railroad equipment, building purposes, gas and water pipes, machinery, the manufacture of hardware, bridges, ship-building, and the thousand other

uses for which iron is employed, or less than one-half the estimated requirement. It would appear, therefore, that there must be curtailment of consumption in some direction, or an active competition among consumers for the limited supply. Still we cannot think it probable that there will be any great advance on the very high price now obtained, for prices pay the producer so well that they must soon stimulate production to a point which will meet the requirement of the trade.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN POETS.

The London Saturday Review lays aside its lance when it speaks thus of American poets: It is a noteworthy fact that while in most other branches of literature the United States can boast of comparatively few writers either of the first or second rank; and are mainly dependent on England for all but the lower and more ephemeral class of books, in poetry, serious or humorous, they are hardly less fertile, either in quality or quantity, than the mother country. England has scarcely more than one or two living poets whom the common consent of cultivated men would rank decidedly above Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, and Whittier; no living satirist superior to the author of the "Big-low Papers"; no master of the special humor which depends on the adroit use of dialect peculiarities who can pretend to surpass Leland, or Bret Harte, or Hay. Of minor poets, who will hardly make their mark in so busy a generation, in a field so crowded, but who nevertheless can write what is worth reading, the name is Legion.

The fine library left by the late Thaddeus Stevens to his nephew was on Friday sold at auction, in Philadelphia, in accordance with the terms of the will, which declared that the legatee must, before acquiring the volumes have abstained from liquor for five years, in the failure of which proviso the executors of the estate were required to sell the library. Representatives of law firms in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and even as far west as St. Paul were present to secure the rare volumes composing the collection, and \$31,900 was realized from something over 1,209 books. What a comment is here upon the power of the appetite for liquor!

It is now believed that the steamship Isipahan, which left Bombay in January for London, and which has not been heard from since leaving Malta on the 18th of February, foundered off Brest, France, during a terrible gale. One hundred and fifty persons who were on the Isipahan are supposed to have gone down with the steamer.

"What are you digging there for?" asked a lotterer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, sur," the answer came. The man watched the operation until the joke got through the roots of his hair, and then moved on.

Dean Stanley lately told, in a sermon to the priests of London that once architecture was the press, and told great thoughts to the world in stone; but now the press was architecture, and is building up the world of ideas and usages.

We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.—Thoreau.

"Young man, do you ever drink?" asked a middle-looking man accosting Jones. "Well, yes, thank you, as it's a cold morning I don't mind," replied Jones, removing a quid of tobacco. "Don't do it any more," rejoined the mild man, "or you will eventually be damned. Good morning. God bless you."

Wendell Phillips says: "Put an American baby six months old, on his feet and he will immediately say: 'Mr. Chairman,' and call the next orator to order."

Cowardice asks: "Is it safe?" Expediency asks: "Is it politic?" Vanity asks: "Is it popular?" but Conscience asks: "Is it right?"

NEW MODES OF ARRANGING THE HAIR.

The most popular methods of arranging the hair are quite simple, and preserve the natural shape of the head. Upon ordinary occasions braids are worn in the chateleine style, but modified in aise, and surrounded by a grade of the natural hair, which is curled round the front of the head, as to form a coronet. For evening dress the shape is preserved, but curls substituted for braids. Bows of ribbons, or simple flowers, with pendant glasses and tendrils, are the ornaments worn by young girls. The "Athenian" bow is the latest and most elaborate head-dress for married women.

For a fashionable dinner coiffure the hair is brushed off from the forehead and temples, and raised over the forehead, while at the back it is arranged in long thick plaits, drooping in heavy loops very low in the neck. These plaits are fastened upon the top of the head with a large tortoise-shell comb. The ornament, whether composed of flowers, bows, or jewels, is placed a la Marie Antoinette, just above the raised bandeaux; a drooping feather or spray of buds and foliage is often added, to fall over the plaits at the back.

ABOUT WILD ANIMALS.

As some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE may feel disposed to go into the "show business," we publish the following items concerning what somebody knows about menageries: An elephant costs from \$5, to \$8,000 for what are called small ones, up to \$12,000 for a very large one. The price is, however, naturally somewhat affected by the age, docility and education of the specimen. An animal that has been taught to go through an interesting series of tricks may, though small, be more valuable than a much larger one whose early schooling has been neglected. A very large one was sold for \$5,000 a few years since, but the lowness of the price was in a great measure due to the fact that for certain disabilities of age, &c., he was unable to bear the rigors of constant travel.

