

TABLE OF ADVERTISING RATES

| Column | 1 week | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 1 year |
|------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Per line | 75c | 2.00 | 5.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| Per square | 1.50 | 4.00 | 10.00 | 16.00 | 24.00 |
| Per column | 3.00 | 8.00 | 20.00 | 32.00 | 48.00 |
| Per page | 6.00 | 16.00 | 40.00 | 64.00 | 96.00 |

MASONIC
AURORA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. & M. S. Stated Communications of this Lodge will be held on the first and third Fridays in each month. Special Communications will be held on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. The Lodge meets at eight o'clock in the evening. All M. M., in good standing, are fraternally invited. By order of the W. M., F. B. HARVEY, Sec'y.

Jewelry, Silver Ware, WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND SPECTACLES.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW STOCK JUST OPENED.
Particular attention paid to Fine WATCH WORK.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled.
E. L. STRAUSS,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Headquarters Hotel,
BRAINERD, MINN.
E. W. WOOD, Proprietor.
This fine Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished for the year 1876, 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.

MEAT MARKET,
COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.
The undersigned have now completed arrangements to furnish the citizens of Brainerd with all kinds of best Meats, Game, Poultry, Butter, Sausages, Lard, etc., at prices so low that it is our aim to secure a share of patronage and reward. J. R. MABRY, Prop'r.

J. L. STARCHER,
Dealer in
GROCERIES!
WINES,
LIQUORS and CIGARS,
LAUREL STREET,
BRAINERD, 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.
RASBOTT & MORIN'S
BRAINERD AND LITTLE FALLS STAGE LINE,
LEAVES the Leland House, Brainerd, at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrives at 7 P. M. every day except Mondays, connecting with C. G. Wells's Stage line at Little Falls for St. Cloud at noon. 179d

WADENA & PARKER'S PRAIRIE STAGE LINE,
LEAVES Wadena every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., and Parker's Prairie every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. Parties wishing to connect with N. P. R. trains at Wadena, either way, will be accommodated by notifying the Proprietor. H. W. PULLER, Prop'r., Wadena, Minn.

GO TO DAVENPORT'S,
(Lynde Building, West Front Street.)
For the VERY BEST of Everything
IN THE LINE OF FINE
FAMILY GROCERIES.
NEW STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES, JUST OPENING, AT DAVENPORT'S.
Green Tea 50c per pound, at Davenport's. For Choice Hams, go to Davenport's. For Bacon Shoulders, go to Davenport's. For Salt Pork, go to Davenport's. For Coffee, Tea, and Sugars, go to Davenport's. For Fine Syrup, go to Davenport's. For all kinds of Crackers, go to Davenport's. For Candy and Nuts, go to Davenport's. For Spices of all kinds, go to Davenport's. For finest Canned Goods, go to Davenport's. For best Soap, go to Davenport's. For pure glass Starch, go to Davenport's. For Notions of all kinds, go to Davenport's. For Anything you want, go to Davenport's.

MORTGAGE SALE.
WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of May, A. D. 1874, executed and delivered by N. Loberg, mortgagor to J. P. Hoiland, mortgagee, whereby the said mortgagor did bargain, sell, grant and convey unto said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situated and being in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. four (4), in block No. thirty-eight (38), in the City of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and ten and eighty-one hundredths dollars (\$380.80), according to the condition of a certain promissory note due on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1875, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date thereof, and of even date said mortgage, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Crow Wing County on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 8 o'clock A. M., and was duly recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages, on pages 94 and 95, and there is claimed to be due and is due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, the sum of three hundred and thirty-three and sixty-five one-hundredths dollars (\$333.65); and no action or proceedings has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt or any part thereof now remaining secured by said mortgage.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises; and said mortgaged premises will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Crow Wing, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Jail, in the City of Brainerd, in said county, on the Twenty day of August, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with costs of foreclosure, and twenty-five dollar attorneys' fees, as stipulated in said mortgage. Dated at Brainerd, June 18, 1876.
J. P. HOILAND, Mortgagee.
A. F. MCKAY, Sheriff of Crow Wing Co.
SLEEPER & HOLLAND, Attorneys. 178-79

NEWELL & HARRISON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
North Washington Avenue,
(A few doors north of Nicollet House.)
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE "Empire" Piano.
We have been selling the "EMPIRE" Piano for the past few years in all parts of the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of all purchasers. The reasons for this are very simple—FIRST—They are DURABLE; this is the most essential quality. SECOND—They are MAGNIFICENT IN TONE; rich, full, and especially noticeable for their beautiful Singing quality. THIRD—They are REASONABLE IN PRICE; not a cheap, poor, flimsy, but well and carefully made in every part, and placed at such a figure as cannot fail to please all purchasers who desire a REALLY GOOD PIANO at a LOW PRICE. FOURTH—They are very attractive and HANDSOMELY FINISHED CASES in various styles, suited to every taste, and reflect character, and every improvement desirable in a modern Piano. For more information, in addition to what we have introduced the celebrated "AGRAFFE" attachment in each Piano Forte.

