BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

M. O. RUSSELL, - Editor and Prop'r.

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

OUR MOTTO IS.

LIFE, SPICE, AND BRAINERD FOREVER.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. IV. } BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1875. { NO. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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☞ Best Job Printing Office in the N. P. Country.
☞ Accomodating prices as they have anywhere.
☞ Orders by mail or express filled at once.
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Church Directory.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—REV. FRANK R. MILLSPAUGH.

Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1-2 p. m. Service every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion at 12 m. on the first Sunday, and at 7 1-2 a. m. on the third Sunday of every month.

BAPTIST CHAPEL—REV. JOHN SQUIRE.

Services every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m.

METHODIST CHURCH—REV. H. J. CRIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—REV. E. S. WILLIAMS.

Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—REV. FATHER BUR.

Mass on the first Sunday in every month. First Mass at 8 a. m., second Mass at 10 1-2 a. m. Catechetical Instruction, for children, at 2 p. m. Vespers at 3 p. m.

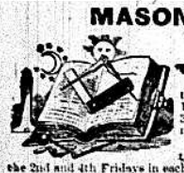
I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. at Masonic Hall, over Bly's Store.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

J. G. CONDON, Sec'y. T. M. TRUDELL, N. G.

MASONIC.



AURORA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., Brainerd.

Stated Communications of this Lodge will be held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.

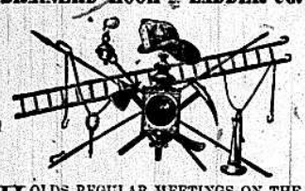
Special Communications will be held on the 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month.

The Lodge meets at half-past 7, in the evening.

All M. M., in good standing, are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M. F. H. HARVEY, Sec'y.

BRAINERD HOOK & LADDER CO.



HOLDS REGULAR MEETINGS ON THE First Monday of every month Headquarters on Front street, between 4th and 5th.

F. B. THOMPSON, Sec'y. HENRY DRESSEN, W. M. FALCONER, Treas'r. Foreman

Jewelry, Silver Ware,

Watches, Clocks,

AND

SPECTACLES.

E. L. STRAUSS,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW STOCK JUST OPENED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WATCH-WORK.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Filled.

Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

E. W. WEED, - Proprietor.

THIS FINE HOTEL HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled and newly furnished for the year 1875, and is now first-class in all its appointments.

Tourists and Pleasure-seekers

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

☞ Splendid location for Hunting and Fishing. TERMS:—$3 00 a day. Liberal reduction for Board by the Week. 3-13tf

Pine Restaurant,

FRONT STREET,

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

W. M. FALCONER,

Proprietor.

First Class Accommodations in the Restaurant Line.

TABLES furnished with all the Good Things incident to the season, and courteous attention paid to guests. Meals at all hours, and regular Board and Lodging furnished when desired, at Reasonable Rates.

PIONEER

MEAT MARKET,

SIXTH STREET,

Between Front and Laurel—East side.

WE have just completed arrangements whereby we can furnish the citizens of Brainerd with all kinds of best Meats, Game, Poultry, Butter, Sausages, Lard, etc., at prices that defy competition. We ollcit a share of patronage, and warrant satisfaction.

2-44-3m LAFOND & GOULET.

BRAINERD

Meat Market,

COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

THE undersigned having bought out this popular Market, desire to announce that they will continue the business in all its branches, and solicit the continuance of public patronage.

Meat, Game, Fish, Butter, Etc.,

Always on hand. "Cash and Low Prices," the motto.

PAINE & MABEY, Prop's.

J. L. STARCHER,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

WINES,

Liquors & Cigars

LAUREL STREET,

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Currier's Column.

A

Choice lot of Groceries just received, which a

Man

Can buy at the lowest price for cash. Also, Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and you will be

Struck

With wonder at their purity and fine flavor; where a man can get

His

drink or smoke at a reasonable price. You might also bring your

Wife

and Children along, and look at the largest stock of Confectionary and fruits nuts, etc., ever brought to Brainerd.

L. C. CURRIER.

Laurel Street.

ABOUT BEING A MAYOR.

Along with many others of our good citizens, we have been "*urged*" to become a candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year—as successor to our good friend and very worthy official, Hon. Lyman P. White, the present Mayor of Brainerd, who does not desire the office for another term. At first we derided the idea; then, after several friends had *urged* us more or less, we became a little mellow on the proposition—because we are only human, you know, and the request to run, coming from such respectable sources, we felt a little flattered, and finally came nearly consenting to go for it, and almost committed ourself. We have been at home for a day or two, though, and have had time, within the shady retreat of our jack pine sanctum, to consider the matter very calmly, and have determined thusly:

First—We are not ambitious to wear political horns.

Second—There are dozens of men in town better qualified and better circumstanced to accept that or any other office, than ourself.

Third—This being the case, we feel that in declining to become a candidate, we are not derelict in our duty, as a citizen, in forwarding the best interests of the community in any way within our power where any necessity exists.

Fourth—The coming season there will be so many hundreds of distinguished individuals and delegations passing through and visiting Brainerd, via the great northern route from Lake to Ocean, and the Mayor will be expected to do so many honors in behalf of the city in the reception of strangers, speeches of welcome, etc., that in order to do the right thing, and keep up Brainerd's reputation for hospitality and dignity, it would require a great outlay of time, and more good clothes than are at our disposal this year.

Fifth—We might—if Mayor—take it upon ourself to issue so many proclamations, and recommend the Council to pass so many ordinances (all of which we should, of course, publish in the TRIBUNE at usual rates per line) that the citizens would feel sure they were living under martial law, and finally realize that an editor made an all-fired expensive Mayor—because there is no telling what he might do, you see. And then, just think of the veto messages we should doubtless send in to the Council; none of them would be less than three columns in length, and as a matter of course they, too, should be published, so that our good people might know just how the cat was jumping—because we are a great believer in the potency of printers' ink, and believe public transactions should be "kept before the people," at any expense of said ink.

Sixth—We couldn't make a speech of welcome, nor get off a respectable farewell address, to save our life.

Seventh—We could never get used to a plug hat and double-breasted vest, and a Mayor should always wear a plug hat and double-breasted vest, of course.

Eighth—The "great family journal" of this hemisphere requires our undivided attention, and must have it, or "bust."

Ninth—We thank our friends all the same for the honor they seek to confer, and shall remember them.

Tenth—We want to be a printer—this and nothing more.

Eleventh—We don't want to be a Mayor.

Twelfth—We *shall* be a printer—and nothing more.

Thirteenth—We *won't* be a Mayor.

Fourteenth—So, there! that ends it.

MORE URGE.

The malady which seems to attack the most of our people about once a year, at least, has again broken out in the community, and seems to baffle all remedial applications. It is known as the *urge*, and this spring it has assumed the form of a very malignant type; a few cases are considered dangerous, and still worse, it has been found to be contagious—spreading like wood-ticks in June. Some are being *urged* to take the Mayorship, some are *urged* to allow their names to be used in connection with the office of City Treasurer, Recorder, Alderman, Justice, etc. It beats all how much *urge* a man can stand, when he gets right down to business, and won't have it under any circumstances, *unless* it might become necessary for him to accept it in the interest of peace and harmony; in which case, if he was thought to be the *best man*, why, of course, it would *be his duty* to accept, and he wished it distinctly understood that he never went back on his duty as a citizen. And then he turns about and struts down street, with head erect, saying to himself: "I tell you, I always thought I would get to be a —— of a fellow some day, and sure enough! even this early in life I am *urged* to fill the highest position in the gift of my noble fellow citizens, who are just sharp enough to recognize true genius when they see it. Ahem! ain't I some, eh?"

Reduced prices at CANTWELL'S.
2 lbs. Good Tea for 95c.
4 lbs. Green Rio Coffee for $1.00.
New Prunes, 6 lbs. for $1.00.
Fresh Graham Flour, $2.25 for 100 lbs
Fresh Buckwheat Flour.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me a little space in the columns of your valuable paper in regard to a matter that will probably be of some interest to many of your readers.

With due deference to all parties concerned, I wish to give a few items of explanation in regard to the financial statement of Crow Wing County.

First, I would state that at the time of the last financial statement (Mar. 1, 1874) there were registered claims and arrearages due, to the amount of $2,041.30, which has been paid during the past year, and is embodied in the total amount of expenses.

Second, the amount of registered claims and bills due by the county is $543.75. So that our actual expenses for the fiscal year have been but $6,409.48, instead of $7,914.03, as shown in financial statement.

Now, let us take hold of this matter in earnest, and see what can be done towards the curtailing of expenses in the future.

In looking over the financial statement we find charged to the account of roads and bridges the sum of $633.62, which amount can be saved next year; for I do not think that the county need spend any more money on roads and bridges for a year or two, at least.

Next, our court expenses have been $1,260.47 last year, but we have had two terms of the District Court, and I am informed that the legislature has passed an act abating one term of the court in our county, and having only one term of the District Court, $800 ought certainly to cover the expenses of that department for the ensuing year.

Then, paupers' expenses, as shown by statement, foot up to the amount of $1,409.80 for last year, but they cannot possibly reach near those figures next year; for, as will be seen, we had to support a paralyzed pauper (Mr. Beaudet) a long while, and finally had to send him to his friends in Canada, at a very great expense; (he being helpless, we had to send a man to take care of him) and unless they ship all the paupers of the country to this place, $800 will be sufficient to cover the expenses of this department.

Last, but not least, we have last year issued two dollars for every dollar's worth of service rendered the county, for everything we have done, (excepting the salaries of officers, and other compensations fixed by law) on account of the depreciation of orders. Is there no practical way by which this particular point could be improved, and have the orders at or near par? for in my opinion, there is where the shoe pinches the worst at present. There is but one way, and that is by the issuance of bonds to liquidate the floating indebtedness of the county, pay the interest annually on said bonds, and the principal say in from eight to fifteen years. But this, I am aware, does not meet with the approval of a number of tax payers, for reasons that might possibly prove to be best in the end; but it seems to me that it would be considerable easier to pay that debt in from ten to fifteen years, than it will to pay it in the next two years, which latter will undoubtedly be the case if the debt is not funded, and as long as we issue two dollars for one dollar's worth of services rendered the county, we cannot reasonably expect to reduce the expenses to a very great extent.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to make a few more remarks concerning this subject, but I shall abstain from doing so, for fear that I might encroach upon your patience and columns of your paper.

I have treated the subject, and given my opinion in a fair and (I believe) manly way, with no intention of criticising anybody's private opinion, or wounding their feelings, and I sincerely hope that it will be so interpreted. But should anybody doubt of the correctness of the above given statements, I will be pleased to show them all the records and vouchers in my office, and substantiate what I have advanced. Respectfully yours,

F. X. GOULET,
Auditor of Crow Wing County.

HORRIBLE

We open our columns to report a horrible case that comes to us by last night's train men from the west, to the effect that a little girl, nine years old, sister of the wife of Mr. Murphy, who is section boss out at Hobart, was yesterday killed and eaten by an old sow, maddened by the presence of the little girl near her litter of pigs, in the stable. No further particulars.

DECLINED.

A friend has sent us some of the celebrated letters that are said to be true copies of those which passed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, during the days a good while previous to the commencement of the trial now in progress in Brooklyn. The correspondence being of a domestic character, precludes our publishing the letters, under our rules governing such things, as we never permit our columns to become the mirror of friendly or family relations of the character of these letters—though they might prove of very rare interest to our readers. The conundrum propounded by Elizabeth to Henry in one of them is a very difficult one, to be sure, and none, save a man of great parts, could have fathomed it and made the way clear, as Mr. B. did in his answer. As a nautical artist, we freely admit that Mr. Beecher is entitled to the horns.

WE sell for cash! Hence, have no bad bills, to make up off good customers.

Marshall & Campbell.

ALL who want Nobby Hats, go to Marshall & Campbell.

EDITORIAL PEBBLES.

THE Senate has adjourned.

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish adventurer, is dead.

DISASTROUS floods south and east continue.

COL. KING isn't "at home" yet, but "is expected."

GENERAL BURNSIDE don't make much of a Senator, no how.

ANDY made a speech—banged the Constitution, ripped the flag, and tore his shirt.

REV. E. R. LATHROP, Presiding Elder, will preach at the Methodist Church tomorrow, morning and evening.

OUR Wadena letter was clean behind time, and will have to go over till next week.

BEECHER is expected to occupy the witness stand for two weeks, and he don't know much about it, either.

BESSIE TURNER has finally finished her evidence in the Brooklyn trial. She said she thought they'd turn 'er head with their everlasting questions.

AN American has been murdered in Japan; the United States might get another $2,500, only for the fact that he was not murdered by a Japanyman, but by his own companions.

SPEAKING about city offices, we understand our friend, Thomas P. Cantwell, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer. Of course he will be complimented with a second term, because "Tom" is a "rattling boy" and efficient officer.

THIS is the right name of the young King of Spain, as he signs it to the documents of State, or when he sends out for a pint of "Robinson County:" "Alfonso de Bourbon Y. Bourbon." If that name wouldn't fetch Kentucky corn-juice as per order, it would be because the fellow wouldn't trust him, that's all.

If the "conglomeration of the centrifugal hyperbola which perambulates the atmospheric concupiscence of the hypochondracal parrdox" doesn't account for our unusually cold winter, then the St. Paul Press doesn't know anything about it—that's all. We suspicioned that this must have been the cause of it, as early as January last.

THE Land Department of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad has commenced the publication of a beautiful little monthly paper called the "Minnesota Homestead," full of useful information to all the thousands in the east who are looking for homesteads in the west. This is a splendid idea, and will pay them a big per centum over cost.

THE Poultry Show in St. Paul has raised the mischief all over, on the subject of hens and things. Even the humble cot where we stay of nights has not escaped the rage, and our folks inform us now that the luxury of salt in our mush must be cut off, until four dollars can thereby be saved with which to buy six blooded eggs.

SPRING is here! ge-lorious spring! The snow sinketh; the warm sun shineth; the little baooks babbleth; the crows caweth; the birds singeth; the kine loweth; the pigs grunteth; the dogs are too happy to barketh; the chickens cackleth; the eggs rolleth; and humanity praiseth; and, in short, things generally are very satisfactory over the face of the earth.

IMPROVEMENTS seem to be the order of the day now; getting ready for spring openings, etc. J. L. Starcher, Esq., is cutting and slashing about his premises, to make room for his increasing trade. He has doubled the length of his storeroom, likewise his shelving, and is fixing up in grand style. The whole establishment will be filled with a new stock of fresh and seasonable goods, in a few days, when he will be ready to serve his customers with all things needful, of the very best.

GRAND "OPENING."

