BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

W. W. HARTLEY, - Editor and Prop'r.

Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

Church Directory.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV. FRANK R. MILLSPAUGH, Rector Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Choral service and catechising of children at 2½ p. m. Service every Friday evening at 7½ p. m. Holy Communion at 12 m. on the first Sunday, and at 7½ p. m. on the third Sunday of every month.

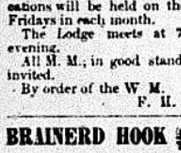
METHODIST CHURCH—REV. A. A. SUTTON. Services each alternate Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CTHOLIC CHURCH—REV. FATHER BUH. Mass on the first Sunday of 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. A. A. HENDERSON, N. G.
JAMES DEWAR, Sec'y.

MASONIC.



AURORA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., Brainerd.
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 7½ o'clock 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.
N. McFADDEN, Sec'y. F. B. THOMPSON, Captain.
L. C. CURRIER, Treas'r.

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. 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.

BRAINERD

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 to suit the times. We solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

J. E. MABEY, Prop's.

J. L. STARCHER,

Dealer in

GROCERIES!

WINES,

LIQUORS and CIGARS,

LAUREL STREET,

Brainerd, - - - Minn.

C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law,

BLY'S BUILDING,

BRAINERD, - - - - MINN. 179 tf

DR. J. O. 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.

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 reasonable rates.
The Leland House has been newly fitted up, and put in the best possible condition, in all particulars, for the accommodation of guests.

E. H. DAVIE,

GENERAL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

TINWARE, TOOLS,

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

Paints, Oils, etc.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINN.

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.

RASICOTT & 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. Gravelle's Stage line at Little Falls for St. Cloud at noon. 179tf

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.
If parties wishing to take this line from the N. P. R. R. will notify me, I will wait at Wadena for the arrival of trains, which meet there at 11 A. M.; and upon like notice I will leave Parker's Prairie in time to connect with trains meeting at Wadena at 3 P. M.
H. W. FULLER, Prop'r.
180-tf Wadena, Minn.

P. A. GATCHELL,

LAWYER,

Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

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

Real Estate Agent. Lands Sold on Commission.

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

HOTEL.—The "Furness" Hotel, at Wadena, will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner desires to engage in other business.

LAND FOR STOCK FARM.—500 Acres in Todd county, 1½ miles from Aldrich Station N. P. R. R. Clay subsoil. Good land, abounding in nutritive grasses, partly timbered. *Will be sold very cheap, on easy terms.*

TIMBERED LANDS.—1,600 Acres in Wadena and Todd counties, in the vicinity of Aldrich Station, N. P. R. R. Timber consists of oak and maple, for the most part.

1,242 ACRES of Lands near the Half-Way House on State road from Wadena to Parker's Prairie. Heavily timbered for the most part with oak, sugar maple, ash, basswood, etc. Sold at low figures and on easy terms.

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

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

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

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

Money loans obtained for parties on improved real estate security.

Parties desiring any information in regard to lands in this vicinity will please call at my office or write me, and it will be promptly and freely given. Address,

P. A. GATCHELL,
183tf Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn.

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.

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.,

N. McFADDEN, - - Proprietor.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.

Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

F. X. GOULET,

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.

W. W. HARTLEY,

Real Estate Ag't,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT,

ROW WING, CO., MINN.

Office, SIXTH STREET, next to Merchants Hotel.

C. MEYER & CO.,

Merchant Tailor,

115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,

Five doors below Jackson,

SAINT PAUL, - - - MINNESOTA

THE MESSAGE.

We give elsewhere this week the full text of President Grant's Seventh Annual Message, as delivered on Tuesday last to the 44th Congress.

It is very voluminous, but well worthy a careful perusal, as it shows a careful study and complete knowledge of our wants in the way of legislation with very few exceptions, and if the recommendations it contains are faithfully complied with by our representatives, the first session of the 44th congress will adjourn leaving a better record than any of its predecessors can show. Yet, while it is quite free from selfish aims, for Grant, and quite up to the requirements of this 60 miles an hour people in its recommendations, it conveys the unmistakable, though somewhat covert, evidence of his principal objective, a third term.

His remark, "As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to congress, *before my successor is chosen*," bears the same quality of his patent adjustable letter on third termism to President White of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, "Of hitting if it's a deer, but missing if it's a calf."