WM. A. POND & CO'S Parlor & Chapel Organs.
These Organs, although but a short while before the public, have met with such hearty and unqualified approval that their entire success is already secured. Great care has been taken to combine in these instruments, BEAUTY AND SWEETNESS OF TONE, with an ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE. The tone is as pure and clear as can be obtained in an instrument of this class. The soft stops are delicious for their purity and refined character, while the full organ is grand and imposing in its sonority. After very elaborate preparation, we have just completed new and very beautiful cases for all our styles, and are prepared to fill orders with the very best and handsomest Organ at the lowest price.

MANN'S NEW METHOD for the Piano Forte.
Is the latest and best book for Elementary Instruction for this instrument. It combines the excellence of all other works in a systematic, progressive and pleasing. A great help to both teacher and pupil. Price, \$1.50.

W. A. POND & Co., Established over FIFTY YEARS.
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete assortment of American and Foreign SWEET MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUMENTS and MERCHANDISE of every description. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. Correspondence with the Trade solicited.
W. A. POND & Co., 547 Broadway, Branch Store, 20 Union Square, N. Y.

DISOLUTION OF Co-Partnership.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing under the name and style of **EMANUS & YOUNG**, as successors of the Leland House, the said YOUNG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by W. H. LELAND, who will possess outstanding liabilities, and collect all debts due the firm. Dated at Brainerd, June 24th, A. D. 1876. W. H. LELAND, Exec. Yorko.

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.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
A. P. HARRIS, Chairman, Crow Wing Co., Minn., July 28, 1876.
Pursuant to call of Chairman, the Board of County Commissioners met, and was called to order by R. K. Whiteley, Chairman.
Present: R. K. Whiteley, J. M. Martin and M. C. Kimberley.
The minutes of last meeting were read and approved after striking out the clause, "Thereafter the interest to be paid semi-annually, on the first of January and the first of July of each year." The rate of taxes were then fixed as follows:
Interest on Bonds, 006
Gen'l County Tax, 010
Bond Tax, 002
Rail Road Tax, 003
Board of W. W. Hartley, as printer of the delinquent tax list, read and approved.
The Board, in accordance with the law, before proceeding with the equalization of taxes, made oath as follows:
We, the County Commissioners of Crow Wing county, do solemnly swear that we estimate the amount of taxes to be raised for general county purposes: For Court Expenses, \$1,000 00
" Jail and Board of, 250 00
" Prisoners, 200 00
" Printing, 200 00
" Books and Stationery, 200 00
" Fuel and Lights, 200 00
" Salary of Officers, 2,000 00
" Incidental Expenses, 150 00
Total, \$4,000 00
R. K. WHITELEY, Commissioners
J. M. MARTIN,
D. McARTHUR, Crow Wing Co.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of July, A. D. 1876.
R. D. KING, Deputy County Auditor, Crow Wing County, Minn.
On motion, Board adjourned till July 27th, A. D. 1876, at 9-43 a. m.

Bargains! Bargains!
In Boots and Shoes for the next Thirty Days. Making room for an immense stock of new goods at
MARSHALL & CAMPBELL'S.
The Chicago County Post and Journal are both publishing the Kanabec county tax list, and both expect the county to pay them. The county or one of the papers is pretty sure to be "out a leetle—don't it!"
The temporary bridge over the Mississippi here is fast approaching completion, and trains will cross Wednesday with good luck.
Republican watchword for this campaign—"Spot Gilman!"
While you are about the spotting—"Spot Plender!" too.
Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, and Aitkin county warrants, and Brainerd city orders for sale at this office.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining unclaimed for in the Brainerd Post Office, which will expire August 5th, 1876. In calling for any on this list say "Advertised."
Booth, J. G.; Hurley, Johanna; Kroder, Peter; Poor, Hood.
HELD FOR POSTAGE:
Miss Sarah Moore, Long Prairie, Minn.; Mr. Christian Olson, Auditor, Crow Wing; John Johnson, L. C. Moore, Wis.; Miss Martha Olson, Wauquon, Wis.; T. D. Haines, Moorhead, Minn.
S. V. R. SHERWOOD, P. M.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.
CITY RECORDER'S OFFICE, BRAINERD, AUG. 2d, 1876.
At regular meeting Council met, and was called to order by President Pegg. Present: Aids, Pegg, Whitney, Dreesen, Martin and Currier.
Minutes of June 5th and 18th, and July 1st, 5th and 19th, read and approved.
The following resolution, offered by J. R. Pegg, was unanimously adopted.
Whereas, For the purpose of economy in the finances of the city, no resolution has been passed during the fiscal year fixing the compensation of night watchmen and police; therefore be resolved, that no appointment be made for said office, and that no compensation be allowed therefor, and that the mayor be informed of the action herein.
Ald. Currier moved the chair appoint a committee of one to confer with Mr. J. M. Martin, in regard to opening Fifth street across the N. P. R. Carried.
The chair appointed as such committee L. C. Currier.
Moved and seconded, Mr. T. C. Bivins be allowed the sum of \$2.40 as fees for collecting city moneys. Carried.
The following bills were allowed in full: James Matthews, night watchman, \$35.30; H. D. Follett, city attorney, \$25.00.
The bond of Michael McMahon, as policeman and night watchman, disappeared.
On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.
Attest: R. D. KING, Acting Recorder.