Thos. P. Cantwell, Esq., one of the jolliest of our dealers, yesterday interviewed old Boreas as he was passing east, and friend Tom. being a very frank individual, plainly informed the old cuss that the way he had been whooping it up to us this winter wasn't satisfactory, not by a ——sight; whereupon Boreas got his ice hooks hold of the front of his store, and tore it off sleek and clean, and laid it sprawling in the street, minus windows, doors, anything—in fact, it went rattle-te-bang, leaving a hole the whole size of his immense establishment, sticking right out into the street.

Mr. Cantwell is happy to inform his many friends and customers, however, that the price of soap and saleratus remains unchanged, and that the immense spring opening introduced by the gentle zephyrs which prevailed yesterday, is all right and tight; but his spring opening of choice goods will continue until the mop-cloth of summer wipes up the last dew-drop of spring time. Best goods, and lowest prices, is still in vogue at Cantwell's

QUITE OFFICIAL.

The TRIBUNE this week will be found to be an official document, second only to Bissell's Revised Statutes of Minnesota, or a double and twisted message from the President on Louisiana affairs. We present to our readers to-day "Proposals for doing the State Printing," a communication from Auditor Goulet on county affairs, the Financial Statement of Crow Wing County for the fiscal year just past, a Notice of our approaching City Election, the official proceedings of our County Commissioners, at their last meeting, and a Call for a City Convention by the committee, etc. Although the TRIBUNE this week may not present many attractions for the little folks, yet the big folks will find it a valuable document to file away as a reference.

THAT VETO.

Not long since, we had an editorial, three lines and a half in length, congratulating the Governor upon his veto of the bill passed at the recent session, to supply all Justices with Bissell's Statutes of the State. Since then we have seen considerable discussion in the papers concerning the matter, including a letter from Senator J. L. Macdonald, of Shakopee, in the St. Paul Press, explaining the merits and justness of the bill, and slightly criticising the Governor for vetoing it. After reading carefully the whys and wherefores, as presented by Mr. Macdonald, we admit the justness, and even the necessity, of the measure, under proper precautions on the part of the State as to their correctness, cost, etc., and unless "frontier and bridge relief" absorb too much of the contents of the State Treasury, at the next session of the Legislature we should favor the passage of the measure, guarded as above intimated.

Our candidate for the next President—Gen. Jo. Hawley—receives the following endorsement from an extreme Democratic journal, the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, which is a piece of testimony to the political worth of Gen. Hawley as magnanimous as it is unexpected:

"We must confess that we would have no tears to shed over General Hawley's return to Congress; indeed, we would rather be pleased at it. Republican though he is, the country has nothing to fear from such as he. Indeed, it would be better if we had a few more such men in public position."

The Brainerd, Minnesota, Tribune announces that McMillan, the new Republican Senator from that State, is a "Christian gentleman." Of course we are pleased with the idea of having Christians and gentlemen in office, but we shudder at the thought that maybe the new Senator belongs to the Colfax and Harlan, and Pomeroy and Howard class of "Christian statesmen," who have, as far as their conduct could, brought the very name into disrepute. Will the Tribune relieve our anxiety?—[Greenville (Ala.) Advocate.

Well, yes; we can assure our Alabama friend that McMillan is all straight. The other prominent "Christian statesmen" referred to are not from Minnesota, hence we cannot be called to account for their eccentricities. But we can assure the Advocate man that when Minnesota sends out a man labeled "Christian Statesman," he can go his last "chip" on him—he'll wash.

By the last issue of the Brainerd Tribune, we should judge the editor to be under the influence of something worse than the Plantation Bitters we advertised.—[Little Falls Courier.

The lady editor of the Courier don't know us, very evidently. Last week's TRIBUNE is the kind of paper we always get out when we are sober—which is pronounced the poorest issue for the past six months by many of our readers. So far from being under the influence of "something worse than Plantation Bitters," we lived all the week on buttermilk, and thought seriously of organizing a crusade against the saloons. But we have altered our mind now, and propose to go back to first principles, and get out a good paper hereafter. We hope the Courier will accept the apology.

Four large ice houses have been filled "chuck full" in Perham during the last ten days. Why shouldn't this be a good place for the Northern Pacific editors to meet?—[Perham News.

We don't believe the Northern Pacific editors ever take any ice in theirs.

CITY CONVENTION.

A Republican City Convention will be held at Bly's Hall on Friday, April 2, 1875, at 3 o'clock p. m., to place in nomination the following city officers, to be voted for on Tuesday, April 6, 1875:

One Mayor,
One City Treasurer,
One City Recorder,
One Assessor.

Each ward will be allowed one delegate for every twenty-five votes cast at last annual election, and one delegate for each major fraction, as follows:

First Ward, 6 delegates.
Second Ward, 5 delegates.
Third Ward, 3 delegates.

It is hereby recommended that the several ward caucus be held on Thursday evening, April 1, at 8 o'clock, at the following places:

First Ward—Office of D. O. Preston.
Second Ward—Bly's Hall.
Third Ward—Office of Register of Deeds.

D. MCNANNY, Chairman,
ED. R. FRENCH,
Republican City Committee.

THE OPENING.

We are informed that Superintendent Sullivan will commence the work of opening the Dakota Division on Tuesday next. The recent storm, which was of unheard of severity, will have rendered the opening of that division very tedious, comparatively, and it will tax the well known energy of Mr. Sullivan, and his noble assistants, to the utmost; though we feel sure the work will be performed in the shortest possible time, for the N. P. boys, though they have had less experience than the operators of some of the continually snow-bound roads three or four hundred miles south of us, are a perfect terror to a snow bank, and a crew of men, under such a competent corps of directors, mostly go through a cut filled with snow like a dose of epsom salts.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The recent meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad in New York was a large one, several millions of dollars being represented from all parts of the United States, and we are told by the New York Tribune, that the meeting was remarkably harmonious, a general feeling of confidence being manifested in the merits of the enterprise, and in the value of the property. An equally strong feeling of confidence was expressed by those present in the integrity and ability of the management, and there was a strong desire shown throughout the session to put the road through at the earliest possible opportunity.

Hon. L. D. M. Sweet, of Maine, presided, on the motion of Mr. George W. Cass, the President. Mr. Cass' address to the bondholders was the most important feature of the meeting. He set forth the advantages of the route and the value of the property in a way that would seem to have inspired a sanguine confidence in the success of the enterprise. He cited the Union Pacific Railroad as a measure of comparison, and stated that the Northern Pacific road would be better than the Union Pacific road, on account of having lower grades, straighter line, better lands, more and richer minerals, more and better coal, vastly more timber, better climate, less snow, better agricultural and pastoral soil, more water, and a greater supply of stone for building.

THOSE SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The great spelling-school excitement which is now sweeping over the country, originated in Brainerd. Early in the winter we had an old-fashioned spelling-school at Social Hall, in which most of our prominent citizens participated, and the last word pronounced, upon which the last speller stepped down and out, was "sour crout." Such a jolly time was enjoyed, and the thing was so novel, that one of the participants, who came from Marietta, Ohio,—Mrs. Edgerton, we believe,—in writing to a lady friend in Marietta, mentioned the affair to her—who was the wife of a College Professor in Marietta—and thereupon they went to work and organized a citizens' spelling-school in Marietta, and gave their first in the City Hall, for the benefit of the poor, and the thing was a towering success. From that, the spelling-school fever has spread all over the eastern country, until now they are having spelling-matches by telegraph. They are universally given for the benefit of the poor, and the noble pastime has, at the instance of our humble little "City of the Pines," filled thousands of hungry mouths everywhere. Therefore, Brainerd can claim all the honor of originating the noble work, and the editor of this paper claims the honor of pronouncing to the spellers the first lesson; all of which is "good for our side!"

PERSONAL MENTION.

We were delighted to welcome back to Brainerd the other day our good friend, L. W. Ford, Esq., who has been spending the winter in New York. Mr. Ford has come home on a visit to his family here, and will return east next week. We wish he would come home to stay, and so does everybody else in Brainerd wish so.

Friend W. H. Lewis, Esq., Master Machinest N. P. R. R., returned home a few days ago from a visit to his old home in Brookfield, Missouri. Mr. Lewis' wife returned here with him from Brookfield, where she had been spending the winter. Next fall, when the ducks get ripe, Mr. L. and ourself propose to bring in the few remaining "spoon-bills" that we left running at large last autumn.

We were glad to welcome home, the other evening, our former fellow citizen, Mr. Thomas Bason, who went to Texas last fall and spent the winter in that State. Mr. B. is the brass founder and tinner in the N. P. shops here, and expresses himself as greatly delighted to get back once more to our beautiful "City of the Pines," which he does not care to leave again in a hurry. He thinks the Northern Pacific country eminently preferable to Texas as a place to reside, particularly on account of its peculiarly healthful, social and educational advantages, and he says all the northern men he met in Texas would come north again as soon as they could, or at least, when they desired to locate permanently. The longer we live, the more anxious we become to put this Northern Pacific region up against any other patch of territory on the face of the earth, for a good, square, comfortable country in which to live, move and rotate.

TUMBLED.

THE magnificent castle erected by Dr. D'Unger, resting upon the "ruins of the Northern Pacific Company," had the underpinning knocked out from under it by a little circumstance that took place in New York, on the 18th of this month. There was a little meeting of the representative bondholders, and they had a little conference with the directors of the Company, and they passed a little resolution; and, would you believe it, the Doctor is not happy because the little document read like it did. Peace, harmony, and the utmost confidence, on the other, (to say nothing of the disappointed hopes expressed by all concerned for the immediate future of the Northern Pacific) reigns, and during the proceedings the bondholders either sat down on or stuck a pin into the Doctor's little air bubble, and the windy little critter has gone to the land where all busted bubbles go. What in thunder was you talking about, any way, Doctor?

THE TRIBUNE.

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THE NEWS.

Political.

The case of Pinchback has been postponed by the U. S. Senate until December next, by vote of 30 to 23

Twelve appropriation bills passed Congress, calling for $175,000,000 from the Treasury.

The U. S. Senate has discussed at much length, the propriety of indorsing the President's Louisiana policy. Senator Freelinghuysen introduced a resolution to the effect that the President should continue recognizing in that State the existing government.

A Madison special of the 15th to the Chicago *Tribune* says Gov. Taylor has not, as alleged in some quarters, decided to call an extra session of the Legislature to remedy errors in the railroad laws, but expresses himself opposed to such an idea. It is feared, if called together again, the Legislature might make more mischief than it would mend.

The Republican Senators, after much debate, decided to sustain the President in his Louisiana policy, and that the Kellogg government, in that state, shall be sustained by the general government.

Of the nineteen members of Congress from Pennsylvania whose terms expired on the 4th inst., but eight were so fortunate as to secure a re-election.

Gen. Butler, in a letter on the civil rights bill, says that law does not give any right to a colored man to go into a drinking saloon without the leave of the proprietor, and that a barber shop is a private business with which the law does not interfere.

The "Louisiana question," which gave rise to so much filibustering in the Senate, reads as follows: "Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government of Louisiana, in which Wm. P. Kellogg is executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved.

Crimes and Casualties.

Two boys at work in a coal screen near Scranton, Pa., were caught in the machinery and crushed to death, their heads and arms being severed from their bodies.

At Indianapolis last week a brute named Lewis Bishop cut his wife's throat because she refused to live with him. On the same day a woman in Connecticut killed her two children in the same manner, and then committed suicide with the same knife.

A Ku Klux party has been arrested in Kentucky, charged with numerous murders and other crimes, in Todd county, and a company of militia sent there to preserve the public peace and protect the authorities in the trials, against expected efforts for their release.

Three large and costly railroad bridges spanning the Susquehanna river near Pittston, Pa., were swept away by the flood in that river, on the 16th inst. At Port Jervis hundreds of houses were partly submerged but no lives lost. Ice piled up to the hight of thirty feet, damming up the flood, and but for the timely use of nitro glycerine there would doubtless have been terrible destruction of life.

A tornado passed over the the town of Richmond, S. C., on the 16th inst., blowing down buildings and killing several people. Trees were torn up by the roots and twisted into splinters.

The damage to western railroads by snow, this winter, is estimated at $600,000.

Several extensive snow slides are reported in the mountain passes of Utah, attended with considerable loss of life. In Little Cottonwood Canon the snow piled up to the depth of seventy feet, burying four men.

During the flood of the 16th inst., the river at Wilkesbarre, Pa., rose 26 feet above low water mark, and all communication with the opposite side was cut off.

Ten convicts, employed at making brick at Little Rock, Ark., revolted on the 18th, and by overpowering the guards, escaped. Eight of them were recaptured during the day.

A fire at Cairo, Ill., on the 17th inst., destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

A confidential clerk has robbed a Boston millinery house of $40,000 in ten years, and has but just been detected.

Springfield, Ill., has been agitated by the arrest of Abe Smith, a colored person in the suburbs of that city, who is the leader of a gang of chicken thieves, which has made a business of supplying the city hucksters from its spoils At Smith's house thirteen barrels of fresh feathers were found and report says two hundred chickens were stolen by his gang in the city in one night.

The noted bandit, Vasquez was executed at San Jose, Cal., on the 19th inst. He protested his innocence of murder at any time in his life but acknowledged the justice of the sentence, because he was the leader of a murderous band. He died without a struggle.

An insurrection at the Troy coal mines was quieted by acceeding to the demands of the miners for an increase of wages and the discharge of negro employees The overseer and the superintendent were forced to leave on pain of death.

Reports on the 19th inst. from the scene of the eastern floods, were still more exciting than the first accounts. The whole Wyoming valley was threatened with devastation when the ice gorges should finally give way. At Port Deposit the water was from five to fifteen feet deep in the streets. The entire length of Front street, Marietta, a mile and a quarter long was piled with ice to the height of thirty and forty feet. Bridges were being burned to prevent, as far as possible, further additions to the destructive mass which must soon sweep down the valleys. It was estimated that 2000 men would be unable to clear the ice from the railroad track at Marietta in less than five days.

A fearfully destructive tornado passed over Augusta, Ga., the other day, and much damage was done. Several other towns suffered severely in loss of life as well as property.

The proprietor of Vineland, N. J., C. K. Landis, shot and mortally wounded the editor of the paper published there, on the 19th, for a fancied grievance.

A Montreal woman, forty-seven years old, who has been married twenty-two years, and had nine children, has just discovered that she has no affinity for her husband, and eloped with a boy not yet twenty.

A destructive tornado is reported in Louisiana, by which dwellings, stores and churches in the town of Smithland were leveled to the ground, and several people killed. Another destructive blow is reported in Georgia.