There are but few specimens of lionesses in the country, probably the largest pair being two that were at one time said to be the finest in all Europe, but which were secured by an American manager and brought to this country. The price was \$7,500 in gold. Single animals bring from \$1,200 \$2,500 each, according to age, size, and education. Those born in the cage have formerly been considered more docile and tractable than those reclaimed from their native plains, but certain reasons of late years have led to showmen to distrust them as being almost beyond belief false and treacherous. In the case of Manassas, the wretched man who, a few months ago, was literally torn by the presence of an adder in English by his own troops of "tamed and tamed animals," the original attack was made on him and the first blood drawn by a lion that had been born in the show, "brought up by hand," and fed from the day of its birth by the very man when it was afterwards the first to strike and slay.

A rhinoceros costs from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and is always the most attractive feature of the exhibition. At the Zoological Gardens in London has lately been received what is known as the "double horned Rhinoceros," rhinoceros, the great peculiarity of which is that it is covered with hair instead of having the usual scale-leather trunk look of the more familiar species. This particular specimen, the like of which was never seen before in England, cost in Calcutta \$1,000 sterling, or \$5,000 in gold, to which must be added the cost of transportation, attendance, food on shipboard before the sun at which the only beast is valued can be definitely arrived at.

A fine pair of royal Bengal tigers, fresh from the Indian jungle, were sold lately for \$7,000. This royal tiger, be it known, is a very rare and beautiful animal, always advertised, though seldom seen, some inferior ones of the huge felids, generally a panther being made to personate the noble beast.

A panther, young and healthy, will command about \$2,000 to \$3,000, and a pair male and female, if they agree, and can be exhibited in the same cage, are worth probably \$5,000.

An exchange thus describes the editor of the Tribune: "Mr. Greeley has a style, if he is phenomenally a failure. To see him walk is not to realize the poetry of motion; but to see him bow is to be won at sight. He pitches up his little nose, he opens with a partial smile his pleasant mouth, he glances his head a little one side, he gives a preliminary fop with his head, and in the next, still with the way of the infant orator, jerks his polished old head and makes a bow. I defy his worst enemy to whom he makes the bow to accuse him of anything wherein there is guile. He is as innocent as a fiddle. Book cypher. He puts on no airs; he blows his nose mildly in a red silk handkerchief, and begins to talk naturally and modestly. The eyes of the public with whom he is a great favorite, fall unawakened upon his face."

THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

The "Fat Contributor" in a Society Temperance Town. I stepped over night in a little town in Illinois, recently, where there is a large temperance majority among the favored set who sling the ballot, and the consequence is, they have dispersed altogether with drink shops and bars.

no sooner we were seated in paraded to any one, and a pretty sharp watch is kept to see that none is given away. This wouldn't have troubled me any, and I probably would not have known it, except that the landlord as I registered motioned me mysteriously into the hall. "Strange," said he, as he closed the door, keeping his hand on the knob, "this is the worst temperance town in America. They don't allow you to sell a drop, tavern-keepers not an one else. Can't you buy it at the drug store? But I know how it is with traveling men; they like a drop of snuff to take when they get to a hotel. Now here (putting his hand in his coat tail pocket and producing a small flask) is some New England rum that I can recommend. Take a good horn; 'll do you good. Nobody can see you."

I thanked the hospitable and sympathetic landlord who wanted to put the bottle to his neighbor's lips, but I declined. "All right," said he, after taking a swig himself; "whenever you feel like having a nip just let me know." I sought my room, and was making my ablutions when there was a knock at the door. "Come in!"

He came in, a good-natured looking man, with a sunset glow on the end of his nose, who, with a furtive glance out in the hall, closed the door and turned the key. The landlady advanced mysteriously toward me on tip-toe, with one hand to his mouth, as he said "G-h-h-h," while the other was reaching for his coat-tail pocket. I was a little startled at first, I must confess. Didn't know but I was to be made a victim to emotional insanity by an injured husband who had mistaken me for another man. But my fears were dispelled when he drew out a willow flask. It is a sufficiently deadly weapon in some hands, I fancy, but it doesn't scare me as a loaded revolver does, somehow.