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

Receipts for the "BRAINERD TRIBUNE"
To Aug. 6th.
F. R. Delano, \$2.00; Rev. J. A. Gilliland, \$3.00; Jno. Reynolds, 75c; 123 J. L. Walters, \$5.00; 235; Robt. E. Corwell, \$2.00; 233; A. G. Peck, \$1.00; Mrs. Akers, \$4.00; 250; Rev. P. W. Howe, \$2.00, 191.
WANTED: A boy to plow the farm, and another to hold papers at the Tribune every Saturday.

THE BRIDGE DISASTER.
The following is a translation of the report of the Committee on the Wreck of the Northern Pacific Railway Bridge, at Brainerd, Minnesota, on the 27th of July, 1876.
On Tuesday last a Party of Scientific Experts, consisting of C. A. F. Morris, Chief Engineer of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; J. W. Bishop, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad; C. H. Prior, Superintendent and Engineer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; J. S. Conell, formerly of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, now Civil Engineer of St. Paul, and Hon. F. R. Delano, of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, arrived here pursuant to an invitation from General Manager Mead, to make a thorough examination of the wreck with a view to arriving at the general character of the accident, and to determine the probable cause in their opinion of the disaster.
The following is their report:
Brainerd, Aug. 7, 1876.
To C. W. Mead, General Manager for Receiver N. P. Railroad:
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned have today, in response to your request, made an examination of the wreck of the Northern Pacific railway bridge at Brainerd as it lies, and of the remaining east span of the same bridge as it now stands, with the view of accounting, if possible for the casualty. We find nothing in the appearance of the debris of the wrecked work, or in the original design of the construction, or to the want of proper care and repairs since it was built, which can be held responsible for the accident. We find the east span in place, and in good and safe condition. This truss was constructed at the same time and as the others were, and we are informed that it has received the same care and attention from the officers of the road. If we may judge of the condition of the other trusses from our examination of this one, they could not have been broken by the weight of any ordinary train. While we find ourselves unable to definitely describe the manner of the wreck, we are unanimously of opinion that it was caused by some accident to one of the flat cars loaded with rails, crossing the bridge at the time, by which a part of the car or rail became entangled in the truss, thereby displacing some of the timbers nearly or immediately over the west channel pier.
Most of us are acquainted with Mr. S. J. Wallace, the foreman of bridge repairs on the Northern Pacific road, and know him to be a competent and faithful man in the discharge of such duties.
We are, very respectfully, etc.
(Signed)
J. W. Bishop, General Manager and Chief Engineer St. P. & S. C. R. R.
F. R. Delano, Civil Engineer.
Chas. A. F. Morris, Chief Engineer St. P. & P. R. R.
C. H. Prior, Superintendent M. & St. Paul R. R.