As stated above, his recommendations, with few exceptions, are good ones, those advising non-sectarian schools and compulsory education are excellent, but we would go further and exclude illiteracy from the jury box, and in fact from all manner of public service. Likewise, that declaring church and state separate and distinct, and submitting church property to taxation is a reformation much needed. The government is already mixed up too much with the church, but in this too we would be more thorough and abolish the present Indian Christian commission policy, which is in its effect a perfect farce. So long as the Indians remain under the present policy of the government, and in fact until they are given in charge of the military, where they belong, we will have trouble and dissatisfaction among them, engendered by the unstable course of their management and the dishonest distribution of their appropriations. But, generally speaking, his theories deserve and should command the closest attention of our lawgivers. Whether they will or not remains to be seen.

I HAVE a full line of extra heavy Buckskin Moccasins. Near the bridge.
J. H. HALLETT.

GOV. PILLSBURY will appoint Pennock Pusey his private secretary.

MICHAEL D. KERR is the "Mr. Speaker" of the House of Representatives in congress.

SENATOR MORTON has again introduced his bill providing for the election of president and vice-president by direct vote of the people. It ought to pass.

THE very worst that is likely to happen Warden Dunham for letting Boss Tweed escape is a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment. It is safe to assume that even at that it was a profitable job for Dunham.

CONTRARY to the expectations of many and the hopes of more, Bill King rides safely into congress and takes his seat unmolested, and the Minnesota legislature is still at liberty to look after the escutcheon.

BOSS TWEED bought his liberty of Warden Dunham, and the sheriff offers to bet $20,000 that he cannot be recaptured. We do not care to take the bet, Mr. Sheriff. You're betting on a sure thing.

ONE has at last been found to accept the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs *vice* Rev. E. P. Smith resigned. Ex-congressman John A. Smith is the man, so that it will be "Commissioner Smith" after all.

THE latest theory regarding the escape of Boss Tweed is that he was conveyed to the bark Lord Clarendon, recently purchased by and under the command of a nephew of Tweed's, and that the Boss is now far out at sea bound for some place probably in South America, where extradition acts will not reach him.

GEN. BABCOCK, president Grant's pri-secretary, has been indicted by the grand jury of St. Louis, and a warrant for his arrest has been sent to Chicago. Grant's special family investigating committee will thus be robbed of its little job, and "Bab." will get what he has coveted (!), a thorough investigation. "Let no guilty man escape."

You will save at least Ten per cent. by buying at H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dyspepsia.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, water-brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist, S. V. R. Sherwood, and get a sample bottle or 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

A Warning to Hunters.

Dr. Rosser is in receipt of the following communication from a friend of his in St. Paul, a member of the sporting club in that city, that may be of interest to parties in this city:

"Dear Doctor:—We are after the game-dealers here. Have levied on M. Ryder's lots, and propose to serve all of them the same way. After Dec. 15th we go for venison. Please let it be known in Brainerd, that if they send venison or game here it will be taken by the sheriff, and that, as senders violate the law as well as the receivers, the shippers from Brainerd and other points will have to stand the loss.

Put the law in force yourselves along the road."

THE Manitoba Free Press appears in a new dress throughout. The Free Press is one of our most valuable exchanges, and we are pleased to see this evidence of its prosperity.

BRO. ANDERSON, of the Hutchinson Enterprise, has been seriously annoyed with tramps of late, and has turned the management of this paper over to Frank Daggett of the Litchfield Ledger, who never allows any thing to annoy him.

JOHN H. ALLEN sticks up his red rag in the Princeton Appeal for us to shoot at. It is not to be wondered at he feels a little sore about the head, but there is not game enough to the amount of wind in his target for our guns.

L. ED. DAVIDSON, of the Detroit Record, is to wed Miss Carrie J. Morse, of this city, this evening, at the residence of the bride's father. L. Ed. walks on air today and who blames him.—[Minneapolis and Pioneer-Press.

THE Becker county Banner and the Audubon Journal have, in the language of the late noted Jim Fisk, "gone where the woodbine twineth," and the Record now has a clear swing, a new editor, and will begin life anew. It should succeed, it has been unsuccessful long enough.