"Strange," said my visitor, as he set the flask down on the table, "our folks here has got temperance on the brain. Tooting abstinence has struck in. There hasn't been a bar open since '72. It's a good thing, no doubt, for them as can govern their appetite for liquor, but it's kinder rough on the boys as 'casionally likes a drop. And its rougher on strangers as stops in the town—gives 'em on a bed like of the place. I seen you when you kum in, and I thought you looked dry. So I made bold to walk up here and offer you a dram out'n my particular flask. Its good; you can 'pend on it. Pure old Bourbon whiskey, right from Cincinnati."

"My mysterious and unknown friend," said I. "I thank you for your extremely thoughtful kindness. An experience of several years in observing the effects of Cincinnati whiskey satisfies me that you have got a good article there and one that I could safely warrant, but I don't feel the need of any just now."

"All right, old Cap," said my caller, taking a long pull at the flask himself. "All right, you don't have to. If you get dry, though, call on me."

It was a pleasant afternoon, and I strolled down on to the street for a walk. The landlord was sitting on the front step with a party of old friends, and with that deflection to make it pleasant for me, which was so marked a feature in our first interview, he introduced me as all around. If there is anything I like better than another it is

BEING INTRODUCED ALL AROUND to a party, my twenty-five or thirty. You know them all the next time you see them, you know, and call their names so readily. And it is so pleasant to be suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to converse with twenty-five or thirty strangers, particularly when you are not in humor to converse with your most common forms of American introduction, and you know how it is yourself.

I at length mentioned that I was going to take a little walk, and immediately a couple of my new friends volunteered to accompany me and show me the town. After seeing the town, which didn't require much time, as it wasn't very large, they were very anxious that I should see

THEIR NEW BARS TRADE. Of a naturally yielding nature (as the track was when I found it), I complied. I praised their track, as they seemed to expect I should. Told them there were few tracks issued by the American Tract Society equal to it. Iologized their entrance gate, admired their gate, you know, extolled the ticket office, and lavished words of highest commendation on the judge stand. This stand, I told them could stand anything, and I innocently inquired if it could stand the track.

and nothing rebels I administered to them young men, and his hands mysteriously turned to my I supplied their flask, both their flask—right there, I stood, and salutory waiting to their against trifling with the temperance regulations of their native town, or attempting to lead an impatient traveler astray. I positively never had so many snarls laid for me and temptations laid before me as I had in that temperance town, where they didn't sell a drop. They were a most generous and hospitable people, though, and did so hate to see a stranger suffer. They didn't seem to care so much for themselves, but to travel to have a little within reach when a traveler came along.

ARTHURS WANTED. Wearied with resisting these clandestine invitations to "take snuff," I at last announced my desire to go to bed. A colored man showed me up to my room, and asked if there was anything I wanted. I told him no. He hesitated, walked to the stove and poked the fire he was an original Folk Democrat, this turned his attention to the lamp, to see if that was properly trimmed and burning; got as far as the door, and hesitated again. "Well, what do you want, George?" said I. I always call a colored man George, because more than half the time that is his name, and when it isn't he likes to be called George, because the father of his adopted country was.

I supposed I have a dozen colored men whose names were originally Peter, or Julius Caesar, or Ephantodamus, who have gone and got their names changed to George, because they liked to hear me call them George so well. "What do you want, George?" "Oh, snuff, sah," said George, twirling his old snuff bar on his thumb, as he leaned against the door post, "but I thought"—here his head drooped in an embarrassed way.

"Well, what did you think, George?" said I, encouragingly, supposing he wanted a little snuff to send to the missionaries in Africa. "If you'll 'sme me," replied George, at length, giving up scratching his shin and scratching his head, "I thought, bet'n you's a stranger here."

"Well, George, go on." "An' de Honess law's a little ole"— "Yes, sah." "You might want a little 'ole 'ole' to go to bed. Now in my pocket I 'er get"— He got no further with his speech, but he "er get" out of the door and down the stairs in about two jumps, for he saw by the crested way in which I was peering around the stove that I was going for the pot.