This report confirms the testimony before the coroner of M. C. Kimberley, resident engineer; M. P. Martin, assistant engineer; C. J. Wallace, superintendent of bridges, and H. J. Bradford, bridge builder and repairer of the N. P. road. Very many theories or opinions exist as to the cause of the accident, and the fact is that every man who meets has an opinion of his own, and nearly all differ. They are all only opinions after all, for the real cause can never be ascertained to a certainty. There are hundreds of ways it might have happened, the bridge might have been tampered with, some of the braces cut or corroded by some malicious party or parties. Some of the timbers may have parted in a place and manner that would defy detection. A car wheel might have been broken, or a rail broken, and so a hundred other "might-be-haves" could be named all with equally as good ground as any theory we have yet heard. But we think that men who have spent a life-time in this business are far better prepared to give a reliable opinion than we who know nothing about the bridge, scarcely farther than the fact that it is built to cross on, and we think (and quite strongly, too) that the imputation that the witnesses we have named above perjured themselves because they are in the employ of the Company, is a groundless fear of being discharged, and that the Board of Engineers above named compromised their reputation and veracity by making a false report in the matter simply because they were invited here by Mr. Mead "to make a thorough examination of the affair and report the facts," is simply too contracted a view to meet with aught but scorn.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
We are under obligations to J. B. Power, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for the following figures, showing the amount of land sales up to July 31st, when the disposal of lands at private sale was closed by decree of the Circuit Court:
Sales to June 30th, 1875, \$70,005.59
acres \$1,098,908.54. Month of July, 91,897.87 acres—\$412,347.57. Total, 162,503.67 acres—\$2,400,943.13. Average price per acre, \$14.71. And to Mr. Bloom, in the Auditor's office, we are indebted for the statement that 1,600 Acres had been passed over this Road during the month of May, June and July, 1876. We think this pretty thoroughly explains the General Hazard bubble, and establishes the fact beyond a shadow of doubt, that the Northern Pacific Railroad is opening up a vast belt of territory from the lakes to the Pacific that is destined at no distant day to be one of the richest, most thriving sections of the globe. It is a generally conceded fact already demonstrated, that the T. Y. Young and other railroads along the route of the N. P. excel any thing yet heard of in the United States for stock raising and the purposes of general tillage; and these have not yet been reached. The Red River valley that four years ago was almost totally uninhabited, for want of a railroad, is now as thickly settled, and prosperous a farming district as any in the State.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
MOSES A. FILLBROOK,
Republican Party.
For Lieutenant Governor,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For Secretary of State,
W. H. HARRIS,
Republican Party.
For State Auditor,
C. W. WYCKOFF,
Republican Party.
For State Treasurer,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For State Superintendent of Schools,
C. A. GILBERT,
Republican Party.
For State Commissioner of Pensions,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For State Commissioner of Mines,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For State Commissioner of Agriculture,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For State Commissioner of Public Lands,
J. W. WALKER,
Republican Party.
For State Commissioner of Fish and Game,
J. W. WALKER,
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For State Commissioner of Prisons,
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POETRY.

GOOD NEWS OR BAD.

There came to Nubarn, surmised the Just, A certain man, a courier, with the dust Of travel on him, and with heart glad.

MISCELLANY.

ABOUT ASTRONOMY—THE PROFESSOR IN HIS GLORY.

[M. Quad in the New York Graphic.] I saw and heard him as I was going home the other evening. A big telescope was pointing heavenward from the public square, and he stood beside it and thoughtfully inquired:

"Is it possible, gentlemen, that you do not care to view the beautiful works of Nature above the earth? Can it be true that men of your intellect and appearance will stolidly cling to ten cents rather than take a look through this telescope and bring the beauties of heaven within one and a half miles of your eyes?"

"The appeal was too much for one young man to resist. He was a tall young man with a long face, high cheek bones, and anxious look. He looked at the ten cents and then at the telescope, hesitated for a single minute, and took his seat on the stool."

"Here is a young man who prefers to feel than to see, who grasps at the material, and who is afraid of the spiritual, remarked the astronomer, who had arranged the instrument. 'Fall back, you people who prefer the paltry sum of ten cents to a view of the gates of paradise, and give this noble young man room!'"

"Behold the bright star of Venus! A sight of this star is worth a thousand dollars to any man who prefers education to money."

"I see a fellow juggling a girl!" was the prompt reply—"durned if there isn't a dozen of them!"

"And yet," continued the astronomer, "there are sordid wretches in this crowd who hang to ten cents in preference to observing such sights as these in ethereal space. Venus is millions of miles away, and yet by means of this telescope, and by paying 10 cents, this intellectual young man is enabled to observe the inhabitants of that far-off world hugging each other just as naturally as they do in this!"

"The instrument was wheeled around to bear on the tower of engine-house No. 7, five blocks away, and the astronomer continued:

"Behold the beauties and the wonders of Saturn! This star, to the naked eye, appears no larger than a silver half-dollar, and yet for the paltry sum of ten cents this noble young man is placed within one mile of it!"

"By Jerusalem and coons!" murmured the young man as he slapped his leg. "Tell me what you see, my friend."

"I see two fellows in a small room, smoking cigars and playing euchre!" was the prompt reply. "That's all!"

"Saturn is 86,000,000 of miles from this town," continued the astronomer, and yet the insignificant sum of 10 cents has enabled this progressive young man to learn for himself that the celestial beings enjoy themselves pretty much as we do in this world. I venture to say that there is not a man in this crowd who ever knew before that the inhabitants of Saturn know anything about euchre or had cigar factories."