THE Detroit Record comes to us this week with a new editor at the wheel, a fellow what writes his middle name like the editor of the Little Falls Courier, and it is consequently to be presumed he parts his hair in the middle. The name of the new editor for the fitful and faded Record is L. Ed. Davidson.

HON. G. W. BENEDICT, the founder and for seven years the editor of the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, has leased his establishment to Mr. Wm. L. Nieman, a former partner, who will hereafter be the editor and proprietor, and it is presumed Wood of the Little Falls Courier and Carson of the Elk River News will have a rest. The Sentinel will be independent in politics.

THE Minneapolis Tribune with creditable enthusiasm outstrips its leader with the cry of "let no guilty man escape," and applys it to "Bab.," Grant's "pard," for whom the president, thinking the matter is coming a little too close to him, has appointed a little family investigating committee *a la* Plymouth Church, and proposes to let at least "one guilty man escape." The organ should be careful not to exceed orders, it may get its foot in it.

A GENTLEMAN now in the city, who was present at the burning of the baggage car at Brainerd, says there was no mail burnt, or any thing else of any importance, the baggage and mail matter having, for some cause or other, been removed from the car before the fire occurred. All that we know about the matter is this: that no Ontario newspapers of the 19th inst. have arrived here yet, although subsequent dates have.—[Manitoba Free Press.

BRIDGEMEN, lumbermen and others who want a superior quality of Buckskin Moccasins, will do well to call at
Near the bridge. HALLETT'S.

L. M. STEWART, of Minneapolis, having surfeited himself with libel suits against the city papers, is now preparing a list of the country papers with a view evidently to entering suit against them. Our postmaster is in the receipt of a list of inquiriries from him wishing to know if there are any papers published in Crow Wing county besides the Brainerd Tribune. If any, the name of such paper and publisher. If Cass county has a paper, and if so where published, name of paper and publisher. This certainly looks omnious, and we are shaking in our boots until we learn the worst. Our worthy P. M. informed him there was no other paper in this upper country than the Brainerd Tribune, two dollars a year strictly in advance.

FOR anything you want in Boots and Shoes, go to H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

DR. F. A. THOMPSON, Surgeon Dentist, will be at the town Brainerd Dec. 13th, 1875, and will take rooms at the Headquarters Hotel, and will be ready to perform all work in his line in a careful and practical manner. Will remain One Week.

Personals.

FRANK D. KENT, of St. Paul, an ex-journalist from the Pacific slope, gave us a pleasant call the other evening.

W. POTTER, of Potter & Knox, of Aitkin, enjoyed a good night's rest at the Leland House on Monday night.

CHARLEY WILSON, of Lamont & Wilson, of this city, had a very pleasant but brief visit this week from his father, Adam Wilson, of Freeport, Illinois.

B. F. HARTLEY returned from Leech Lake Tuesday, and will depart next Monday for Minneapolis. He is making preparations for business in Brainerd.

T. F. MCAVOY, formerly of this city, reports from Oakland, California. He appears to have separated himself far from his friends.

HARRY BRINTNELL, one of the most gentlemanly conductors on the Northern Pacific, has severed his connection with the road, and is going into trade at some point west.

WM. WADE, Esq., of Leech Lake, Minn., who claims he has been in this country something over four hundred years, more or less, gave us a call this week and subscribed for the Tribune.

CAPT. H. D. PETTIBONE has gone to St. Paul on jury duty and to attend his suit against the Red River Transportation Company there pending. A. A. White will attend to his lumber yard here in his absence.

MAJ. JAS. WHITEHEAD, ex-U. S. Indian agent, returned from Leech Lake this week, where he has been turning over the matters in his charge to his successor, and is spending a few days in Brainerd recuperating.

MISS MATTIE P. SQUIRE has returned from St. Paul with the largest stock and greatest variety ever exhibited in this city, of notions, ladies' goods, etc., such pocket books, work boxes and baskets, stands, ornaments, writing material, keepsakes, picture frames, and a thousand other things too numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents. Her stock exhibits admirable taste in her selections.