It has lately been ascertained that $1,918,000 Missouri State bonds belonging to the treasury, and consequently of no legal value to the holders, have been stolen from the treasury vaults and are probably now in circulation. No one knows when the theft was committed, as the packages from which the missing bonds were taken have not been examined for several years.

Personal.

Orville Brown, of Mankato; A. E. Meigs, Austin and A. P. Graves, of Redwing, have been nominated for postmasters.

The nomination of DeKoven to the Bishopric of Illinois, has failed of confirmation.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is at last taking active measures to execute the judgments obtained by her against New Orleans. One of these, involving the sum of $100,000, has already been levied.

Gen. J. H. Baker has resigned the office of Commissioner of Pensions, and is to receive the appointment of Surveyor General of Minnesota, in the place of Dane R. King, who has resigned on account of ill health.

A New York correspondent describes McMillan, Minnesota's new Senator, as a "small man with a black beard, and a Granger or rural air about him."

Senator Johnson spoke about two hours on the Louisiana question, on March 21st. The galleries were densely packed long before the hour of meeting, so general was the desire to hear the ex-President-Senator.

Commodore Davidson's long suit over the sales of 1518 shares of steamboat stock, has been decided in his favor, and he now has undisputed control of the Northern Line Packet Company.

Miscellaneous.

The New York Tribune fund to the grasshopper sufferers of Nebraska and Kansas has reached the sum of $12,000.

Efforts are now being made to extinguish the title of the Indians to the Black Hills country, and until this is accomplished, the President says, every effort will be made to protect them in their exclusive right thereto.

Eastern bound freights from Chicago to New York have been reduced at the rate of 10 and 25 per cent, according to class.

The Erie Canal Board has made a reduction in freights of 33⅓ per cent on grain and 50 per cent on merchandise.

It is asserted that the title of the Indians to the Black Hills country was never ratified by the Senate, and will not hold good.

A negro at Cairo, Ill., explains the cold weather ingeniously. 'He remembers that there was a shock of earthquake at Cairo last fall, about the time of the comet, and he says: "Well, de fact is dat comet struck dis yarth and caused dat yarthquake, and it butted so hard dat it done rent dis here yarth about tree or four hundred miles furder north, and dat's de cause of de present cold weather."

At Belvidere, Ill., recently, a girl named Helen Otis, only nine or ten years old, was found hanging, dead, and the coroner's verdict was death by suicide, but now a new investigation is demanded with expectation of showing that the child was murdered.

Hay is worth $25 to $30 a ton at Rockford, Ill. The long and severe winter, with snow blocked roads, has caused the scarcity.

The German citizens of New York city held a mass meeting at Cooper Institute to protest against the exclusion of their language from the public schools of the city. This was on 18th inst., and on the same day the Catholics made a demand for a portion of the public moneys for the support of their parochial schools.

An attempt has been made by the Wall-st., gamblers to get up another gold corner, and large amounts of gold has been locked up, but receipts from California and Europe promise to be greater than the sharks can handle, and the evil be averted.

The entire tribe of Sheebit Indians were baptised in the Mormon church recently.

A band of Indians, said to be the most troublesome tribe in the southwest, surrendered at Fort Sill lately.

Advices from California report the wheat crop as unusually promising. Copious rains would ensure the largest harvest ever known in the State.

At a meeting of the general freight agents of the roads from Chicago east, the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio stated that that road had cut the rates on pork and fourth class freights destined for New York, and affirmed that it was "proper and right." The farmers of the west will agree with him.

Judge Emmons of the United States Court in an elaborate charge to the grand jury in Memphis on a case under the new civil rights law, said that the right to admit negroes to full and equal enjoyment of the privileges of theatres and hotels, is a matter which the State alone can control. Congress cannot give the Court jurisdiction.

From Abroad.

Advices from Liverpool are of the most cheerful character for the northwest. The wheat market has touched bottom and is now on the rising scale at a rapid rate.

In the Prussian diet, on the 16th, Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech in which he said that the maxim that more obedience was due to God than man, certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a Pope misguided by jesuits than to a King. The government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome.

Cabrara, the Carlist General, has issued an address in which he acknowledges Alfonzo as King and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists in the country's need of peace, to discontinue a struggle which he pronounces utterly hopeless. Certain other Carlists pronounce Cabrara a traitor.

The rush was so great to hear Bros. Moody and Sankey, at their revival meeting in London, on the 18th, that people were crushed in the crowd, and there was some fighting.

In the Prussian Landtag the main clauses of a bill withdrawing State grants from Roman Catholic Bishops has been passed by an overwhelming vote. Bismarck said it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay fomentors of insurrection.

The Hawaiian treaty has been amended, almost past recognition by King Kalikua himself.

At the last University boat race in England, the Oxford crew beat the Cambridge crew by ten lengths. The usual crowd witnessed the affair.

Gen. Cabrara has issued another manifesto in which he says he was not against war when anarchy existed, but now that a Prince has been crowned who wants that designation, "Most Catholic," as his proudest title, Spaniards will wear a grave responsibility if they still continue to promote internal discord.

The Vices of the Day.

Under the head of "What our vices cost," the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says:

The State of Nevada, with 55,000 people, has 900 licensed places where liquors are retailed. This is at the rate of one liquor dealer to each 61 inhabitants. It is estimated that the receipts of these liquor saloons average $40 per day, or at the rate of 63 cents per capita. There are 250 places in Storey county where liquors are retailed. The aggregate receipts of these saloons are $10,000 daily. This is at the rate of $300,000 per month, or $3,600,000 yearly. To produce this amount, the daily labor of 2,500 miners at $4 per day would be required. In the saloons of Storey county is therefore spent daily in the purchase of liquors a sum equal to that earned by about all the miners in the county. This statement seems improbable, yet a glance at the statistics shows it to be pretty nearly correct. We are not moralizing but giving facts. Are they not worth considering? But let us not stop just here. Let us make a further estimate of the money daily squandered in Storey county in pandering to the popular vices of drinking and gaming. There are in the county twenty licensed gambling games. These games are sustained at an average daily cost of $100 each, or $2,000 daily. This does not include the winnings of the games, which doubtless aggregate as much more. But we will place the expenses and profits of these games at $3,000 daily. We have, therefore, expended in liquors, daily, $10,000; expended in gambling, daily, $3,000; total, $13,000. Or, monthly, $390,000; or yearly, $4,680,000, which is equivalent to the labor of 3,250 miners daily, at the rate of $4 per day. This is a very suggestive showing for a single county.

Tornado in Georgia.

A destructive tornado passed over a part of Georgia Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst. At Carnak, on the Georgia railway, several houses were blown down, Thomas Greesling was killed and several others wounded. Near Thompson a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling, Columbia county, there was great destruction of property, several persons were wounded and many were killed. At Aikens the Catholic church was completely demolished. All but one of the telegraph lines leading north from Augusta were broken, and reports are yet meagre, but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in that section for years.

A Timely Article for Farmers to Consider.

From the statistics of Minnesota we learn that the acreage of corn in Blue Earth county last year was 10,150 against 7,294 acres in 1873, an increase of 2,856 acres. The average yield in this county in 1872 was 39.27 bushels, and in 1873, 32.77 bushels. The estimated yield of 1874 is not stated, but it was manifestly better than the preceding year. Taking, however, the average yield of 1873 as a basis, the corn crop has paid a much greater profit per acre than the wheat crop. Corn to-day is worth 57 cents, and the value per acre is $18.57. On the other hand the average yield of wheat per acre in 1873 was 13.17 bushels, while in 1874 it was probably a very little larger, say not more than 15 bushels, which at the ruling price to-day, 65 cents for No. 2, will only realize $9.75 per acre—very little more than one-half the value of the corn crop. Another important consideration is that to purchase seed for an acre of wheat will cost $1.30, while for an acre of corn it will not exceed 25 or at most 30 cents. The farmer who grows corn generally manages to put his crop into hogs, cattle or poultry, and thus receives an additional profit. These figures are worth considering, and if farmers will only grow more corn and less wheat, we predict that the good time so long looked for, will be realized.

The West Point Academy.

It is doubtless true that the young men graduating at West Point compare favorably with any in the world for perfect integrity, and the country justly appreciates their military training. The American people have, however, failed to recognize another great practical advantage of the Academy in the immense progress made in a most thorough and complete scientific curriculum. While for four years twelve hours are daily devoted to severe mental labor, the exercises of drilling, riding and fencing are so happily interspersed that the complaint of "too severe application" is unknown. As its name implies, the Military Academy is naturally supposed to be merely a military training school, while the fact is that but one-eighteenth of the whole course of study is devoted to purely military subjects.

No school except it be the French "Ecole Polytechnic," places before its pupils such immediate and appreciable advantages in graduating as West Point, and, although open to the sons of the rich, yet taking, as it does, the majority of its pupils from the ranks of the poor, the progress made is something wonderful, when it is taken into consideration that the standard of admission is educationally rudimental, while at the Polytechnic only distinguished graduates of other schools, or their equivalents, are admitted. Yet the pupils at the two schools graduate with very similar accomplishments, the advantage at the Polytechnic being that the higher graduates have the entire range of French service, civil and military, in which to choose a career, usually choosing the former. The writer had more than average facilities of high schools before entering the Military Academy, and was considered a fair scholar for application; yet his progress for the first four months at West Point, while but fairly keeping along with his class, was greater than for any previous two years of his life.

Military accuracy in all things probably serves to insure more perfect checks upon irregularities of all kinds, as well as thorough tests of progress, than can be attained by other colleges. And a spur to thoroughness, unknown in other institutions, is the rigidity of the rule which expels the incompetent, as expulsion or "being found," as cadets have it, is a recognized and unalterable disgrace at the Academy.

Thus, while it is true that the youth of the country are there "taught to ride and shoot and speak the truth," West Point has the further excellence of being an educational institute which, considering the low standard of admission, obtains the best results from its pupils in hard work with books.

The City of London.

A bill was introduced in the British House of Commons placing the entire metropolis of London under one municipal government. If it should be enacted one of the oldest and greatest municipal corporations in Europe will be swept away, for the city of London is but a small part of the metropolis and yet maintains its own local government independent of the vast city that has grown up around it. The metropolis extends into portions of four different counties, covering an area of about 125 square miles, and containing more than 300,000 inhabited houses, with a population of upwards of 3,500,000. The *city* of London proper is in size and population not the seventeenth part of the whole, since it has only about 125,000 permanent inhabitants and 15,000 inhabited houses. The metropolis rapidly increases in extent and population, but the city has fixed boundaries and actually diminished in population during the last quarter of a century, owing to so many houses being converted into warehouses, offices and shops. The different parts of London are, more or less, united for such purposes as protection by the police and fire departments, but there is no close connection between the different branches of local administration. It is said that, although efforts to unite the metropolis under one system of government have repeatedly failed, the present measure has a fair chance of becoming a law.

—"Yes, boys," said Nancy Bell, a female blacksmith of Iowa, as she straddled a horse's leg, and yanked off a shoe, "I was brought up for this business, and so was my mother; and there ain't been no Beecher scandals in our family, for a fact."—*Milwaukee News.*

Secretary Arrangt at Assassination.

(From the St. Paul Dispatch, March 18.)

The Dispatch is again called to record a most daring attempt at assassination, in which a farmer living near Cottage Grove, some fifteen miles from this city, named William Armstrong, is the victim, suffering severe, and perhaps fatal, injuries. The motive, from the meagre information received of the terrible affair, seems to have been robbery, coupled with a feeling of revenge from a financial injury sustained by the villian at the hands of Mr. Armstrong.

It appears that one Peter Duchaune, has been in the employ of Mr. Armstrong for the past three weeks. Night before last he was discharged. Where Duchaune spent that night is not now known, but yesterday morning he came to this city, returning to Armstrong's in the afternoon, reaching there in the evening. Upon arriving at the house, Duchaune entered the room where Mr. Armstrong and wife were sitting and demanded to be allowed to stay all night. This was refused, when Duchaune demanded $100 of Armstrong, declaring that he would have it by some means fair or foul before he left the house. Armstrong refused to hand over the hundred dollars as demanded, but after a little time spent in expostulating with Duchaune, and further threats on his part, did give him $25.

This money in Duchaune's hand the villain picked up a monkey-wrench lying on the floor, and aimed a murderous blow at Armstrong, taking effect on the head and knocking him down. With that Mrs. Armstrong attacked the villain, in which she was joined by her husband as soon as he could recover his feet. Then commenced a desperate fight between them for the possession of the monkey-wrench, Armstrong and his wife succeeding in getting it away from the villain for a brief space of time, only to lose possession of it again. Once more armed with his terrible weapon Duchaune broke away from Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and summoning all his strength, struck Mr. Armstrong a fearful blow on the head, knocking him senseless.

Mrs. Armstrong, seeing her husband powerless, started to run, and succeedep in making her escape from the room by jumping through a back window. Once outside she at once commenced crying murder, which fortunately attracted the attention of three neighbors near by, who made all haste in going to her assistance, the villain meantime making his escape in an opposite direction.

The neighbors learning the particulars of the murderous deed, at once armed themselves with shot guns and started in pursuit of Duchaune, tracking him to a saloon some two miles distant, where the trace was lost. In answer to inquiries, the saloon-keeper said no such man had been there, and a visit was made to another saloon a short distance away, but without finding the object of their search. On returning to the first saloon the keeper informed the party that such a man as they described had come in soon after they left before, and in answer to his inquiries, had told him that "old man Armstrong and wife had assaulted him but that he succeeded in knocking the old man down and making his escape," after which he left, going in the direction of St. Paul.

The party again took the trail, following Duchaune to within two miles of this city, where they lost the track.

Being unable to recover the trail the pursuing party came into the city, reported at police headquarters, and Sergeant Clark and Officer Casey were detailed to search the city for Duchaune. This search has been kept up all day, but no trace has yet been found of the villain.