"The instrument was changed again, and as the interest of the crowd increased and the people began to press nearer, the Professor said:

"Now, behold the planet Mars, the second largest planet in the heavens. It is 401,334 miles from here, and appears to the naked eye to be nothing more than a bright star, and yet this young man tell you man tell you what he sees."

him; purliest family fight I ever saw!" cried the young man as he moved back and clapped his hands. The Professor covered up the instrument slowly and carefully, picked up and unlocked a satchel which had been lying near his feet, and then softly said:

"Gentlemen, we will pass here for a moment. When a man tells you after this that the planet of Saturn is not inhabited, tell him that you know better—that it is not only inhabited, but that the married couples up there have family fights the same as on this mundane sphere. In about ten minutes I will be ready again to explain the wonders and beauties of the sparkling heavens to such of you as prefer a million dollars worth of scientific knowledge to 10 cents in vile dross. Meanwhile permit me to call your attention to my celebrated toothache drops, the only perfect remedy yet discovered for aching teeth."

"And yet," I have every reason to believe that the Professor was earnest, honest, and sincere. THE FATE FORLORN OF THE MARQUIS LORRAINE.

[From the London Herald, June 26.] I am a blighted being, of Scotch extraction. And this is how I become blighted. The tale is a harrowing one, but it may be a warning to others who would tread the path which leads to royal alliances, royal mockery, royal snubs, and all the rest of it."

Here, then, is my pitiful story. When you have wept over it sufficiently you can send your pocket-handkerchief to Mrs. Stirling for the royal dramatic fee. Somebody else is going to send the one I wept into when he saw Coghlan's black locks—But this is a digression."

I was not reared in the lap of luxury. My parents were poor, but I have no reason to believe that they were wilfully dishonest, and they gave me such delicate food as was on the table. I was reared upon the national diet, those broods, bannocks, cocklecake, speldrins, haggis, kibbicks, powdies, scones, and other similar luxuries, made our festive board groan in Gaelic; nor was music wanting, for from an adjacent thicket came the sprightly strains of the Caledonian Cuckoo, upon which my father was a proficient."

Some of my brothers went into trade, but I was reserved for a higher destiny. I may mention *en passant* that had I known it earlier in life I would have made away with myself, but it is now too late. In a neighboring county, the name of which shall never be wrung from me even by torture, lived a princess. It occurred to my father that he would "graft a slip of royalty upon his lordly line," that is how he put it, and I was the unfortunate victim of this horticultural experiment. The mother of the princess was quite willing to graft her, and chose three young noblemen, of whom I was one. The other two, after a fright, immediately went and sought themselves elsewhere; and then my father chuckled, and I collapsed into hopeless melancholy, for I knew my doom was sealed."

I spare you the details of the courtship. You are aware that by the strictest rules of etiquette you never address royalty unless you are spoken to, so that conversation was one-sided, and the young lady had to make most of the running. In due time the fatal knot was tied, and if you had seen my respected parent at the wedding you would have imagined that he was the happy bridegroom, and not my blighted self, so proud and exultant did he look."

I had often pictured to myself what marrying a princess would be like, but the reality far exceeded my wildest dreams. I had, in the innocence of my heart, imagined that the barrier between myself and her royal relations would be removed, and that I should be treated as a compeer. I was quite mistaken. You would have thought I committed a crime. In fact, I feel like it, and this idea has so completely taken possession of me that I watch with interest the growth of a look of habitual criminality on my face."

Sad to relate, too, I am losing all knowledge of my own language of my childhood, and have to school myself in Teutonic tongue, inexpressibly distasteful to me. For certain Teutons have treated me more respectfully than anybody, and seem to think I ought to be ordered off to instant execution as a punishment for my presumption in entering the charmed circle."

Of course my father likes it. He is not in my position, but look upon the whole affair as an excellent advertisement for himself and the rest of the family. Possibly it is, but they don't think me condemned to go about in a lowly four-wheeler with the servants, when somebody, whose name should not be wrung from my wild horse, rides in state carriages."

Ever a distance of four or five leagues, but I don't see any hope of the least opportunity. Should it occur you will hear of it, for there are thoughts within this subdued and blighted bosom which would make a nigger turn pale, a Jew lend money without interest, a Scotchman voluntarily wrap himself in a bargain, and a Roman Catholic to kick the pope."

THE HISTORY OF BALLOONING. The first balloon was sent up by the brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, June 5, 1783. It was not long before you will find a man who has been called a wanderer, gentleman, because I found the country tearing away from astronomy the veil of mystery with which so-called professors, drawing heavy salaries, seek to cover it. For the ridiculous sum of 10 cents I am giving the public more astronomical knowledge in half an hour than any college professor can give you in six months. I demonstrated to you that the planet of Mars is not only inhabited by human beings, but by beautiful girls with red hair, and by stylish young men wearing the best kind of store-clothes."