A tipsy fellow, mistaking a globe lamp with letters on it for the "queen of night," exclaimed, "It'll be blast if somebody ain't stunk an advertisement on the moon."

BISHOP & MARTIN,

Front Street, BRainerd, MINN., Dealers in

Family Groceries & Provisions.

LIQUORS, CIGARS,

SHIRTS, SOCKS, TRAPS,

NOZIONI, &c., &c.

Country Produce Bought and Sold.

St. Paul Prices paid for FURS.

FEATHERS,

and other productions incident to this region bought at highest market price.

Goods sold cheap for cash.

St. Charles Restaurant,

FRONT STREET, BRainerd, MINN.

Meat Served at All Hours.

Composed of all the delicacies incident to the season.

Everything fitted up in the

HIGHEST MANNER,

or the accommodation of both ladies and gentlemen.

Give Us a Call!

and you will come again.

MEAT MARKET.

MARTIN & CO., Proprietors,

Fourth Street, BRainerd, MINN.

J. P. DUNN, & Co., DRUGGIST. DEALER IN Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c., &c., CORNER FIFTH AND FRONT STREETS, BRainerd, MINN.

MILT ASKEW'S BILLIARD HALL,

Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.

This Billiard Hall is furnished with

Franswick's Champion Tables,

and is elegantly fitted up throughout, affording the entertainment of the public. At the bar may be found the choicest

Wines, Liquors & Cigars

to be found West of Chicago. Call and see us—

Live! And Let Live! SALOON.

DAVID MULLEN, Prop., Brainerd, Minn.

CORNER FOURTH AND FRONT STS.

The bar always supplied with choicest liquors, cigars, etc.

CALL TWICE A WEEK.

Patrons treated in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, and good order positively enforced.

City Restaurant

FRONT STREET, BRainerd, MINN.

MRS. McNAUL, Prop.

The City Restaurant has been

thoroughly refitted throughout

and so guests will be spared

TO MAKE GUESTS COMFORTABLE

Conveniently situated to business.

Tables furnished with

The Best the Market Affords.

Hot Meals at all hours, and board by the week at reasonable rates.

JAMES P. STILLWELL'S SALOON, NORTHERN BARRICK JUNCTION, MINN. Opposite the Depot.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class saloon. The public are cordially invited. 23-24

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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Agents: F. Russell & Co., 40 Park Row, New York and A. M. Patterson & Co., 207 Broadway, New York are the sole agents for THE TRIBUNE in that city and are authorized to contract for advertising space at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their orders with either of the above houses.

County Officers.

The following are the County Officers of Crow Wing county, with their residences: W. W. Hartley, Auditor, Brainerd; E. C. Winkle, Treasurer, do; John Gurrell, Sheriff, do; L. H. Bunnell, Register, do; Wm. Lytle, Clerk Dist. Court, do; W. W. Hartley, Judge Prob. do; S. W. Thayer, Coroner, do
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
W. Wallace Beane, chairman, F. W. Peake, W. M. Falcoer.
M. C. Kimbory, Surveyor, Brainerd.
Geo. W. Holland, Co. Atty., do
John O. Haven, Senator, 30th Sen. Dist.
Nathan Richardson, Representative, 30th Senatorial Dist.
James M. McKeely, Judge 7th Judicial Dist.
Court Commissioner—J. C. Walters.

ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

1873. Summer Time Table. 1873.
ST. CLOUD, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
Leave St. Cloud 7:23 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
Arrive at St. Paul 11:05 a.m. 7:15 p.m.
do Minneapolis 10:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS TO ST. CLOUD.
Leave St. Paul 8:40 a.m. 4:05 p.m.
do Minneapolis 8:45 a.m. 4:00 p.m.
Arrive St. Cloud 12:56 p.m. 8:30 p.m.
Passengers going to and from Minneapolis change cars at the Junction.

ERUPTION OF MT. VESEVIUS.