Since writing the above, H. F. Folsom, James Nolan, George A. L. Shaw and Thomas Armstrong, the latter three gentlemen being the parties who pursued the assassin, have furnished us the following particulars:

Duchaune came to this city about three months ago from Chicago, and obtained work with Mr. Armstrong on his farm at Oakdale, about ten miles from this city. He stayed there from that time until about four days ago, when he expressed a wish to go over to Stillwater. Mr. Armstrong, having become tired of him, concluded he did not want his services any longer, and told him so, at the same time paying him what he was entitled to. He went away, leaving his trunk behind him and came to this city, where he remained for two or three hours. He left sometime in the afternoon in company with two men and a team, bound for Cottage Grove. At a short distance from the city the team got stuck in a snow bank and Duchaune refused to assist them in getting it out, so he started on foot and reached Armstrong's house at just about dark. At the time, Mr. Armstrong was alone in the house, his wife having gone out for a few minutes. He immediately commenced abusing Mr. A., who is a man about 45 years of age, rather weak and somewhat sickly, and during the altercation seized a monkey wrench which was in the apartment and struck him on the head with it, knocking him down. Mrs. A. being alarmed at the noise, entered the house, and seeing the state of affairs, took out a pocket-book, containing $20, and gave it to the ruffian, asking him to go away quietly. He replied that he would murder both of them if they did not give him $100. Mrs. Armstrong replied that was all the money she had. Mr. Armstrong, who had in the meantime recovered, attacked the would-be assassin, and assisted by his wife, got the wrench away from him and gave him two blows with it, one on the head and the other on the hand. Duchaune, however, repossessed himself of the weapon and struck Mrs. Armstrong two fearful blows on the head, one cutting the scalp for two and a half inches, and another which bruised the head. She fell insensible on the floor, and he then knocked her husband down again. Picking up a round felt hat which lay on the table, he left the cap which he had been wearing behind him and left. Mrs. Armstrong recovered in a few minutes, and getting out of a window, proceeded to alarm the neighbors.

The parties, after arming themselves started off in pursuit and traced the ruffian to the house of Jake Ingleberg, about a mile and a half from Mr. Armstrong's house. Here they ascertained Duchaune had stopped for a short time, but had left at ten o'clock. They then went on about two miles further to a saloon and made inquiries as to whether he had been there or not, and was informed they had not seen him. They then took the back track and took up a new trail until they struck fresh tracks in the snow, which were unmistakably those of Duchaune, which tracks they followed until they reached the house of Mr. H. F. Folsom, when they knocked to obtain that gentleman's assistance in the search, but he was in St. Paul, and they again took up the trail, which they followed for about eight miles until they reached the forks of the Hudson, St. Paul and Point Douglas roads. Here the trail was lost, and an ineffectual attempt was made to recover it. Not thinking it necessary to waste any further time, they came on to this city, where they detailed the facts at police headquarters.

An Address to Patrons of Husbandry, by Secretary Reynolds, of Lodge, Minn.

Ever since the commencement of the misrepresentation of which our order has so long been the object, I have been thinking and hoping that some of our prominent Grangers of this State, or western States, would take up this subject and correct the prevailing opinion, or false stories that the enemies of the order have put in circulation, that the order of Patrons of Husbandry is an enemy to railroads. I am sorry that some one abler than myself could not have been persuaded to write up this subject, and place the Grange where it belongs, in the ranks of those who favor the improvement of our country by the extension of railroads, canals, improvement of water routes, building of manufactories of all kinds, and the rapid growth of all our cities and towns. It is right and proper for us to discuss all questions that effect our Order, and as this materially effects the good name and intentions of the Grange, I make no other excuse for introducing it here.

I propose to consider the subject under the following heads:

1st. What is the Grange?

2d. For what purpose was it instituted?

3d. For whom was it instituted?

4th. Who is responsible for the war against railroads?

5th. The Grange is a friend of railroads, but an enemy to the way they have been and are being managed.

6th. How can the railroad and the grange, or farmers, be reconciled and made to be useful to each other?

1st. What is the grange? The grange is a union or combination of individuals, for the purpose of self-education and self-protection; or in the beautiful language of the National Grange in its declaration of purpose: in essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity. Its aim is to educate its members in everything pertaining to their occupation. To make them independent in their avocations, and not dependent on any other for anything necessary for their existence. 2d. It was instituted for a particular class, known as farmers, and for none others; and experience has demonstrated the wisdom of its founders. Granges composed exclusively of farmers, have no discordant elements to contend with, consequently they thrive and fulfil the object of their organization. But those made up of farmers, mechanics, merchants, millers, lawyers, &c., have found it, almost without an exception, impossible to keep up an organization, and for accomplishing any permanent good, they have failed. It requires union to make strength, and there is no union of these elements. In nearly every case the lawyer, miller, merchant, or politician, joined for political purposes, or for something foreign to the real object for which the Grange was instituted.

3d. These inside foes in unison with outside enemies, have placed the grange in an entirely false position in regard to railroads, more than anything else. It was not instituted as an enemy to railroads, or any other institution. The grange is not responsible for any of the obnoxious "railroad laws;" and as far as I know, has expressed no opinion in regard to railroad legislation, except it has always affirmed that the people or their representatives in the State Legislature or Congress assembled, have a right to pass laws, regulating the commerce of States or between States, consequently a law made by a State regulating the rates of railroads in the States or by the United States regulating the rates between States, we claim would be constitutional. Notwithstanding we hold these views we do not desire any law to be passed either by the State or nation, to destroy or injure any railroad; but we want the principle settled, that railroads or any other corporations cannot combine for the purpose of injuring us. We are willing that railroads should receive reasonable compensation for services rendered, but we want no monopolies of any kind, or combination of companies that can at their own will and option raise the rates of freights whenever we farmers have a large surplus of grain to market.

4th. The grange was instituted for the benefit of the farmers, and makes war upon no honest occupation, but it does make war against the management of railroads, if protecting itself is war. It is a friend to railroads, but it is opposed to their being used by combined rings to swindle the people out of their rights.

The farmers know that railroads properly and honestly managed are of great benefit to them and their occupation; and I deny that the grange, as an order of farmers, is or has been, or ever will be, an enemy, or even opposed to railroads. In this wide, extensive country, where the most fertile lands are isolated from navigable rivers, railroads are necessary. The extensive farming of these lands demand them. Farming and railroading must go hand in hand. We grangers like to see the steaming iron horse go rolling on its iron track over these beautiful prairies by our very doors. We want to see union between the transporting and producing elements of this great country. We are not responsible for the present deplorable condition of the railroads. In the first place the managers or builders of the railroads are themselves to blame. They have built them too fast; they have constructed them upon credit; they are paper railroads.

Secondly, they are built before the condition of the country demanded them. They constructed them to obtain the land grants and bonuses, and not to benefit the communities through which they pass. The originators of the roads allowed themselves to be swindled in building the roads and in fact swindling has taken the lead in everything connected with them since they were built. The principle upon which they were built—credit; the condition of the country—living on inflated currency; the swindling in building them and the lack of business when and where they were built, made it impossible for them to be paying institutions. To meet these difficulties and keep the roads the different companies have issued bond after bond, based upon the theory that their liberal land grants and bonuses would carry them through. Now what we farmers complain of is trying to make these roads paying institutions by charging exorbitant freights, all of which comes directly or indirectly out of the farmer's hard earnings.

I pass to the 6th and last chapter of this subject, feeling that there is no reason why the farmers and railroad companies cannot co-operate and work in unison. It is for the interest of the railroads to increase the agricultural products of the western States as much as possible. The more there is raised the greater amount of surplus grain they will have to transport. Farmers produce the most of their freight. Those engaged in agriculture number nearly one-half of the producing class of the country.

[Here is produced an interesting table of the industries and products of the country, which we are compelled to omit for want of space.—ED.]

Therefore, railroad companies instead of discriminating against the farmers, in favor of what are known as middle men, should deal directly and honestly with this great uproducing class. While I claim that the farmers are not to blame for the present condition of the railroads, I must say that the farmers are not entirely to blame for the condition in which they find themselves. All other classes work by union to better their condition. The farmers never did until the Grange was instituted. Let the farmers present a united front to all other combinations and unions; and say we are willing to deal justly and honestly with you in every thing; and we want you to do the same by us; we are willing you should live and we want you to let us live; we will furnish freights for your railroads and pay you a fair price for transporting it to market; but we want you to charge us reasonable rates and protect our produce when consigned to your care. Make our interests your interests and there can be no trouble between us. We produce food and clothing for the non-producing classes of the world, and you carry it to them. We exchange the raw material for the manufactured, and you bring it to us. Therefore, we are both necessary, and let us work in unison.

I will close by stating that the Grange is a defensive and not an offensive institution.

Congressional Funerals.

In one of his letters to the Boston *Journal* "Perley" writes:

"Thanks to Judge Poland, chairman of the committee of arrangements at the funeral of Mr. Samuel Hooper, there was no display of the funeral regalia which has been hitherto invariably worn at the obsequies of a Congressman. For the first time at a funeral held at the Capitol, neither the members of the committee of arrangements, the pall-bearers, the chaplain, the physician, nor the mourners wore scarfs of white or black silk, with rosettes on the shoulders. No bands of white or black muslin flosted from the hats of the hearse and hack drivers. Neither was there a general distribution among the Congressmen of black gloves accompanied by an intimation that they could be exchanged for fancy kids at the store where they had been purchased. These traditional funeral ornaments were all dispensed with by the direction of Judge Poland, who knew the unostentatious tastes of the deceased, and who felt that he was doing what would have been acceptable to his departed friend had he been consulted in life. In the days of Democratic rule the expense of these funeral trappings and adornments, with the usual 'contingencies,' often exceeded $2,000, and on one occasion the funeral expenses of a deceased Senator amounted to $2,760. Perhaps our 'independent' press friends may admit that in this respect the Republicans have established a reform.

"At the commencement of the present century there was another class of funeral expenditures unknown in this degenerate age, for supplies of creature comforts to the mourning colleagues of the deceased. Among the items of the accounts presented for the funeral expenses of the Hon. Francis Malbone, a Senator from Rhode Island, who died here in June, 1809, and whose remains were interred in the Congressional burying ground, are the following:

16 pounds crackers	$3 00
11¼ pounds cheese at 25 cents	2 81

The committee, to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate, directed that payment be made for the crackers, but rejected the claim for the cheese. The next voucher presented to them for their approval read thus:

7 gallons best Madeira wine	$28 00
4 gallons Cognac brandy	8 00
12 pounds almonds, at 40 cents	4 80
10 pounds raisins, at 50 cents	5 00

Of this account the committee would only allow "for four gallons wine and three quarts brandy, $22," but they passed another voucher for "fourteen pounds of pound cake, $7," purchased from Monsieur Julien, a confectioner, who supplied "twelve pounds crackers at $1.50."

State Fair to be Held October 5th to 9th Inclusive.

The executive committee of the State Agricultural Society met at the Greenman House, this city, yesterday afternoon and evening. There were present of the committee, Wm. Fowler, President; R. C. Judson, Secretary; James McHench, Wabasha, E. C. Ingals, Sunrise City. By a vote of the Board, Col. Culver was authorized to act for J. C. Burbank at the meeting.

After discussion it was decided to hold the next State Fair, to commence Tuesday the 5th day of October, to continue four days.

The general arrangements, rules for exhibition, instructions to committees, entries, etc., as regulated in the old premium lists, were adopted for the present year.

The articles of incorporation are to be placed in the new premium lists, and the constitution as adopted by the last annual election.

The other business considered was a revision of the premium lists, appointment of judges, etc., but without completing the business an adjournment was had, subject to call, when a fuller attendance can be had.

A LARGE grindstone in the shops of Doughty & Neal, of Lake City, burst when running at a high rate of speed, Thursday, some of the pieces striking a workman named Erick Peterson, breaking his jaw and skull and tearing out one of his eyes, injuring him fatally.

THE firm of Skinner & Hazelton, dry goods merchants at Albert Lea, have closed their doors, being forced to do so by Chicago creditors. This is an old firm, and was regarded as one of the leading and most reliable houses of Southern Minnesota. Their liabilities are not yet reported.

THE body of a male child was found in a privy vault connected with the premises of a Mr. Philbrick of Rushford, a few days ago. The body was cut and covered with blood, and an axe found near the privy, besmeared with blood, went to show that the child had been murdered. Suspicion at once rested on a sister of Mrs. Philbrick as the perpetrator of the horrid deed, she having been for a long time on very intimate terms with a young man named Patterson.

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

HON. M. H. DUNNELL is indisposed in Washington.

THE Methodists of Spring Valley are talking of a new church edifice.

THE postoffice at East Richland, Rice county has been discontinued.

A Masonic lodge has recently been instituted at Pickwick, Houston county.

BROWNSDALE, Mower county, is going to have a grist mill with three run of stone.

THE Father Mathew Temperance Society of Faribault have organized a brass band.

HON. H. B. STRAIT, M. C. from the Second District, arrived home Tuesday the 16th.

THE snow storm was too much for St. Patrick's Day at Litchfield, and it was postponed.

A STEAM feed mill, to cost $4,000, is to be erected at Le Sueur this spring by Henry Boetcher.

MRS. J. H. SMITH, wife of Senator Smith of Houston county, died after a long and painful illness last week.

MR. L. ROBINSON of Sauk Rapids was severely bruised the other day by upsetting a load of fence posts upon himself.

J. M. WILLIS of Lake City has recently sold his interest in a Nevada mine, on which he realized the handsome sum of $50,000.

SAUK RAPIDS *Sentinel*: The shortest personal property tax in Benton county is paid by the largest man. The sum paid into the treasury by him is three cents, while he measures over six feet in length.

JOHN KRUEDER, living near Delano, who had his foot smashed by a falling tree some weeks ago had to submit to having it amputated Saturday. It is thought he will recover.

FELIX A. BOREN of Le Sueur, has recently sold a half interest in his State right to the Wilson Abstract system, and also a half in the right of Le Sueur county, for $3,000.

WASECA *Radical*: We learn that some of the Wernor families, in Iosco, obtained a bottle of beer and some whisky, last week, and all hands had "a time." During the "time" one of the boys, accidentally or otherwise, fired a pistol at the old lady, hitting her on the foot. The matter has been hushed up, so that no one shall get at the facts.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

St. Paul Wholesale Markets, March 22d.

Wheat remains without change, 80 to 85c, with good street receipts.

Arrivals of corn are very light, considerably below the demand, with quotations firm. Car lots to-day would sell readily at 68 to 75c, and in small lots from store at 72 to 75c. Active receipts, which may now be expected daily, would result in a very material decline from these figures.

Oats are in only fair supply and firm at quotations. On track 52 to 54c; in store 58 to 60c.

A more active inquiry is noted for flour, with a firmer feeling in sympathy with the advance in wheat, though prices remain unchanged from the ruling quotations of the last ten days. A slight advance during the present week is, however, very probable.

We quote xxx $3 to $3.50; xxxx $4 to $4.50. Fancy grades of patent process, $7 to $9. Rye flour quiet at $5.50 to $6. Buckwheat flour is virtually out of market, nominally $3.50 to $4.

Bolted meal scarce and firm at $2 to $2.25.

Ground feed is in good demand, with a firmer feeling. Quotable $30 to $31 for No. 1; $28 to $29 No. 2; $26 to $27 No. 3. Shorts $19 to $21. Bran quiet, with light demand at $16 to $18.