Once more he wheeled the instrument around. This time he got the range of the upper story of a tenement-house on the hill. The young man had scarcely taken a glance through the tube when he yelled out:

"Great guns! But what planet is this?" "You are now looking at Uranus," replied the Professor. "Uranus is 97,502,304 miles distant from the earth, and yet I warrant that it doesn't appear over 30 rods away to you. Will you be kind enough, my friend, to tell this crowd what you see?"

The impossibility of guiding the balloon renders it useless as a means of aerial transit, although inventors have not been lacking who claimed to have overcome the difficulty by safely and surely guiding the airship in any desired direction. One of these was at the St. Louis fair a few years ago, and succeeded very well in turning his balloon here and there so long as it was in down, by means of paddles like the screw of a propeller; but the case would be very different in the open air, especially if a current of wind was blowing. The great surface which the balloon offers to the wind, and the comparative lack of resistance, cause it to be carried with the velocity of the wind by which it is borne."

This circumstance more than any other has rendered the balloon useless for purposes of transit, and the difficulty will probably never be overcome. Certain emergencies, however, have occasionally made the balloon very useful. It was employed during our civil war to watch the motions of the enemy's army around Richmond. Gen Porter was once watching the rebels from a captive balloon, when the cable broke, and he was carried over the confederate lines but on pulling the valve the machine descended, and a favorable wind took him back to his own forces."

The most notable use ever made of balloons was during the siege of Paris by the Germans, in the last war. When the city was completely invested, the project of sending out a mail balloon was conceived and put into execution, the first one leaving Paris, Sept. 23, with 227 pounds of letters and descending at Reims. Until the close of the war balloons were constantly being dispatched, some carrying letters, others passengers. More than sixty in all were sent out, most of which were utilized by the post-office department, which forwarded in all about 2,500,000 letters. Among those who took this means of escaping from the devoted city was Gambetta. Many of these balloons were carried far beyond the French boundaries, one landing in Norway, 600 miles north of Christiania, while some fell into the hands of the Prussians. In one, passing the Prussian lines, was fired at so often that the aeronauts became much alarmed, and were forced to ascend several hundred feet to escape the balls, which whistled around them. It is difficult to conceive a more frightful situation than that to which those travelers were exposed. In danger anyhow, a stray shot, striking the balloon, would usher them to a sudden and violent death, and they may well imagine the horrors which they tossed and tumbled overboard, and their relief when beyond the reach of the Prussian balls. Since the war the German government has taken ballooning in hand, and is now endeavoring to improve it and render it available for military purposes."

HOLDING THE CANDLE. From the Vicksburg [Miss.] Herald. A gentleman residing in this city had occasion a few days since to take a journey down the river and several miles back from it, using a saddle-horse. Darkness overtook him in a sparsely-settled district, and as the road were in a bad condition, and the evening looked threatening, he halted before a foraging-looking hut and asked if he could find lodging."

"I reckon you mought," replied the long-haired, sorrowful-eyed squatter, after hesitating a moment. The Vicksburger found little to eat, and his horse found still less. The squatter and his wife were all alone, and they had but a few words for the stranger, and scarcely spoke to each other. When the evening grew old the traveler camped down on the floor on a blanket, and being very tired he fell asleep, while host and hostess were smoking their black clay pipes at the end of the room. He had slept about two hours, when the squatter shook him by the shoulder, and said: "Stranger, I'm powerful sorry to disturb ye, but I want to ax a favor."

"Yes—yes what is it?" inquired the Vicksburger, as he rubbed his eyes and sat up. "You like to see fa' play, don't ye, stranger?"

"Of course." "Well, me'n the old woman can't agree; somehow she's cross and tetchy, and I guess I'm a trifle ugly. Leastwise, we don't hug up world old boots. We've fit and fat; I'm old and she's chuck full of grit, and it's about an even thing."

"Well, I'm sorry," put in the Vicksburger, as the squatter hesitated. "We've no objection, but we're a cumber, stranger, and we've made up to ax ye to hold the candle and let us go in for an old rouser of a fight—a regular sockdolager—which shall settle our fust! I'll lick, she'll go; if she licks, I'll travel!"

"I'm sorry if there's any trouble, and I hope you won't fight." "We've got to do it, stranger," replied the woman. "won't live with a man who kin lick me, and he's just as high-born, Sam's as good as the run of 'em, but he's lazy and sassy, and he wants to wear his hat on his ear!"

"She's right, stranger," said the squatter, "and this cabin can't hold both of us any longer. It's to be a squar' fight—no kicking or clubbing, and we won't go back on your decision."

The Vicksburger protested, but the woman placed a lighted candle in his hand, and posted him in the door, and man and wife stepped out on the ground. "Sake, I'm going to wallop ye right in just four boots and a holler!" said the squatter, as he pushed up his sleeves. "Sam, ye don't weigh 'nuff into three tons!" she replied in a grim voice, and the battle commenced."