R. A. WALKER, until Dec. 1st, agent of the Northern Pacific at Fargo, passed east this week in quest of a warmer clime, "where a fellow won't freeze his ears walking a quarter of a mile of a Sunday evening to see his sweetheart," or "have the skin rubbed off his nose with snow by mischevious boys upon the pretext that it is bitten." Friend Walker was made the recipient of a nice little present at the hands of the Fargo boys, in the shape of a fine gold watch chain, before his departure.

WE learn, through the kindness of B. F. Mackall, jr., Secretary of the Moorhead Literary Society, that the dramatical side of that society and the Duluth Amateur Dramatic Association propose meeting at Brainerd during the holidays, to each give a dramatic entertainment, the exact date of which has not yet been decided upon, but will be duly announced. We presume the object of the two clubs is to meet and measure swords, and we bespeak for them a good audience, and for our citizens a couple of rich entertainments. Come along boys, we shall be glad to see you.

BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 9, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—By the Treasurer's notice to tax payers I see a levy of eight mill has been made for the payment of the interest on our bonds, but I would like to ask what provisions have been made for the final redemption of those bonds. Should not a sinking fund be provided for that purpose? Please look it up and inform. BOND.

[Auditor Goulet informs us that it was thought best by the commissioners, as the first installment of bonds does not fall due until A. D. 1883, to make no levy for two or three years yet.—ED.]

Receipts for the "BRAINERD TRIBUNE" *to Dec. 9th.*

Subscribers will please see that these receipts are correct. The whole number to which they pay follows the amount paid.

E. R. French, $2.00, 202; J. B. Power, $2.00, 158; C. F. Kindred, $2.00, 254; A. A. White, $2.00, 343; Geo. Bryant, $1.00, 220; William Wade, $2.00, 252; C. B. Jordan, $2.00, 173; Mrs. A. Siebreiht, $2.00, 250.

IT must be pleasant to go to these hotels in Chicago, where, it is said, the proprietors have been so frequently swindled that they now require travelers to pay in advance. One traveler, who did not immediately appreciate the necessity of the fashion, was interrogated by the clerk:

"You will not object to paying before you go to your room, Sir?

"Certainly not. Make out the bill."

"For how long, sir?"

"Well," says the stranger, "you may charge me for about ten minutes on the European plan. By the end of that time, I think, I shall be at a hotel where the clerks wear smaller diamonds and have more confidence in human nature."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 mths.	6 mths.	1 year.
1 square (1 inch),	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 squares, - -	7 00	10 00	20 00
3 squares, - -	10 00	15 00	25 00
1-4 column, - -	15 00	25 00	35 00
1-2 column, - -	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column, - -	35 00	60 00	100 00

Transient advertising to be paid in advance.
Yearly at the end of every quarter.
Business or Special Notices in Local Columns, leaded, 10 cents per line one insertion; each additional insertion, 5 cents.
Circulation large.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

It will give a complete record of Congress and Legislature this winter, and should be in every family in the city.

NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.
L. P. WHITE.

THE directors of the Northern Pacific railroad are to meet in New York on the 15th inst.

Forty acres of hard-wood timber and meadow land near the city for sale cheap at this office. tf

THE Ladies' Mite Society social will meet on next Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. C. H. Alsop. Don't forget it.

WM. SCHWARTZ has just received a full stock of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Shoes; Men's Boot Pacs, and an assortment of Rubbers and Arctic Over-Shoes, for sale cheap.

REV. C. C. SALTER, of Duluth, will deliver an illustrated lecture upon "JERUSALEM," at 7 p. m., Monday evening next the 13th inst., in this city. He will preach to-morrow (Sunday), morning and evening, at the Congregational church.

GREAT preparations are being made in the various churches for Christmas. Several car loads of evergreens have arrived for trimmings, and no pains will be spared to make a fine appearance on that day.

AMONG the bills of interest to Minnesota and the west introduced into the national senate yesterday, was one to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. It allows the company ten years additional time in which to build and equip the road.

BRO. RUSSELL wishes it distinctly understood that he is done hunting deer. He has hunted every season nearly half the time, and has not as yet injured the health or happiness of any a deer, and says now if any deer want anything of him they can come to his office.

FOR Bottom Prices on all Goods, go to
H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE stone in the Hinckley quarry has proved utterly valueless and has been abandoned, and it has been decided to build the abutments of the bridge here with stone as far as what stone is here will build it, and complete them with wood.