An active trade is doing in provisions, with an advance on previous quotations. Pork $20 to $21. Hams 13 to 14c. Lard 15 to 16c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

Fresh eggs have been coming forward more liberally the past two or three days, resulting in a decline of 1 to 2c on Saturday. A further decline of 1 to 2c is looked for in a day or two, at which figures it is expected they will remain during the week, the extra demand for Easter Sunday being sufficient to keep prices stiff, even with far more liberal receipts. Quotable to-day at 25 to 26c.

Butter is weak and declining under unfavorable advices from the East, where the market is overstocked, with unprecedented dull sales at losing figures. In this market a decline is noted of 1 to 3c, with dealers not at all anxious to indulge in heavy operations. We quote fresh roll 22 to 23c; second selections 15 to 18c; common shipping grades 10 to 12 1-2c.

Dressed chickens are out of the market. A few lots of old turkeys remain, round lots being quotable at 8c; selections 9 to 10c.

Dressed hogs are nearly out of the market, though small lots still continue to arrive semi-occasionally; clean, round lots selling quickly at 8c.

Dressed beef is off and dealers are unloading surplus stocks on hand. Stall fed, quotable at 4 to 5c; old lots 2 1-2 to 3c.

Considerable inquiry is noted for veal with fairly liberal receipts; good fat lots from five to seven weeks old commanding 6 to 7c; inferior lots 3 to 4c.

A growing inquiry for green seed is noted. We quote, timothy $2.50 to $2.75; clover $5 to $8.

Oranges $6.50 to $7. Lemons $9 to $9.50. Apples $4 to $4.50. Cranberries $2.75 to $3.

Chicago Produce Market, March 22.

9:30 A. M.—Wheat opens at 96⅝c for April.

9:40 A. M.—Wheat lower and unsettled at 94⅞@94⅝c for April and 96c for May.

10:15 A. M.—Wheat irregular and active at 94c for April; 97⅞@98c for May, and 98⅝c for June.

10:35 A. M.—Hogs received at U. S. Stock Yards, 48 hours, 19,134; all reported in Saturday, 8,800. Market quiet and on light and medium grades prices are 5@10c lower. Good to choice smooth lots are scarce and firm at unchanged figures. Sales at $7@8.60 for inferior to choice, shippers being the only buyers.

1:30 P. M.—Wheat under at 96⅝c for April and 97⅞c for May; nominally 98c for June. Pork closing steady at $20.10 for April; $20.35 for May; $20.65 for June; and $20.80@21.00 for July. Lard steady at 13.92⅞@13.95 for April; 14.02⅞@14.05 for May; and 14.20@14.22 for June. Meats strong, with good demand; sales sugar cured at 11c; short ribs 10⅝c; and $20,000 sides at 7c, all loose.

Milwaukee Produce Market, March 22.

9:30 A. M.—Wheat quiet at 90c for hard; No. 1, 97⅞c; No. 2, 93⅞c. April 93⅞c; May 97⅞c. Receipts 27,000 bus.; shipments 32,000.

10:10 A. M.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1, 97c; No. 2, 93⅞c; April 93⅞c; May 98⅞c; No. 1 hard 98⅞.

12:15 P. M.—Hard 90c; No. 1, 97⅞c; No. 2, 93⅞c; April 93c; May 97⅞c and unsettled. Oats heavy 6⅞@8⅞c; Rye 6⅞@7. Barley, No. 2, 81.93; No. 3, 80c.

1 P. M.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1, 98c; No. 2 93⅞c; April 93⅞c; May 97⅞c; No. 1 hard 98⅞.

MISCELLANY.

THE LESSON.

BY MARY E. DODGE.

[A beautiful answer was given by a little Scotch girl when her class at school was examined, she replied to the question, "What is patience?" "Wait a wee, an' dinna weary."]

A village school room—this the scene—
Aglow with a slant sun cheery;
The dominie there, of youthful mein,
With the sum of his spirit sharp and keen;
And a class of girls in serried row,
Some taller, and some of stature low;
And some, like the morning sun, afire
To reach the summit of brave desire:
And, as aye, some unco' dreary!

"I canna an' winna teach, an' ye
Sae stupid the while I query—
Nae vision for ocht but vanity!"
With thundering rap the dominie
Out-blurted, chafed by a listless girl,
Whose only care seemed to smooth and twirl
Her apron-streamers. "Will onie lass
Mak' answer in a' this glaikit class?"
The dominie sighed aweary.

"Oh, ay," said a little one, "I can tell."
"Weel, out wi't, then, my dearie"—
And the frown from the master's forehead fell,
For the sweetest girl in the school was Nell—
"I want you to show me the meaning plain
O' patience; sin' ow'r an ow'r again
I've put it this day!" Then the little maid,
With a roguish twinkle, soberly said;
"Wait a wee, an' dinna weary."
—*Appleton's Journal.*

ALMOST A GHOST STORY.

"Did you ever see a ghost?" was the appeal.

"Well, I came deuced near it, I can tell you," said young Howard.

"How near?" asked the company, drawing their chairs to the fire.

"It was in that desolate, God-forsaken part of New Jersey," said Howard, "near Barnegat Shoals. What with the nature of the soil there, its barrenness and sterility, the jagged, repelling grimness of the rocks, and the wild, desolate infinity of the waters, there's something about Barnegat that breeds an affinity with ghosts and spectres. There had been a wreck of a coasting schooner in the vicinity, and although the news of it didn't make much of a sensation in the newspapers, it brought despair and desolation to one heart at least—that of the young mate's mother. He was an old schoolmate and warm friend of my own, and I volunteered to go down and see if the body could be found and brought home.

"When I reached there the whole aspect of the place struck me as forbiddingly wild and lonely; and then, toward the close of a stormy day, poor old Jack's body was washed ashore, stark and stiff, and distorted almost beyond recognition, I wasn't able to lend the fellows down there a helping hand. I was seized with a nervous chill, and went in-doors to the brandy flask. Propped up with an artificial courage, I went out and found them hauling their helpless burden toward a fisherman's hut close by. They had flung it in an old tarpaulin blanket, and I couldn't help protesting inwardly against the rude way in which they bumped it along through the breakers and over the rocks.

"I thought of that tender, womanly heart at home in the East, and the gentle reverence that hedged about her every thought and feeling about Jack, and I determined there and then that he should be taken home to her in some shape that wouldn't appall or horrify her.

"They laughed at me when I spoke of a coffin, but nevertheless I resolved upon getting one, if such a thing could be had for love or money. Not that a coffin is absolutely requisite in all cases. It wouldn't have mattered a pin to either Jack or myself if, tied up in the old tarpaulin, with a weight heavy as destiny itself, we were forced to the bottom of the sea. But to a woman, a conventional woman, a victim to circumstance and custom, a coffin was the only thing that could render the affair respectable, or indeed bearable.

"I passed a sleepless night, and went off before daylight in search of an old man that had bore a queer reputation about there for appropriating anything that came inshore, and rendering it useful or ornamental with a rude knack he had in the carpenter line. The boys told me there was a little of everything in his old rookery, and they hadn't the least doubt I could find even a coffin there, or something that might be modeled into one.

"It was a good league to his dwelling, and I reached there with a foreboding that my journey was for nothing; but upon broaching the subject to him, he stated his readiness at once to comply with my demands.

"'But what will you do for material?' I asked.

"He smiled grimly, and, opening a door that led to a sort of loft, he beckoned me to follow him. In that loft there was wood readily adapted to build a ship, a house, a theatre—anything and everything that might be desired. Not common wood, mark you, but wreckers' material; panels of French walnut, exquisitely carved in bas-reliefs, bits of precious ebony, of sandal-wood, of box, and some of that delicate white pine that exhales a delicious perfume. The boys had said that he was very clever in the carpenter line. I was inspired with a sort of trust in his capacity, and his willingness to undertake the job was only equaled by his determination to be well paid for doing it.

"'Don't you fret, young man,' said the old skeleton. 'I'll fix it for you in a shape that'll suit. I'll have it as scrumptious as a nut, that is, ef ye're able to bear the heft of the expense. It's costly, yer know, to hev things pious and nice down this way; we can't always afford it; then the sea bein' handy, it's a temptation to save time and money; but ef the expense aint counted in—'

"'Never mind the expense, pard,' I exclaimed. 'You do the thing up nicely for me and I'll see you through; but it must be done at once; the body is almost beyond saving, now, and I want the coffin by to-morrow night. It must be ready to be shipped before daybreak the next morning.

"'All right,' said the old screw. 'I don't mind losin' a little sleep to be obligin', ef only the expense——'

"'You old vulture,' I roared, 'I'll pay you half on the spot!' And I counted out to him enough greenbacks to make his sharp old nose come down and chop over his chin with an unctuous smack of appreciation.

"'I'll hev it that scrumptious,' said the wretch, with greedy enthusiasm, 'that you'll clap your hands over it. It'll be that peart and pious that you needn't be ashamed of it in a church!'

"I nodded approvingly, and started on the home stretch with the comfortable feeling of a man who has done all he could to ameliorate an irremediable suffering. All that day there was a threatening aspect of the winds and waves that boded more mischief on that malevolent shore. Massive heavy clouds hung black as ink over the sharp jagged rocks, and a fierce undertone in the elements told of a conspiracy for a tempestuous debauch.

"My poor old Jack had been washed and shaven, his last toilet rendered with all the care that his old friend and school fellow could bestow upon a melancholy labor of love; a few hot tears burst from my burning eyes, and fell upon that strange and unfamiliar face, and, finding it become less and less recognizable as I gazed upon it, I covered it reverently with my handkerchief, and sat silent and alone with it and the darkness, waiting for the old man with the coffin.

"As the day waned and twilight gathered, a wail broke forth from the rocks and the waves; a few belated gulls flopped their wings heavily over the water that began to lash furiously the low, sandy shore. Presently a few drops fell, the precursors of one of those furious storms that riot on that desert coast.

"An agony of impatience seized me. I got upon my feet, and paced to and fro the loose boards of the hut.

"Was I, then, condemned to stay here, powerless to save my poor Jack from being the puppet of yonder malignant fiends of the shore and the sea! I knew if the coffin were delayed until the storm increased in fury, the road to the old wrecker's home would be impassable, flooded, and without a clew.

"Was it, then, destined that he should be thrown into the greedy maw of the sea, after all, and his place in the dear little churchyard at home know him no more? There were prayers even then offered up for him in that dear little village in the valley, not only by the thin and withered lips of his mother, but sweet and roseate ones were trembling in his behalf that late had clung to his own in rapture, and gentle young fingers would gather flowers for his grave, and murmur benisons there for many a year. Oh, was it, then, impossible to give this joy to my poor old Jack?

"I started up with a malediction upon the storm and its surroundings, and with an impulse of desperation wrapped myself in the old tarpaulin, and ventured forth.

"I suppose my nerves were pretty well unstrung, for the dead face of my lost comrade followed me with a gretesque and horrible persistency. I struggled against the feeling, but it seemed to me the murky air was full of shapeless fiends and bodiless spirits of devilish propinquities.

"Stumbling along, the wind beating mercilessly down, making the rocky path perilously smooth, I made my way slowly in the direction of the old wrecker's abode.

"Feeling the path step by step in this wilderness of darkness and storm, it must have taken me many hours to accomplish a mile, for I had scarcely gone half-way when I found by my watch it was nearly midnight. The same lurid gleam of lightning that showed me the face of my watch, gave me also a fleet glimpse of something lying in the road before me, almost at my feet.

"I looked, and started back in horror; a peculiar sensation came to my scalp; I felt my hair, so to speak, rising on end; for there, in a defile of the road, half wedged in the shelter of a rock, was a coffin. The peculiar shape of it was only dimly discernible, and either exaggerated by this dimness or else the coffin was of gigantic size. How did it get there? Did the fiends about me contrive this shape to deceive my half-delirious senses? I looked again, and slowly I saw the ponderous lid rise, a skeleton hand come forth, then an arm. At last half the form emerged from this terrible resting-place, and, wrapped about with a winding-sheet, seemed struggling to leave the coffin altogether.

"I seized my pistol with a trembling hand. I cocked it.

"'Don't shoot, young man!' cried the spectre. 'Ye'll spile the polish ef yer do. This cussed rain has e'en a'most done for it already. It was pious and peart a spell back, but it's pretty well spiled now, I'm afeard.'

"It was my old wrecker, carpenter, and coffin-maker. He explained to me that he'd started on time with the coffin, and kept up till the storm had come upon him, and he was forced to rest awhile under the overhanging rock. He thought, very properly, that no better shelter should be found than the coffin itself; and he was right. We might both have crept inside, and there would still have been room for more.

"'Why on earth did you make it so big?' I said. 'I don't want my poor Jack to lie around loose in this way.'

"'Well, where's the odds?' said the accommodating artisan. 'You didn't seem to spare the expense; so I thought I'd leave plenty of elbow-room. We can find suthin or other for ballast, I reckon, down below.'

"Poor Jack lies to this day in the singular coffin thus provided for him, and over him the arbutus blooms, and tender violets, and all the dainty flowers dear to a young girl's fancy or an old woman's love.—*Harpers Weekly.*

Russian Houses in Winter.

The windows are invariably double, and the space between the sashes invariably covered with a layer of fine sand, designed to absorb moisture and prevent the frost from silvering the panes. Twisted horns of paper containing salt are set in and some times the sand is concealed by a bed of moss. There are no outside shutters or blinds, for they would be useless, since the windows remain closed all winter, being carefully filled in around the edges with cement. Heavy curtains of rich materials still further deaden the effect of the cold upon the glass, a substance much more permeable than is generally believed. Open fire places are rare; when they do exist, they are only used in spring and autumn. They are closed and filled with flowers—flowers, which are a truly Russian luxury! The houses overflow with them; flowers receive you at the door, and go with you up the stairway; Irish ivys festoon balusters, jardinieres adorn the landings on every floor. In the embrasure of the windows bananas spread out their broad silken leaves, tallpot pais, magnolias, camellias growing like trees, mingle their blossoms with the gilded volutes of the cornices; orchids hover like butterflies around lamp-shades of crystal porcelain, and curiously-wrought terra-cotta. From horn-shaped vases of Japanese porcelain or Bohemian glass, placed in the center of a table at the corner of a side-board, spring sheaves of superb exotics; and all this floral splendor thrives in a hot-house. In the street you are at the pole, within doors you might believe yourself in the tropics.

—A Baltimore delegation Thursday asked the removal of Collector Booth by the President and were flatly refused.

—The Danbury man tells of a dog that howled half an hour for a death in front of an Elm street house before he discovered that it was a vacant tenement.

Troubles of an Amiable Prima Donna.