The Vicksburger mentally bet twenty to one on the man in the start, but in two minutes he had reduced the odds to ten, and in two minutes more he was betting even. The wife was like a wildcat, springing, dodging, striking and clawing, and pretty soon her husband had to stand on the defensive. "Look out for the Bengal tiger, Sake!" he warned, as he cleared the air. "I can whip the Lotts'n of ye, Sam!" she replied, and the battle grew fiercer."

One of the woman's sharp nails struck the husband's eye and blinded him for an instant. As he threw up his arms she seized both her hands into his hair, yanked him down, and in another moment had the "gouge" on him. "Sam, do ye care?" she asked as they lay quite. "That's the dead-word, Sake, and I'm licked man!" he mournfully answered. She let him up, and he turned to the Vicksburger and inquired:

"What's the matter with ye?" "I'm glad to see ye," replied the Vicksburger. "I was just telling ye that ye were a powerful good fellow." "I'm glad to see ye," replied the woman. "I'm glad to see ye," replied the Vicksburger. "I was just telling ye that ye were a powerful good fellow."

"I'm glad to see ye," replied the woman. "I'm glad to see ye," replied the Vicksburger. "I was just telling ye that ye were a powerful good fellow."

And he walked down to the fence, kept off, and you know just as tight. "Good, and on the spot," mused the wife, as she gazed after him, "but his 'fight' was in the down to make it!"

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A YOUNG MAN FROM THE RED-RIBBON. Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Francis Lamb, manufacturer of looking-glasses and picture frames, residing at No. 1912 Fourteenth street, northwest, has, for the past fourteen years, been an invalid, and for nearly ten years of that period been confined to her bed and deprived of the use of her limbs. When first taken sick, it was supposed her indisposition would be brief and only a short time would elapse ere she succeeded in recovering to her accustomed health; but as the days rolled on, that improvement looked and hoped for failed to appear."

It is a question among many as to what depth milk should be set to get the most cream upon a given quantity of milk. It does not make so much difference as to the depth of the milk as it does the proportion of the milk from acid or souring. As soon as the acid commences to develop itself in the milk the cream ceases to rise. Many of you may have seen milk sour and whay off in from ten to twelve hours, in such cases there is as much cream milk two inches deep as there is on milk six inches deep. The reason of this is that the acid commences to develop itself in the milk before the animal heat leaves it; hence there is little or no cream of any value, with regard to depth."

With a clear, dry atmosphere the cream will rise clean in the milk; but in that condition of the atmosphere that hastens the acid in the milk the cream will not rise clean, but seems to hang in the milk, and this even when the milk is protected from the acid by being placed in cold water."

The advantages and benefits arising from setting milk in cold water are that it facilitates the rising of the cream and protects the milk from the acid until it has time to rise in an unfavorable condition of the atmosphere. For cream to rise readily on milk set in water, the atmosphere in the room should be warmer than the water, provided the water is cold enough to protect the milk from the acid. There will be as much cream rise on milk set ten inches deep in cold water in one hour, as there will on milk of the same depth not set in cold water in twenty-four hours. When milk is set in cold water the cream commences to rise at once from the bottom of the milk, but on milk not set in water the cream after a few hours commences to form upon the top of the milk and gradually grows thicker. To be certain to get the milk in water, if they do not wish to make cheese, I would recommend the large pans, and those who wish to make cheese in connection with their butter to use the long coolers, nineteen inches long and eight inches in diameter, for the reason that the cream can be skimmed clean from the milk at any time, while the cream cannot be skimmed clean from the pans until the milk thickens or the cream hardens. Those who do not have running water should have a pan for the holding the water some ten inches longer than the pan for the milk; then ice can be put at the end of the pan; the water will equalize its own temperature by skimming the cream off from the milk there should always be milk enough skimmed in with the cream to give the butter when churned a bright clean look. Butter churned with clear cream, little or no milk skimmed in with it, will have an oily or shiny look to it when it comes, which shows that the grain of the butter is destroyed. Cream skimmed from different milkings, if churned at the same time in one churn, should be mixed eight to ten hours before churning—long enough for it to assimilate and all to become of the same chemical condition. Then the butter will all come at the same time—otherwise there will be a loss, a part left in the buttermilk. Cream should be churned in its first condition as near as may be. After the acid has developed itself to a certain extent it will begin to eat up the cream and injure the quality of the butter."

WHITWASH. The following is a most excellent, cheap and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. It gives an durability to the white which hardens and fixes the wash. Take a barrel and slack one bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slacked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good white-wash. Then dissolve in French blue and one-fourth pound of Indian red; a drab will be made by adding one-half of a pound of burnt senna, and one-fourth pound Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use half a bushel of hydraulic cement."