Dispatches from Naples on Saturday state the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The lava has already reached Sebastians, and threatens other towns. The explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of villages and towns increases. Thus far 12 persons have been killed and 20 injured by running lava. The villages of San Sebastiano and Massadomirina are almost entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants succeeded in getting away. The lava is now advancing towards the villages of Ponticelli, Carcerola, Saint George and Portici, which have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torredel Greco, Resina and Basconcitrano, have fled from their homes, as those places are threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter. Yesterday lava advanced at the rate of one kilometer in an hour, but to-day its pace has slackened. While there have been a number of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano to-day, there has been no trembling of the earth. The Chamber of Deputies authorized the government to take necessary measures to provide for the comfort of those people who are so suddenly deprived of their homes.

A dispatch of the 29th says: "Mount Vesuvius, as seen from this city, is now the grandest spectacle witnessed since 1811. Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people in the towns threatened with destruction to take whatever goods they could find. The government has been compelled to order troops to those places, to prevent stealing of abandoned property. In this city the Bourse is closed, and business is almost entirely suspended. The people use umbrellas to protect them from the fallen ashes. Rain is badly wanted, else the crops will be destroyed. The worst is now believed to be over, and the anxiety of the people is considerably lessened."

THE SYRIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Particulars of the late earthquake in Syria, are now coming to hand. The fatalities were not greater in the city of Antioch; but were severe in the vicinity of that city. A letter from Antioch, of the 4th of April, says the American Protestant chapel was severely injured. Four of the American community were killed. "All members of the families of missionaries are safe. The number of persons killed in the city of Antioch is less than 300, but it is known that 1,600 in the surrounding towns and county where the shocks were as severe, if not greater, than here, were killed. This number may be increased. The distress of the people will be only temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate. Correspondents of the London papers praise Rev. Mr. Powers, the American Minister, for his assiduity in ministering to the relief of the afflicted people."

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The Postmaster at Fairbault, Mr. J. S. Fuller, has been tried on charges of opening letters, &c.
Wheat is worth \$1.30 and \$1.25 in Stillwater.
A boy named Charles Scheffer, of Lewiston, broke his leg while wrestling.
A young girl named Amelia Tompkins, living with Mrs. Stone, of Nisloger, was found in the barn dead, having shot herself through the heart with a pistol. No cause is known.
Augusta A. Frantz, aged nine years, daughter of John Frantz, of Freedom, was instantly killed in her father's house last Sunday evening, April 21st, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Her head was blown off and the walls of the house were literally covered with her skull and brains.
We learn that a man by the name of Bartley Root, of Freedom, was found dead in his cabin, on Saturday morning last.—Waseca News.

The Houston County Journal says: A little son of Mr. A. H. Brayton, residing in La Crocette township, fell into a water barrel head foremost, a few days ago and was drowned.

A large party of Canadians with their families, household goods, horses, etc., passed through St. Paul, on its way to the valley of the Red River, on Thursday. There were fifty adults in the party, with some eighty or ninety children, besides five car loads of baggage, horses, &c.
A young son of James Mohan, at Bonington, Fillmore county, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. When discovered he was insensible. He had had some difficulty with his father.

H. F. Sherman, lately of New York city, is about to open a farm of 2,700 acres in Martin county. He proposes breaking the greater part of it this spring, and will raise a crop of beans and corn from the sod.

The St. Peter Tribune says: "The town of Grassy voted to purchase \$100 worth of strychnine, to be used by the farmers of that town for the purpose of poisoning blackbirds, and the purchase has already been made."

Notice is published of a special election to be held at Chatfield on the 6th of May, to vote upon the proposition of donating \$30,000 to the Winona & Southwestern Railroad. The Democrat favors the proposition and is confident that it will carry by a large majority.

The Lanesboro Clarion asserts that there are rumors of foul play in the death of young Dibble, who was reported killed accidentally on the Southern Minnesota railroad last Saturday. It is to be investigated.

At a meeting of the council in Minneapolis on Friday a vote was adopted whereby the city is pledged to issue bonds amounting to \$50,000 for the completion of the preservation of the tunnel. This is conditioned upon a grant from the Water Power Companies of 400 horse power to the city with out restrictions. Commissioners of Conference have ascertained that the Water Power Companies will accede to the demand.

The Mankato Record says a son of T. S. Buekley fell, breaking one bone near the elbow and dislocating the other. A little daughter of John Hauerwas scolded herself so severely with the contents of a coffee pot that she may not recover. Mankato is to have a National Bank. On Friday afternoon a train of some 60 or 80 wagons passed through Mankato. They came from Missouri and were bound for the Northern Pacific. They had a large stock of plows, scrapers, shovels, etc., for grading.