It is sometimes amusing to be let behind the scenes and see the opera director, when one prima donna is recalcitrant and he can't find another to help him out of the dilemma. But for Madame Van Zandt's amiability, last week, the public would have found closed doors at the Globe more than once. Three times did this brave little prima donna come to the rescue, and run the risk of lessening her own popularity by unannounced substitutions for Miss Kellogg. Last Wednesday as Madame Van Zandt was not to sing in the evening, she accepted an invitation to lunch at a friend's at the West end; but while dressing and waiting for her carriage, the management arrives in hot haste, and demands madame's instant appearance. Madame, however, has shut herself up, waiting an opportunity to fly through the back door, and the unlucky director walks the floor meanwhile. At length a chance of escape offers, and madame departs via the laundry, and arrives at her destination an hour behind time. Scarcely is the party seated at the table when a carriage dashes up to the door, the bell rings violently, and a manly voice inquires if "Madame Van Zandt is there." The little prima donna, seeing it's all up with her fun, and that opera directors are not to be eluded, rushes to the door. "For heaven's sake, don't stand in this draught!" cries Mr. Hess, and then, after this exhibition of disinterested concern, asks an interview. What is to be done? Kellogg can't sing. Another opera can't be substituted. Unless Madame Van Zandt sing Zerlina, the house must be closed. But it is more than a year since she has sung the part—and then it was the Italian version; besides, where are the dresses? She shall have Kellogg's. But, force again on the audience, who wish to hear Miss Kellogg in her favorite role? Never mind, it is all over with them if the "iron prima donna" won't save them. This prima donna is not only blessed with an iron throat, but she is amiable, and at least gives in generously, and returns to the pleasures of the table, now grown cold, and, quite exhausted with all the discussions, eats her lunch in about five minutes, and then returns to the hotel to restudy her music for the evening. When a practical friend asks the pecuniary advantage she is to reap from this unusual call upon her voice and strength, it is discovered she has not thought of that, but is only fearful that she will break down, or the public will not understand at what short notice she has assumed the part. Such are some of the consequences of being a most amiable little woman, a charming singer, and of persisting in going to a lunch party when directors at their wit's end are in full pursuit.—[Boston Gazette.

A Girl's Chance in Nevada Territory.

Says the Virginia *Enterprise:* We have a very pretty letter from a lady in the Green Mountain State asking us to inform her what her chances would be in Virginia City to get a situation as a teacher, or, if possible, what encouragement an accomplished housekeeper would probably receive in this city; one who would come bringing the highest recommendations as a scholar and a lady. As we are frequently in receipt of such letters, we have concluded to answer this one through the *Enterprise:*

MISS B.: Your note is under reply. We need not waste space in extolling the good taste of your letter. The fact of your writing to the *Enterprise* is sufficient evidence of a most sound discretion. Teachers here command from $100 to $200 per month in gold coin. Board costs about $35 per month, and lodging from $15 to $75, according to the caprice of the lodger. Female domestics command from $35 to $40 per month, with board included, of course. Whether you could obtain a situation as teacher or not we cannot say. It would depend on many things. In the first place our present teachers are probably the best in the world. If you were to come you would have to wait for a vacancy; and then if you are not fine-looking you could not pass the examination of our superintendent, who is a single man; and if you are very beautiful, the apprehension would be that you would get married before you learned the names of your pupils. We do not think a private school would succeed, except behind it was the capital to build fine structures and furnish them with the apparatus of the modern school room. About getting employment in private families, there is but one difficulty. The confidence of our families has been so often abused that they are demoralized and have settled down to believe there is nothing reliable but a Chinaman, and he cannot be depended upon about the time of the Chinese New Year. The difficulty lies in the fact that there are more of those brutes here called men than there are of those angels called women, and the men have a way of coaxing which generally, in about four weeks, transforms an eastern girl—who came here with the best of intentions to work faithfully, lay up a great deal of money and go back and support her mother—into a wife, with her time divided between presiding over her own home and hunting around town for a Chinaman to do her housework. If this last suggestion is of any interest to you, you may depend upon the miners living here and may know in advance that any one of them has more reverence for and appreciation of a worthy woman than a thousand of the youths of Vermont, who, being brought up among so many women, never realize that they are really angels in disguise.

A Free Lunch by the Cassowary.

Rumors being in circulation to the effect that a new cosignment of animals for the Zoological Garden has reached the city, a reporter calls at the office of the society to obtain some information respecting the matter. The secretary is out and the office is in charge of a boy, who is sitting with his feet on the stove filing a skate. The following conversation ensues:

Reporter. "Anything new at the garden to-day, sonny?"

Boy. "Dunno of nothin'. The skeetin' was good yesterday, and I seen a whole lot of fellers goin' in there."

Rep. "Any lot of animals arrived lately?"

Boy. "I b'lieve not. Leastwise I ain't heard of any. But I heard the ole man say he hoped they wouldn't bring any more cassowaries."

Rep. "Why not?"

Boy. "They've got one out there now. Leastways the ole man calls it a cassowary, but I call 'em ostriches. And the ole man says that animal busted loose night afore last, and raised Hail Columbia; went a scootin' round that garden behavin' scand'lous. Nobody knowed it was loose until mornin', and then it had played hob with things. The ole man says it et all the door-knobs off the monkey-house and the restaurant, and then swallowed six croquet-balls that was piled up by the pump. One of the keepers found an old hoop-skirt during the day and hung it agin the wall. The ole man says the cassowary must have et that, too, and then it broke into a cage and put away two horned owls and a cockatoo, I b'lieve they call it. One of them birds like parrots, any way."

Rep. "Ate them, do you mean?"

Boy. "That's what the ole man said. And then it went boomin' around tastin' almost everything, and it got away with two trace chains on one of the waggins, and half a keg of nails that was settin' on the porch. I never knowed them birds had such appetites. But the ole man says they have; and they'll tackle almost anything, and swallow it 's if it was confectionery. He says he saw one once eat the litter of five pups, and then begin on a crowbar 's though it hadn't had nothin' for a month. And this one, out yer at the garden, it et the old man's skeets and two butter crocks that was in the restaurant winder, and then it stuffed in two of the prairie dogs that happened to be wanderin' about."

Rep. "Did it seem well afterward?"

Boy. "O, middlin'! But one of the keepers left his revolver layin' on a bench, and the cassowary scooped that in, too; and in the mornin', while they was drivin' it into the pen, it run agin the fence, and two or three explosions, kinder smothered like, was heard growlin' and rumblin' on its insides, and the next minute the smoke came bustin' out of its mouth, and it rolled over and stepped out. The ole man says the jolt must have started the revolver."

Rep. "Anything else new?"

Boy. "No, nothin'; but you come round yer whenever you want an item. There's most always somethin' goin' on. You see the ole man; he'll 'stonish you with information. Good mornin'."

The Reason of It.

Says a New York paper: New York is crowded with rich unmarried men, afraid of the expense of supporting these gilded butterflies. There is a bachelor at the Sixth Avenue Hotel, whose income is $20,000 a year, and still he says *he can't afford to get married.* He's a proud fellow, and says, as a single man, he can have the best horses, best rooms, and best box at the opera.

"If I should get married," he said, "I would have to stint myself or overdraw my income."

"How is that?" asked a friend.

"Well, now, come into the parlor and I'll show you. You see, ladies are extravagant, nowadays. They dress so much more than in Europe. I mean, they don't wear rich diamonds like the women of Florence and Milan, but they wear such rich dresses, laces, shawls and furs. Now, I'm proud, and I would not want my wife outdressed, so I have to keep out of the marriage business."

"Do you see that lady there?" he said, pointing to a fashionable caller.

"Yes."

"Well, she has on a $400 pauniered, wattaued, polonaised, brown, gros-grain dress, and I wear a $60 coat. She wears a $1,290 camel-hair shawl, and a $500 set of sable, while I wear a $70 overcoat. She wears a $70 bonnet while I wear an $8 hat. She wears $200 worth of point applique and point augile, while I wear a $6 shirt. Her shoes cost $15 and mine cost $12. Her ordinary morning jewelry, which is changed every year, not counting diamonds, cost $400; mine cost $50."

"Well, how does it foot up?"

"Why, the clothes she has on cost $2,225, and mine cost cost $206, and that is only one of her dozen outfits, while I only have—say three. The fact is," said he, growing earnest, "I couldn't begin to live in a brown-stone front with that woman and keep up appearances to match—carriages, church, dinners, opera and seaside for $50,000. I'd have to become a second-rate man, and live in an eighteen foot house, or withdraw over to Second avenue, and that I'll be hanged if I do!" and he slung his fist down into a nice silk hat in the excess of his earnestness.

Tom Welch's Danger Signal.

[From the El Paso Journal.]

They tell a mournful story of how an honest man named Tom Welch, of Chenoa, a section hand on the Chicago and Alton railway, came to grief. Tom had a pair of corduroy pants. Incessant wear and tear finally developed two places of extreme tenuity in the seat. The gude wife patched them, and Tom continued to wear them. Continuous patching, and continuous wearing finally resulted in displacing the original material entirely, and Tom's spouse supplemented it with a patch of bright red flannel that covered up the broadest part of Tom's person. When he wore a long-tailed overcoat it concealed the patch entirely, and Tom wore it as proudly as if the whole garment had been genuine Scotch cashmere. The next day the foreman sent Tom out along the track to screw up the bolts in the fish joint rails. The work is fatiguing, and the day was somewhat pleasant, so Tom threw off his coat and went speedily down the track, stooping over in a bent posture fixing the bolts. The up train from the south was late that day, and the engineer was in no good humor, when he saw, way down the track, somebody flagging him. He blew the whistle, put on the Westinghouse, and slackened speed. The conductor came out and looked, the passengers stared. No danger was in sight, but there was the danger signal. They waited an hour and a half, expecting it to come up to them. First it was on one side of the track, then on the other, then in the middle. It was the most active flag that ever was seen, but it approached very slowly. Finally the conductor told the engineer to go ahead. He pulled out and forged along ahead until within about a quarter of a mile of the signal, and then he gave a great oath, pulled the whistle and jerked the throttle wide open, and went into Chenoa with evil words upon his lips, and a frown upon his brow. The next day Tom was discharged. The company told him that they didn't want a man who wore patches so large that they flagged the trains.

—It was Jones, we believe, who got mad at his wife the other night, when he thought he heard burglars in the house. She wouldn't let him go down in any more than the single garment he had on, lest, if he should get stabbed, she'd have to mend a hole in his pants.

Strong, Well Made, and Does Good Work.

HIGHLAND, Fillmore Co., Minn.

Messrs. Strother, Conklin & Paine, Decorah, Iowa:—The Elward Harvester that I purchased of your agent proved to be all or more than it was recommended. We cut all the grain on both places (110 acres) in good season, without the least expense for repairs. When I took the machine apart to store it for winter, I did not find any part of it but appeared good as new. The grain on my old farm was cut with a Marsh last year. It scattered about two bushels per acre in the wheat. This year we raked the stuble with a sulky rake and got one-fourth of a bushel per acre. I bound alone on the Elward Harvester this year in wheat that yielded 20 bushels per acre, eight acres and 60 rods in eight hours and twenty minutes. The machine is strong, well made, and does good work. G. W. CARPENTER.

Has the Best Binding Arrangement.

NORWAY, Fillmore Co., Minn., Aug. 5 '74

Messrs. Strother, Conklin & Paine, Decorah, Iowa.—The Elward Harvester that I purchased of you does good work; elevates grain either wet or dry. I cut 125 acres of grain, and averaged 13 acres per day, and the last day I cut fifteen acres of wheat and two binders bound it. They had never worked on a harvester before, and I believe the binding arrangement is better than the one on the Marsh. The grain saving box is a splendid thing. I saved in one day's work six bushels of wheat in it, and it does actually save the shelled grain more than I expected when I bought it; and, in short, I am well pleased, and would recommend the Elward Harvester to any one wishing to buy next year.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW CHRISTIANSON.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, the first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a feeble state. Mr. bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,
WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

E. B. WEST, Flour Broker and Commission Merchant, Brackett's Block, Minneapolis, Minnesota, sells Oil Meal, 1 lb. equal to 10 lbs. bran, or 3 lbs. meal. For Cattle, Horses and Sheep. It will make horse's hair grow towards the tail instead of forward to the ears. Try it.

FURNITURE!

J. H. POMROY has in stock and will keep constantly on hand an elegant stock of Furniture. Call and examine before you purchase.

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AND

Shoe Findings

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No. 59 E. Third-st., St. Paul, Minn.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., Keep the largest stock and sell cheaper than any house in the city. Goods sent on orders by Express, C. O. D., to any part of the country, and *satisfaction guaranteed.* Agents for Butterick's Celebrated Patterns. Send for catalogue. 191 190

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Never use Eastern seeds found at stores, when you can have better quality, for less money, of first-class, Northern-grown Garden, Field, and fine imported French and German Flower Seeds, sent by mail, postage paid. Fine new Clover and Timothy Seed. Write for Descriptive Price List.

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Tree, Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds. Fresh and Standard Seeds. Catalogue free. L. B. WAIT, Seedsman. Fourth street, Saint Paul, Minn., between Jackson and Robert streets. mch8-6w

ELWARD HARVESTER.

THE BEST GRAIN CUTTING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

MANUFACTURED BY

SAINT PAUL HARVESTER WORKS,

[mar.9-75.] Saint Paul, Minnesota.

FARM MACHINERY.

Automatic Grain

BINDER

(*Above Cut shows the Binder at work.*)

Walter A. Wood Harvester

WITH

S. D. Locke's Self-Binder.

The Binder Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

THE HARVESTER may be used with or without the Binder Attachment.

The Harvester can be bought one year and used as a Harvester, two or three men doing the binding, and the Binder Attachment can be had at any time afterwards.

The Harvester, when used as such, has several decided advantages over other Harvesters:

1. The machine is well built and symmetrical.
2. It has a wider cut than others.
3. The sickle is driven by a pitman in front so that the sway bar that so often gets out of order in other machines is avoided.
4. The cutters are lower down and lodged and short grain can be cut better.
5. It cannot crowd out of gear.
6. It has greater elevating capacity than most others.
7. It shells less grain.
8. The grain does not slide forward.
9. The gear of the drive wheel is not bolted on to the spokes, but is independent on the axle and does not, therefore, get out of true. The gear is under the rim of the wheel, so that the dirt does not fall into it.
10. The machine can be changed from a harvester to a self-binder in a few minutes.

As a Binder.

The machine binds with No. 20 annealed wire (about same size as broom wire.) It will bind all the machine can cut in the heaviest grain. There is much less waste of grain when it is bound with this Binder than is usual in hand binding. The grain is bound much better than is usually done by hand, and the bundles hardly ever come apart in handling. The bundles are made large or small. *THE DRIVER OPERATES THE WHOLE MACHINE. With it one man does the work of five or six.* Cost of wire is but little more than the cost of boarding hands

TESTIMONIALS.