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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

MILK AND BUTTER.

Several correspondents have asked us in regard to the management of milk for making butter, and in reply we give the following extract from a recent article by S. E. Lewis, of New York, on that subject: It is a question among many as to what depth milk should be set to get the most cream upon a given quantity of milk. It does not make so much difference as to the depth of the milk as it does the proportion of the milk from acid or souring. As soon as the acid commences to develop itself in the milk the cream ceases to rise. Many of you may have seen milk sour and whay off in from ten to twelve hours, in such cases there is as much cream milk two inches deep as there is on milk six inches deep. The reason of this is that the acid commences to develop itself in the milk before the animal heat leaves it; hence there is little or no cream of any value, with regard to depth."

With a clear, dry atmosphere the cream will rise clean in the milk; but in that condition of the atmosphere that hastens the acid in the milk the cream will not rise clean, but seems to hang in the milk, and this even when the milk is protected from the acid by being placed in cold water."

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He cut a chew of his plug, took off his battered hat and looked at it, and continued: "Didn't we all come of one blood? Hain't we the big American nation? Ain't this here United States the biggest plantation on the river, and is there a nation in the world that dares knock the chip off our shoulder?" "Maryland, my Maryland, Michigan, my Michigan."

He put down his leg, looked at his crippled hand, and said: "These fingers gone—hand used up, but I'm satisfied. Folks who go to war expect to feel bullets. We stood up to the Yanke—they stood up to us—it was a fair fight, and we got licked. Two fingers hain't as good as five, but they are good enough to shake hands with! Come up here, you Yanke, and grip me! We raise cotton down here, you raise corn up there—less trade!"

He lifted his crutch, struck it down hard, and went on: "Durn a family who'll fight each other! We've got the biggest and best country that ever laid out doors, and if any foreigner deppot through a club at the American eagle, we'll about the arms and shoot him into the middle of next week!" He sat and pondered while the shadows grew deeper, and by and by he said: "There's lots of graves down here—there's heaps 'o war orphans up North; I'm crippled up and half sick, but I'm going to get up and hit the oney cuss who dares say a word ag'in 'em. We've got through fighting—war's finished; hands now, and fight the one who says a word to interrupt the harmony!" It's one family—ole Uncle Sam's boys and gals and babies, and we're going to live in the same house, eat at the same table, and turn out bigger crops than any other ranch on the globe."

He rose up to go, rapped on the box with his crutch, and continued: "Reckoned, that this glorious old family stick right together in the old homestead for the next million years to come!"

The town of Wyoming, Iowa, was the scene of a first-class sensation Monday, the 25th. On the afternoon of that day Miss Ettie Green, daughter of one of the oldest and highest esteemed citizens, went into the First National Bank, after a few words with Wallace Foots, teller, and returned home.

VICTORIOUS! A Glorious Conquest for the Elward! The Only Harvester That Did Not Choke! Five Elwards Purchased on the Field!

READ CAREFULLY BELOW. At a harvest trial on yesterday afternoon, on the farm of Mr. Carl Gess, near the village of De Forest, Dane county, six harvesters entered, namely: The Elward, the Marsh, the McCormick, the Masillon, the Beloit, and the Gurnhart. A field of barley somewhat lodged and tangled was the ground for the contest. There was an excellent opportunity to test the real merits of the machines; and the trial was for the purpose of letting the farmers present decide for themselves which of the six harvesters did the best work. Mr. Gess, the owner of the farm, desired to purchase a harvester, and he agreed to select the one which, in his opinion, performed the best work. Each machine started on its work, and the Elward was the only one which went around the field without choking! Its work was done in a most admirable style, and to the utmost satisfaction of the practical farmers present. Mr. Gess immediately purchased the Elward, and other Elward machines were sold that day. It was a great triumph for the Elward. Read Mr. Gess's card, here appended: Wisconsin, Dane Co., Wis. July 27, 78. This is to certify that at the trial of harvesters held on my farm to-day for the purpose of testing the merits of the dif-

ferent machines, and having agreed to buy the harvester that does the best work, after a thorough trial of the different harvesters, I have bought and paid for the Elward Harvester, believing it to be the best Harvester in market. CARL GESS.

This is the first trial of the Elward in this county. Mr. John Linnott, of this city, agent for said Harvester, being convinced that his was a good machine, did not think it necessary to enter in the petty contests which of late has been in vogue. He is to be congratulated on the success of his trial. Note.—The above was taken from Madison, Wis., Democrat.

Let the People Speak. MARYANN, Kan. Mrs. F. R. Dale, Metropolis, Ill., writes: "I have my wife's world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the last two weeks than at any time in the past two years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of it, and hundreds of dollars' worth. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of it, and hundreds of dollars' worth. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of it, and hundreds of dollars' worth."

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