"Why doesn't your father take a newspaper?" asked a man of a little boy, whom he found pliffing one from his door-step. "Cause he'd rather send me to take it," was the reply.

During a recent conference of ministers the following dialogue was overheard between two newbys: "I say Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here all together?" "Why," answered Jim, solemnly, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

DAILY NEWS ITEMS.

Brigham Young has been released from the custody of the U. S. Marshal.
Mr. Stewart's fortune is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions. Comfortable amount when there is a margin of ten millions to spare.
In Russia man and wife own their property always separately, and instances of wives suing their husbands for debt are by no means uncommon.
Washington gossipers say that Gen. Banks is preparing a speech on "American Commerce and the Means Needed for its Revival," which will be one of the most brilliant efforts of his public career.
The English Ministers have as yet declined to furnish Parliament with their intentions in regard to the American treaty.

Two thousand cartmen of London have struck work, and all business on the docks and in the warehouses is interrupted in consequence. Upwards of one thousand laborers are thrown out of employment by the action of the cartmen.

The gigantic tussle, wall and tower of the Boston Jubilee Coliseum, fell with a thunderous crash on Friday. The towers were 114 feet high, the tress 140 feet high, and the span 800 feet long. Nearly 50,000 feet of lumber has been used in the construction. Boston thought it was an earthquake.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Friday, Mrs. Fish drowned her baby in a barrel half full of water, and then held her own head in the barrel until she was dead. She had lived happily with her husband, and no cause but sudden insanity can be given for the horrible deed.

The great pyramid of Egypt weighs 17,760,000,000 tons and according to Herodotus it took the labor of 100,000 men twenty years to build it. Dr. Larding affirms that 480 tons of coal, with an engine and hoisting machine, would have raised every stone to its position.

Joseph R. Richter, an eccentric German shoemaker of Indianapolis, lately deceased, had by strict industry, and almost penurious frugality, accumulated property to the amount of \$50,000. His only expenditures outside of the necessities of life, were for newspapers, and he subscribed for all of the publications of Indianapolis, and the leading papers of New York and Cincinnati. These were read to him by his wife, and he pegged away at his shoes.

A good story is told of a St. Louis nobby dry goods clerk, who attended a dance in the rural district a few evenings since. He wore a cheviot shirt, and put on a great many airs. He was somewhat taken down, however, when he overheard one country lassy say to another, "That St. Louis chap slings on a heap of style for a fellow that wears a bed-tick shirt."

Although too early in the season for trustworthy indications regarding the crops, the reports concerning them which begin to come in are of interest. The wheat crop in Missouri appears to have suffered to some extent from freezing, but accounts in the main are favorable. In Kentucky, the wheat throughout the Purchase is reported as looking tolerably well. Quite a large breadth of land was sown, and, without any untoward circumstance, it is thought that a fine crop will be made. In Alabama, heavy rains have interfered with planting, and agricultural operations are backward. Throughout the northern portions of Louisiana the omens for a good crop year are much better this year than last. Abundant rains have fallen in Western Texas, and from all parts of the State prospects are good for an abundant harvest. The cultivation of So. Island cotton in Southeast Texas is now an assured success.

More Trains.—According to the Wisconsin Republican a new time card will be inaugurated on the first day of May on the railroad from Chicago and Milwaukee via Winona to St. Paul. The new arrangement, it is said, will include another daily passenger train, each way, giving an evening and morning, and a fast freight train to make the time from Milwaukee to St. Paul in twenty-four hours, for the accommodation of all points between Winona and St. Paul. This will get freight from Chicago to St. Paul about two days quicker than under the present arrangement.

GARDENING IN THE SYSTEM OF LAW.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine recommends to one in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasure. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its fallure and its disappointments and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation, the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline too is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons, there is far more to reward and encourage than to disappoint and disappoint. There is no day of the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest—rest with profit and delight.

A GOOSEY FARMER.