A few extracts from reports and letters are given:

"On its first round was a dead furrow, where the grain was short; on the other side the grain was heavy, and on one end it was badly lodged, but the machine worked equally well in all these conditions of grain. The binding was well done and much cleaner than is usually done when bound by hand.

"The machine was operated for some time, till the committee, as well as all spectators, of which there were a large number, were satisfied.

"This machine is, in our opinion, an unqualified success; and in this opinion all who saw the machine operate, agreed, so far as we were able to learn, and there were many prominent and substantial farmers present at the trial. ARA BARTON,
"President State Agricultural Society.
"EDWARD C. BULLIS."

GREEN LAKE, Minn., Nov. 20, 1874.

No machine could possibly work better than the Walter A. Wood Harvester I bought from you last season. Its draft is very easy, it is well and substantially made, and its cutting is very superior. It binds much better than is commonly done by hand, and does not hesitate to seize the grain, no matter what its condition is or how many thistles or thorns there may be in it. WM. WHITNEY.

KANDIYOHI STATION, Minn., Nov. 23, 1874.

No machine can possibly work better than it does. It is well made and very easily managed. It is particularly good in lodged or short grain, as the cutter can be tilted so close to the ground. OLE H. EKDAHL.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 20, 1874.

It will cut lodged grain better than any Harvester I have seen. I saw the Binder work on my neighbor's farm, and I became firmly convinced that the days of binding grain by hand are fast drawing to a close. It is easy to see that the Binder will pay for itself in a single season. SAMUEL ADAMS.

WILLMAR, Nov. 26, 1874.

It is a very pleasant feature of the trade in these machines that our best farmers came right up and give their orders. We have no objection to the wire unless it is from agents for other machines. SHIEKE & LARSON.

FARMINGTON, Minn., Nov. 16, 1874.

When one man and team can cut and bind in good shape, 10 to 12 acres per day, as he certainly can with this machine, the farmer has no good reason to complain of the cost of harvesting grain. W. A. HAM.

There was but one opinion among all who saw the machine operate. All were agreed that it is just the thing.
DANIEL UNDERWOOD,
Farmington, Minn.

The wire gave no trouble in threshing whatever. There was not a bundle came loose in stacking. GEO. E. WILBOUR,
Austin, Minn.

I drove it myself, and any one who can operate a common reaper will have no difficulty in running one of these. WM. COWAN,
Austin, Minn.

The Harvester I bought from you far exceeds my expectations. I can cut right down to the ground with it; it elevates splendidly, and the draft is easy. The Locke Self-Binder, which can be attached to it, has been working in my field, and it does surpassingly good work, and the draft is not greater than the ordinary reaper. S. S. WOODRUFF,
Near St. Paul.

I am happy to say it has done all for me any reasonable man could ask for.
O. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Vermillion, Dakota County, Minn.

It was the undivided opinion of all present that they had never seen a Harvester of easier draft, or one that made cleaner work, hardly a single straw being left on the ground after cutting. The Self-Binder also worked to perfection, never in a single instance failing to perform its work. JOHN SWAINSON,
Manager Becker Farm.

No other kind of Harvester will be sold in my neighborhood next year.
ANDREW BAILOW,
Town of Bath, Freeborn County.

Send for Circulars containing drawings and fuller particulars, with a host of testimonials from leading farmers in the Northwest.

The machine is NO EXPERIMENT. It has been fully tested and is fully warranted.

The WALTER A. WOOD Self-Rake Reaper and Iron Mower are manufactured in greater numbers than ever before.

Sample machines may be seen at the various local agencies, and at

No. 42 Sibley Street, St. Paul.

Johnson, Fuller & Co.,

General Agents for Minnesota and Northwest Wisconsin.

Also Agents for McSherry Seeder and Drill, Beloit Plow, Buffalo Pitts Thresher, and have a general assortment of the best makes of farm ...ry.

RADICAL AND RIGHT!

The Liberty Blade,

A large 48-column Monthly, is devoted principally to the political side of the "Temperance Question." It contains the present liquor laws of Minnesota, gives statistics on adulteration of liquors, and favors compulsory voting, and giving the ballot to single women. It is now publishing, as a serial, T. S. Arthur's celebrated Crusade story,

"WOMAN TO THE RESCUE,"

Sold by agents for $1.25. It gives in full a proposed enactment making it

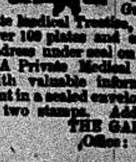
UNLAWFUL TO SELL OR DRINK

intoxicating liquors without a license, and advocates the formation of an ANTI-LIQUOR PARTY to enforce Anti-Liquor laws.

TERMS:—One copy one year, postpaid, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; single copy, 10 cents.

CLUB RATES:—By special arrangements we are enabled to furnish the BLADE and Chicago Weekly *Inter-Ocean* one year for $2.00; the BLADE and St. Paul Weekly *Dispatch* one year for $2.00; the BLADE and St. Paul Weekly *Pioneer* one year for $2.25; the BLADE and St. Paul Weekly *Press* one year for $2.25; all postpaid. Address

THE LIBERTY BLADE,
St. Paul, Minn.



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S... Furniture, Maps, Globes, Charts ... at lowest prices. Send for circular. ... & Pierce, St. Paul. 83-1

SOCIAL HALL.

The entertainment given by the Congregational society at Social Hall on last Tuesday evening, was a very creditable affair, and was enjoyed by all present. We could not remain till the end of the entertainment, but heard some highly artistic vocal and instrumental music, declamations, etc., and the drunkard's career, in several acts. This affecting drama was performed in a very satisfactory manner, for amateurs, and the closing scene was particularly well rendered.—There is just one defect, and only one, that is particularly noticable in our dramatic performances in Brainerd, and that is a lack of life. This defect does not apply to the performance in question more than the others we have had. The performers always have their parts well committed and render them gracefully; but an audience — particularly a Brainerd audience—enjoys excitement, so to speak, and beside, it is right that plays should be presented with the greatest degree of animation which the character of the piece will admit of—without which even the best performances, in other respects, would fall short. The last act in the drunkard's drama was brought up, by the performers, very nearly to the right pitch. This being a *wild* country, *tame* performances seem lonesome; give our Brainerd performances a little more *recklessness*, and they can't be eclipsed by any amateur exhibitions in the country.

We hope the same society may give us another literary and musical treat early in May.

New goods at L. C. Currier's, Laurel St., next week. Look out for 'em.

Best Goods at Lowest Prices, at Marshall & Campell's.

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

At a Special Meeting of the board of Commissioners for Crow Wing County, Minn., on March 19th, 1875, the following business was transacted:

Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of Crow Wing County, That the County Auditor is hereby authorized to procure a copy of Bissell's Statute for his office. Also, to procure copies of bills, relative to our county, passed by the Legislature of Minnesota, at its last session.

Resolved, That after this date, minutes of proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners be published in the Brainerd Tribune.

Resolved, That the County Attorney be, and he is hereby instructed to investigate the matter referring to the confinement of F. H. Harvey's son in the State Reform School, who was sent some time since by said F. H. Harvey, by falsely representing to an ex-member of this Board, that he would pay the expense of clothing and keeping his said son at said institution, and would not allow Crow Wing County, under any circumstances, to defray said expense; and to have said son released from said Reform School immediately if possible; and also to take the necessary steps to recover the amount already incurred, in keeping said son, from said F. H. Harvey.

On motion the following bills were disposed of, to wit:

The bill of Smith & Sherwood, in the sum of 27.00 for stationery furnished Clerk of Court and Auditor, allowed in full.

The bill of Geo. B. Johnson in the sum of 100.00 for keeping Minnie A. Reynolds, pauper, was allowed the sum of 31.25, county having paid said Geo. B. Johnson for the keeping of said pauper up to Jan. 1, 1875.

The bill of N. Lofstain, in the sum of 51.10, for book-case for Auditor's office, was allowed in full.

The bills of St. Paul Pioneer Co., in the sum of 131.80, for books and stationery furnished Judge of Probate's, Clerk of the Court's and Auditor's office was allowed in full.

The bill of F. X. Goulet, in the sum of 9.70 for cash disbursed for expressage, postage, etc., was allowed in full.

The bill of Julius Burno, in the sum of 14.00, for burying a frozen man, brought into Brainerd from another county, and the bills of A. A. White for lumber for coffin for said frozen man were disallowed, board having no right to allow such bills.

The bill of Mrs. Felix Battles, in the sum of 16.50, for nursing Mrs. Maria Elhorn, pauper, was allowed in full.

The bill of F. X. Goulet in the sum of 3.66, for meat furnished Maria Elhorn, pauper, was allowed in full.

The bills of A. P. McKay, in the sum of 50.55 for boarding, washing, and taking care of Peter Smith, prisoner, were allowed at the sum of 37.80; board having to pay salary to a jailor, were not willing to pay for the care of prisoners.

The bill of N. Lafond, in the sum of 143.63, for wood furnished the county according to contract, was allowed in full.

The bill of M. C. Russell, in the sum of 47.00, for printing, was allowed in full.

The bill of Thos. P. Cantwell, in the sum of 13.00, for goods furnished paupers, on order of Commissioners, was allowed in full.

The bill of David McArthur, in the sum of 96.00, for boarding Mrs Thompson, pauper, from Nov. 6th, 1874, to March 6th, 1875, was allowed in full.

The bill of A. A. White, in the sum of 15.00, for sawed and split dry wood delivered to jail was disallowed, said wood having been delivered without order from the proper authorities.

The bill of E. Monchand, in the sum of 30.00, for boarding Maria Elhorn, pauper, was allowed in full.

The bill of E. H. Bly, in the sum of 40.00, for goods furnished on order of County Commissioners, for Maria Elhorn, pauper, was allowed in full.

There being no further business, Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: F. X. GOULET, County Auditor.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 12 o'clock noon, April 15th, 1875, for the Printing and Binding of the volumes of General and Special Laws of Minnesota, for 1875.

The maximum rates allowed by law for the printing and binding of sesaid, are as follows:

Composition—70 cents per 1000 ems for plain matter; for rule or figure work, price and a half; for rule and figure work, double price.

Press Work—For the first hundred impressions of each form of eight pages, $1.00; for each additional hundred impressions, 25 cents.

Binding—Brochure covering, including folding, collating, stabbing, stitching and trimming, for the first eight pages, $1.50 per hundred copies; for each additional eight pages or fraction thereof, twenty cents per hundred copies.

Each proposal must be in writing and shall state for what per centum of discount from the legal maximum rates above given, the bidder proposes to execute the said work proposed for. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied with a bond executed in due form by the bidder, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of eight thousand dollars to secure the faithful performance pursuant to law of the work proposed for, and to save the State from loss by reason of failure of said performance.

The contract for the aforesaid Printing and binding will be let to the persons who shall bid to execute it for the greatest per centum of discount from the aforesaid maximum prices.

Blanks for proposals and accompanying bond will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

St. Paul, March 14th, 1875.

S. P. JENNISON, Secretary of State,
O. P. WHITCOMB, State Auditor,
E. W. DIKE, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of Public Printing.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY OF CROW WING, MINNESOTA, FROM MARCH 1st, 1874, TO MARCH 1st, 1875.

ASSETS.

County Jail	$1600.00
Wood on hand	75.00
Delinquent taxes of 1873 and years previous	1904.71
Taxes of 1874 due and unpaid	5033.13
Total assets	$ 8,612.84

LIABILITIES.

County orders outstanding	$14,458.46
Liabilities over assets	5,845.62

EXPENSES OF COUNTY JAIL.

A. Mahlum, salary as jailor	$ 110.83
A. Mahlum, boarding prisoners	107.35
J. B. Conant, salary at jailor	280.00
J. B. Conant, boarding prisoners	28.88
A. F. McKay, boarding prisoners	12.19
E. H. Davie, merchandise for jail	32.10
Thomas Lanihan, washing jail	8.00
W. R. Sellew, painting jail	20.50
L. A. Paddock, work on jail	5.00
W. M. Falconer, mdse. furnished jailor	3.75
A. A. White, lumber for jail	2.93
H. M. Mixter, work for jail	11.00
J. C. Ferguson, repairing jail	20.00
H. D. Pettibone, lumber for jail	104.66
S. V. R. Sherwood, kerosene for jail	9.00
E. H. Bly, mdse. for jail	36.33
Total	$ 792.42

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

N. Gravelle, building Buffalo Creek bridge	130.00
N. Gravelle, cutting Rich Prairie Road	159.50
R. K. Whiteley, drawing plan of bridge	5 00
R. K. Whiteley, survey of Rich Prairie Road	130 00
R. K. Whiteley, fees as Road Commissioner	15 00
R. K. Whiteley, use of lines on survey	30 00
W. M. Falconer, Commissioner on County Road	3 00
W. M. Falconer, beans, cranberries, etc., for County Road Survey	4 60
H. Fields, work on survey of County Road	12 00
Jos. Thompson, cooking for County Road	20 62
John McLellan, work on survey of County Road	18 00
J. C. Walters, work on survey of County Road	15 00
Thomas Cathcart, work on survey of County Road	7 50
Vincent Hudon, work on survey of County Road	6 00
Jacob Walter, work on survey of County Road	3 00
Chas. Walter, work on survey of County Road	3 00
E. H. Bly, provisions for surveying party	79 80
Lafond & Goulet, meat for surveying party	16 60
Theodore W. Wakelee, work for surveying party	2 00
Dennis McNanny, building bridge	70 00
Total	$ 633 62

JUSTICE AND DISTRICT COURT.

David Stewart, Justice's fees	$ 18 50
L. B. Perry, Justice's fees	5 85
A. F. McKay, Sheriff's fees in case of State vs. Watab	15 60
Jarvis Howard, interpretor in case of State vs. Watab	10 00
Geo. H. Shaver, use of team going after Watab	10 00
Burns; J. T., examining wounds of L. Costello	3 00
A. F. McKay, attending Justice Court	8 05
A. F. McKay, Sheriff's fees in District Court	228 30
E. H. Bly, hall rent for District Court	200 00
E. H. Bly, mdse. for court room	6 00
W. W. Hartley, fees as Clerk of Court	126 45
Jno. Gurrell, witness fees	6 24
John Reynolds, hauling for court	16 00
J. S. Campbell, trier at District Court	2 20
John Rennier, witness fees	1 00
Louis Wimmer, witness fees	1 12
J. T. Burns, Justice's fees	1 40
J. P. Wilding, hall rent for Petit Jurors	5 00
J. B. Conant, Deputy Sheriff	6 00
R. K. Whiteley, witness fees	2 12
J. B. Burns, drawing jurors	2 00
L. W. Collins, attorneys fees defending county	15 00
Masonic Lodge, rent of room for grand jury	6 00
T. C. Bivins, Deputy Sheriff	9 00
James Tibbitts, witness fees	6 36
N. McFadden, Witness fees	1 12
Peter Early, witness fees	2 24
J. B. Conant, witness fees	1 12
A. A. White, wood for court room	5 00
Jos. Thompson, Deputy Sheriff	9 00
Jno. Callaghan, witness fees	4 12
C. B. Sleeper, attorney appointed by court	20 00
Jno. Hoffman, witness fees	4 12
Wallace Beane, witness fees	1 24
W. W. Hayford, witness fees	1 20
John Seedy, witness fees	3 12
Wm. Shontell, witness fees	3 12
Grand and Petit Jurors' fees	493 88
Total	1,260 47

PRINTING BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

M. C. Russell, county printing	245 00
Smith & Sherwood, books and stationery	17 37
St. Paul Press Co., books and stationery	555 80
D. D. Merrill, books and stationery	50 00
St. Paul Pioneer Co., books and stationery	110 15
Total	$ 978 32

POOR PURPOSES.