One of our best and most accurate farmers informs us that when a boy, as soon as he had learned book-keeping at school, his father employed him to keep the farm accounts—the cost of labor, amount of work expended on each field, time of performing operations, plowing, sowing, cultivating and harvesting, amount of crops, prices at which sales were made, &c. He soon became much interested in farm operations, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of work, in a more complete manner than he ever could have been in any other way, and was early placed on the track of farming regularly and systematically. Let other farmers follow this example with their sons, and we should have less of random, hip-skip husbandry, and more of order and success.—Country Gentleman.

GROWING CELERY.

Very few attempts to grow celery from the mistaken notion that its culture is attended with more or less difficulty. But with this as in other things, cultivation has been somewhat simplified within a few years past, requiring much less labor and care than under the old mode of treading. At a late meeting of the Montgomery Co., (Ohio) Horticultural Society, one of the members said that the present mode of culture differed materially from that practiced a few years ago. A deep trench was formerly considered the first requisite in the cultivation of celery. He has practiced plowing open a trench of only moderate depth, but from experience contemplates planting on the surface for the next season. The seeds should be planted as early as prudent in the spring, in beds out of doors. Plants grown in this way are much harder and more certain of success than when sown in boxes. The young plants should be cut back once or twice in the beds and before transplanting, to induce a stocky, solid growth thinly in the beds. With proper care they will be ready to be transplanted into the garden rows from the 15th to the 31st day of July. Earlier than this is not desirable, as celery makes its principal growth after the nights become cool, and the secret of success is in keeping the plants in good condition until this season arrives, which, in our hot sun and day atmosphere, is a delicate matter.

The killing-up process should be gradual, beginning when the plant is about ten inches high; and at first only sufficient earth should be drawn up to the plant to keep it from spreading out; the plants should be set six inches apart. Celery loves moisture, and irrigation is of great advantage in its cultivation; the water should not come in actual contact with the plants; but allowed to gather between the rows. The moisture is absorbed gradually in this way, conducing to a healthy, steady growth. The soil for the growth of celery should be cool, deep and rich, of a pure loam free from gravel, and with but little sand.

The Kennett, (Pa.) Leader says John Ross of that place, had a hen that laid five eggs in one day, the fifth being double. The hen coveyed six days and went to work again, laying a few more eggs, and then died. This lay sounds like a li—liberty.

A SUCCESS!

Call and see the New "Davis" Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

Live Agents wanted in Northern Minnesota, to whom unparalleled inducements will be offered.

We have the Simplest Machine in the world.

J. F. DUNN, Agent, Brainerd. CHILDS & MOLFORD, State Agents, 236, Third Street, St. Paul.

Railroad Time Tables.

(Departments are requested to give prompt notice of any changes made in their respective time-tables, as we desire to give publication to our readers.)

Northern Pacific Railroad.

On and after February 12th, 1873, all clock times will be according to the following timetable, until further notice.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Duluth	10:00	St. Paul	10:00
Chicago	10:40	St. Paul	10:40
St. Paul	11:10	Chicago	11:10
St. Paul	11:40	Chicago	11:40
Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.
St. Paul	1:30	Chicago	1:30
Chicago	2:10	St. Paul	2:10
St. Paul	2:40	Chicago	2:40
Chicago	3:10	St. Paul	3:10
St. Paul	3:40	Chicago	3:40
Chicago	4:10	St. Paul	4:10
St. Paul	4:40	Chicago	4:40
Chicago	5:10	St. Paul	5:10
St. Paul	5:40	Chicago	5:40
Chicago	6:10	St. Paul	6:10
St. Paul	6:40	Chicago	6:40
Chicago	7:10	St. Paul	7:10
St. Paul	7:40	Chicago	7:40
Chicago	8:10	St. Paul	8:10
St. Paul	8:40	Chicago	8:40
Chicago	9:10	St. Paul	9:10
St. Paul	9:40	Chicago	9:40
Chicago	10:10	St. Paul	10:10
St. Paul	10:40	Chicago	10:40
Chicago	11:10	St. Paul	11:10
St. Paul	11:40	Chicago	11:40
Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.
St. Paul	1:30	Chicago	1:30
Chicago	2:10	St. Paul	2:10
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Chicago	4:10	St. Paul	4:10
St. Paul	4:40	Chicago	4:40
Chicago	5:10	St. Paul	5:10
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Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.
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Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.
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Chicago	11:10	St. Paul	11:10
St. Paul	11:40	Chicago	11:40
Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.
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Chicago	2:10	St. Paul	2:10
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Chicago	5:10	St. Paul	5:10
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Chicago	6:10	St. Paul	6:10
St. Paul	6:40	Chicago	6:40
Chicago	7:10	St. Paul	7:10
St. Paul	7:40	Chicago	7:40
Chicago	8:10	St. Paul	8:10
St. Paul	8:40	Chicago	8:40
Chicago	9:10	St. Paul	9:10
St. Paul	9:40	Chicago	9:40
Chicago	10:10	St. Paul	10:10
St. Paul	10:40	Chicago	10:40
Chicago	11:10	St. Paul	11:10
St. Paul	11:40	Chicago	11:40
Chicago	12:10 p.m.	St. Paul	12:10 p.m.