D. McArthur, keeping Mrs. Thompson, pauper	330 50
Joseph Dugalle, nursing O. Beaudet, pauper	370 50
Joseph Dugalle, for taking Beaudet to Canada	125 00
N. Gravelle, boarding and washing Beaudet, pauper	120 71
F. X. Goulet, cash for buying clothes for Beaudet	11 00
F. X. Goulet, buying groceries for Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	20 00
Lafond & Goulet, meat furnished to Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	30 31
Lafond & Goulet, wood furnished to Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	9 40
H. Monchand, cutting wood for Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	5 00
Mrs. Felix Battles, nursing Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	40 00
Mrs. Henderson, nursing Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	50 00
Geo. B. Johnson, keeping Minnie A. Reynolds, pauper	50 00
Eber H. Bly, goods furnished C. Walter, pauper	30 00
Eber H. Bly, goods furnished Mrs. Reynolds, pauper	19 72
Eber H. Bly, mdse. delivered to W. Shontell for paupers	12 91
Sister Marcellina, (St. Joseph's Hospital) boarding Thomas O'Brien, pauper	52 50
W. M. Falconer, spices, wood and sawing for Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	9 75
Thos. P. Cantwell, mdse. furnished to Mrs. Elhorn, pauper	21 50
J. C. Rosser, medical attendance to A. Boon, pauper	66 00
W. M. Falconer, boarding paupers	35 00
Total	1,499 80

INCIDENTAL.

H. D. McArthur, judge of election	2 00
A. Morrison, judge of election	2 00
A. Fairbanks, clerk of election	2 00
C. W. Darling, rent of office Register of Deeds	24 00
C. W. Darling, stove for office of Register of Deeds	16 00
C. W. Darling, wood and light for Register of Deeds	10 00
J. S. Campbell, fees as Superintendent of Schools for 1873	20 00
E. S. Williams, fees as Superintendent of Schools for 1874	26 80
D. O. Preston, Judge of Probate, office rent, fuel and light	65 00
W. W. Hartley, entering judgment against delinquent lands	85 75
W. W. Hartley, fuel, light and stationery	53 25
W. W. Hartley, returns of births and deaths	5 10
F. X. Goulet, returns of births and deaths	12 75
F. X. Goulet, desk for Clerk of Court	75 00
S. D. Sherwood, to county offices	5 00
F. X. Goulet, lamps and stationery	16 69
F. X. Goulet, cash paid for abstracts and expressage	9 80
R. K. Whiteley, making platt for assessor	30 00
F. X. Goulet, for postage and expressage	8 37
F. X. Goulet, cash disbursements for company	17 42
H. D. Follett, member of canvassing board	6 70
J. T. Burns, member of canvassing board	6 70
F. X. Goulet, stamps and stationery	9 60
F. X. Goulet, wood, cutting and sawing of same	22 00
F. X. Goulet, light for office	8 00
F. X. Goulet, canvassing election returns	7 90
F. X. Goulet, expressage and ink	4 12
Total	$500 59

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

F. X. Goulet, salary as County Auditor	755 00
Geo. W. Holland, salary as County Attorney	700 00
F. M. Roser, salary as Co. Treasurer	382 80
Wm. Paine, salary as County Assessor	150 00
W. M. Falconer, fees as County Commissioner	66 00
R. K. Whiteley, fees as County Commissioner	51 00
David McArthur, fees and mileage as County Commissioner	77 52
N. McFadden, fees as Co. Treasurer	47 68
J. M. Martin, fees as County Commissioner	6 00
W. S. Heathcote, fees as County Commissioner	18 00
W. M. Falconer, fees as member of Board of Auditors	9 00
W. W. Hartley, fees as member of Board of Auditors	9 00
F. X. Goulet, fees as member of Board of Auditors	9 00
Total	$2,278 75

RECAPITULATION.

County jail	792 42
Roads and bridges	633 62
Incidental	560 65
Poor purposes	1409 80
Justice and District Court	1960 47
Books, stationery and printing	978 32
Officers' salaries	2278 75
Total amt. of expenses	$7,914 03
Total amount of County tax collected since settlement of March, 1874	$4,603 73
By county orders cancelled and redeemed since settlement of March, 1874	4,489 89
Cash on hand	$ 203 84

Attest,

F. X. Goulet, Co. Auditor,
J. M. Martin,
D. McArthur.

NOTICE.

THOSE PERSONS still owing me, are requested to call on CHARLES WILSON, at the store of Lamont & Wilson, and pay in the amount of their indebtedness to him, who is hereby authorized to receipt for the same.

March 25, 1875. WM. MURPHY.

SCHWARTZ'S

BULLETIN

READ IT AND THEN

GO TO HIS STORE ON EAST FRONT STREET, AND BUY

BEST GOODS AT

LOWEST PRICES!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Merrimac and other best Prints, Gingham, Sheeting, Shirting (bleached and unbleached, Cotton Flannel, Woolen Flannel, Brown & white Duck, Blue Demins, Clarke's Thread, Coats' Thread, Needles, Pins, Shirt & Dress Buttons, Trimming Goods and Buttons, Laces, Hooks and eyes, Ribbons, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Children's Stockings, Gloves, Mittens, Zephyrs, Bail Knitting Cotton, Woolen Yarns, Germantown Yarns, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Looking Glasses, Clothing, Latest Styles of Paper Collars.

All kinds of Gents' Underwear, and Overalls made to order.

SMOKERS' GOODS.

Pipes in endless variety, Pipe Stems and Mouth Pieces, Smoking Tobaccos, Chewing Tobaccos, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Snuff Boxes, Cigars, best in market, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Playing Cards, Memorandum Books, Tooth Picks.

TOILET GOODS.

Combs, Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Fine Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Oils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Every description of Toys, Ladies' Baskets, Picture Frames, Ladies' Hair Braids, Beads, Toilet Sets, Flower Vases, Fancy China Ware, Artificial Flowers, Inks, Pens, Writing Paper, Twines, Wrapping Paper.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Starch, Soap, Blueing, Syrups, Herrings, White Fish, Mackeral, Smoked Herring, Halibut, Salmon, Bologna, Cheese, Sardines, Crackers, all kinds.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONARIES.

California Fruits, all kinds, Apples. Oranges, Lemons,

And a thousand articles in every department that cannot be enumerated.

I sell the BEST GOODS to be had in the market, and will NOT be undersold. Come and see me.

Wm. SCHWARTZ.

Brainerd, Minn., March 20, 1875.

SHERIFF'S EXECUTION SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution duly issued out of the District Court in and for the County of Crow Wing, on the 6th day of March, 1875, upon a judgment duly docketed in said Court, wherein Thomas Shaw is judgment debtor, and Eber H. Bly is judgment creditor, to me directed, I have levied upon the following real property, as the property of the said Thomas Shaw, judgment debtor, to-wit: lot number twenty-two, (22) in block number eighty, (80) in the town (now city) of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, according to the recorded plot thereof now on file in the Register of Deed's office, in Crow Wing County, Minn., together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereunto in any wise appertaining or belonging. And further, that I will sell all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Shaw in and to said property, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, the 1st day of May, 1875, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the county jail, in the city of Brainerd, in said county, to satisfy the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, now due upon said execution, together with my proper costs, fees and disbursements.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1875.

A. F. McKAY,
Sheriff of Crow Wing Co., Minn.

DR. J. C. ROSSER,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Headquarters Hotel,
BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.
☞ Will answer calls at any hour, day or night.

A. A. WHITE,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Building Material,
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.

NEW LE BON TON RESTAUR'NT & SAMPLE ROOM
Laurel Street, BRAINERD, MINN.
Oysters in every style, and at all hours. (3-49

P. A. GATCHELL,
LAWYER,
Wadena, Wadena Co. Minn.
—ALSO—
COUNTY AUDITOR.

C. MEYER,
Merchant Tailor,
67 JACKSON STREET,
(Opposite the Opera House)
SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA.

W. W. HARTLEY,
REAL ESTATE,
INSURANCE,
AND GENERAL
COLLECTION AGENT,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
CROW WING, CO., MINN.
Office, FIFTH STREET, south of Laurel.

F. X. COULET,
County Auditor
AND
CITY RECORDER.

THE PAYING OF TAXES A SPECIALTY.—Any Business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

Office, on Sixth Street, next door to Pioneer Meat Market,

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ.:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500.00
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacturers of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50.00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person so liable who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to Irving Todd, Collector of Internal Revenue at St. Paul and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

It is natural for people suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds, or any other disease of the Throat and Lungs, to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. If you will go to your Druggist, S. V. R. Sherwood, and get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, your immediate cure is as certain as you live. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and Druggists and people everywhere are elated over its success. You can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size bottle 75 cents.

ELECTION NOTICE

Is hereby given that an annual election will be held in the several wards of the city of Brainerd, on Tuesday, April 6, 1875, at which election the following officers are to be elected: One Mayor, one City Treasurer, one City Recorder, and one Assessor and one Alderman for the long term, one Alderman for the short term, and one City Justice in and for the First Ward, and one Alderman and one City Justice in and for the Second Ward, and one Alderman for the Third Ward. Further notice is also given that the following named gentlemen have been appointed to serve as judges of the said election in the several wards, viz.: F. B. Smith and S. D. Sherwood in the First Ward, H. S. Gleason and L. C. Currier in the Second Ward, and W. H. Tull and R. King in the Third Ward. Also that the following named places have been designated to hold the polls, viz.: the office of D. O. Preston in the First Ward, the office of F. X. Goulet in the Second Ward, and the office of the Register of Deeds in the Third Ward.

Dated at Brainerd, March 16, 1875.

F. X. GOULET,
City Recorder.

Music at Home!

We have PIANOS, ORGANS and MELODEONS, for sale on easy terms that come within everybody's reach.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

First-rate Seven-octave Pianos	$275 00.
" do do	250 00.
" do do	225 00.
" do. do	200 00.

Organs and Melodeons,

$40 $50 $60 $75 $100

One-fourth cash, and from $10 to $20 per month for balance. Sheet Music, Best Violin Strings, Etc., sent by mail.

DYER BROS. & HOWARD, 87 East Third Street, St. Paul.

EBER H. BLY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

AND

Lumbermen's Supplies.

A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

W. H. LELAND
PROPRIETOR OF THE
LELAND HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

THE LARGEST BARN NORTH OF MINNEAPOLIS, in connection with the Leland House, for the accommodation of Teams.

LIVERY STABLE attached, which furnishes double or single Rigs, by the hour or day, at low prices.

TEAMING done from Brainerd to all points, at reasonable rates.

GROCERIES, FLOUR, AND FEED always on hand, and supplied at lowest rates and in any quantity desired.

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

Brainerd, Minn. Dec. 1st 1874.

T. J. HAYCOX
Has opened a
PAINT SHOP
IN BRAINERD,

WHERE WILL BE FOUND ALL THE LATEST Styles of Wall Paper, at Prices to Suit the Times. Also will give prompt attention to all work in his line.

Sign, Banner, Carriage, and House-Painting, Graining, Paper-Hanging, and Kalsomining. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

Merchants Hotel,
Cor. Sixth and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.
MRS. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.

THE MERCHANTS has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated from cellar to garret, and is now one of the Most Comfortable Hotels on the Northern Pacific, and no pains will be spared to make guests "AT HOME" at Reasonable Prices. The "Merchants," aside from being put into first-class shape as a hotel, has had a splendid Barn and Warm Stables built on the premises, capable of housing thirty horses, with ample room for forage and wagons or sleighs. Also GOOD WATER convenient.

Brainerd, Nov. 1st, 1874.

LAMONT & WILSON,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Family Groceries,
Produce,
Provisions,
Confections,
Wines,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
LAUREL STREET,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

OUR desire is to please, and if close attention to business, first-class goods and low prices will do it, we know we shall succeed in our desire.

SMALL PROFITS, BUT CASH!

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

PURSUANT to a real estate tax judgment of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the 22d day of August, 1874, and also on the 28th day of October, 1874, in proceedings for enforcing payment of Taxes upon real estate in the County of Aitkin remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1874, and of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall on the 16th day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auditor's office, in the town of Aitkin and County of Aitkin, sell the lands which are charged with taxes in said judgment, and on which such taxes shall not have been previously paid.

C. C. KNOX,
Deputy Auditor County of Aitkin.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF CROW WING—ss. IN PROBATE COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Jno. Wellwood, Deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition of M. E. Barney, of Brainerd, Minn., representing, among other things, that Jno. Wellwood, late of Cass County, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1875, at Cass County, died intestate, and being a resident of said County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this County, and that the said Petitioner is a creditor of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to A. F. McKay granted, it is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1875. By the Court, D. O. PRESTON, Judge of Probate.

E. H. DAVIE,
GENERAL DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE, TOOLS,
Agricultural Implem'ts,
PAINTS, OILS, Etc.,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
COR. FIFTH AND FRONT STS.,
S. V. R. SHERWOOD,
PROPRIETOR.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumery,
Fancy Goods, Etc.
PURE SPICES,
Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.
☞ PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Newell & Harrison,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE,
(a few doors north of Nicollet House,)
Minneapolis, - - - Minn.

J. C. OSWALD,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
17, North Washington Ave.,
MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINN.

SPECIAL NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Moses Lafond and F. X. Goulet, doing business in Little Falls and Brainerd under the firm name of Lafond & Goulet, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Moses Lafond assumes all liabilities and will collect all accounts due said firm at Little Falls, and F. X. Goulet assumes all liabilities of said firm and will collect all accounts due said firm at Brainerd.

Dated at Little Falls, January 8th, 1875.

MOSES LAFOND.
F. X. GOULET.