List of Delinquent Lands and Town Lots

In the county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, for the tax of 1875, returned by the County Treasurer, and remaining unpaid April 24, 1876:

Township of Fairbanks—Town 43, Range 28.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
Chester Wait	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	13	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	14	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	15	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	16	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	17	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	18	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	19	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	20	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	21	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	22	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	23	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	24	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	25	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	26	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	27	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	28	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	29	2.22
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	30	2.22

Town 44, Range 31.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
Dennis Shof	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	18	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	19	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	20	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	21	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	22	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	23	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	24	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	25	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	26	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	27	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	28	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	29	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	30	1.80

Town 44 Range 32.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
J. N. Sears	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	24	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	25	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	26	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	27	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	28	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	29	5.40
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	30	5.40

Town 46 Range 29.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
Mary P. Wilson	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	1	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	2	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	3	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	4	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	5	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	6	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	7	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	8	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	9	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	10	1.80

Township of Brainerd—Town 45, Range 29.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
S. W. Farnham	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	3	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	4	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	5	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	6	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	7	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	8	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	9	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	10	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	11	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	12	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	13	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	14	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	15	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	16	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	17	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	18	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	19	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	20	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	21	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	22	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	23	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	24	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	25	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	26	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	27	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	28	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	29	3.30
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	30	3.30

Town of Crow Wing.

Owner	Description	Sec.	Tax
Elizabeth Beaulieu	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	1	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	2	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	3	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	4	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	5	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	6	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	7	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	8	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	9	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	10	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	11	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	12	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	13	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	14	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	15	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	16	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	17	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	18	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	19	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	20	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	21	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	22	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	23	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	24	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	25	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	26	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	27	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	28	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	29	1.80
"	1/4 sec 1/4 qr	30	1.80

Owner, Lot, Sec., Cont. mill.

A. D. Nelson	1	18	1.80
"	2	18	1.80
"	3	18	1.80
"	4	18	1.80
"	5	18	1.80
"	6	18	1.80
"	7	18	1.80
"	8	18	1.80
"	9	18	1.80
"	10	18	1.80
"	11	18	1.80
"	12	18	1.80
"	13	18	1.80
"	14	18	1.80
"	15	18	1.80
"	16	18	1.80
"	17	18	1.80
"	18	18	1.80
"	19	18	1.80
"	20	18	1.80
"	21	18	1.80
"	22	18	1.80
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"	25	18	1.80
"	26	18	1.80
"	27	18	1.80
"	28	18	1.80
"	29	18	1.80
"	30	18	1.80
"	1	19	1.80
"	2	19	1.80
"	3	19	1.80
"	4	19	1.80
"	5	19	1.80
"	6	19	1.80
"	7	19	1.80
"	8	19	1.80
"	9	19	1.80
"	10	19	1.80
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"	27	22	1.80
"	28	22	1.80
"	29	22	1.80
"	30	22	1.80
"	1	23	1.80
"	2	23	1.80
"	3	23	1.80
"	4	23	1.80
"	5	23	1.80
"	6	23	1.80
"	7	23	1.80
"	8	23	1.80
"	9	23	1.80
"	10	23	1.80
"	11	23	1.80
"	12	23	1.80
"	13	23	1.80
"	14	23	1.80
"	15	23	1.80
"	16	23	1.80
"	17	23	1.80