FRANK M. CAMPBELL, of this city, has perfected his patent on his car brake and coupling invention, referred to by the Tribune several months ago, and is now ready to put it to practical use. We cannot see why it should not be adopted by every railroad in the country.

SATISFIED.—Many housewives who have been using Baking Powder for years, have become satisfied that D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is better for all purposes, and therefore cannot be induced to use Baking Powder or any other brand of Saleratus. Indeed, it has gained the name of "Housewife's Favorite," so general is its use.

A GENTLEMAN from Minneapolis traveling for a prominent house in that city, and a prominent lumberman on the Northern Pacific, indulged in a "quiet little game of draw" one day this week while *en route* between Fargo and Brainerd, in which a thousand dollars, a saw mill, a warehouse, or a mill pond of logs were quite ordinary stakes. These disciples of Prof. Schenck can discount the founder of poker for they have

"Grown wiser than their teachers are,
And better know the game."

For a nice assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, go to
H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

AN alarm of fire was given Monday night about one o'clock, caused by the chimney in the Shades Billiard Hall burning out. The buildings adjacent were covered with snow or a fire would have been the inevitable result, the destructive nature of which would have been indiscribable. Brainerd has had a great many narrow escapes from total destruction by fire, but the time is approaching, it seems to us, just as surely as any thing can be, when her three business blocks will be laid in ashes unless more effective measures are adopted for their protection. The extreme cold weather and the many temporarily built cold buildings require hot fires, and the many defective chimneys and flues render an accident almost a certainty, besides, we have suffered from the work of the incendiary before, and owing to the hard times are liable to again almost any night, and taken at a high wind total destruction would be certain. Cities far better protected against fires than our City of Pines have only lasted a few hours, and we may be the next victim. Wake up, property owners, before it is too late and protect yourselves against certain calamity.

THE TRIBUNE.

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINNESOTA

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

Crimes.

The brewery of John Beck of Milwaukee was seized on the 6th for defrauding the revenue, and Beck was held in $1,000 to appear for trial at the January term.

It was Judge Barrett who, upon John Scannell being acquitted of the murder of Donahue on the ground of insanity, committed the murderer to the Utica insane asylum.

A large meeting of citizens of Baltimore on the night of Nov. 30th passed resolutions denouncing the conduct of the police commissioners of that city with reference to the late election and appointed a committee to contest the certificates of election to several offices.

Joseph Bursel, a baker of Peru, Ill., committed suicide on the 2d, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, while under the influence of liquor. He had previously made several attempts on his life while in a similar condition. He was 50 years of age and leaves a wife and several children.

The supreme court of New York has denied the applications for a reversal of judgment and new trial in the cases of Wm. Ellis, Wm. Thompson and Chas. Weston, murderers of the Jew pedler, Weisberg, to be hanged December 17, and for a stay of proceedings in the case of John Dolan, to be hanged December 10th, for the murder of Mr. Noe, the brush manufacturer.

Sam Suttles, a notorious bully, entered a house of prostitution at Grand Pass, Ill., on the night of the 2d, and without provocation assaulted a man named William Potter, fatally stabbing him in the neck with a large pocket knife. The blade passed downward toward the heart, the blood spurting from the wound across the room. Suttles was promptly arrested. The affair caused great excitement and the lynching of the wretch was feared.

Marshall Crane, convicted of the murder of William Spence at Carbondale, Ill., August last, and who is to be hung on the 21st of January, has made a confession of his sins, and under heavy guard was taken from the jail at Marion, and baptised on last Sunday. He is writing a history of the Williamson county vendetta, which is to be published after his death. His affidavit recently made and kept from the press until now, exculpates several who are under indictment for the same offence now.

Casualties.

Two miners, James Martin and B. Trevlar, were killed by a cave in the Eureka mine, Nevada, on the 2d inst.

The house of Albert Wood at Perry Hollow, N. Y., burned on the 30th, and his wife and three children perished in the flames.

The steamer Phil. Sheridan was destroyed by fire near Buffalo on the 30th ult. The Sheridan belonged to Ward's Duluth line. Insured for $20,000.

The engine house of the Grand Trunk railway at Belleville, O., burned the night of the 29th, together with ten engines, inflicting a loss of $150,000; insured in English companies.

By the breaking of the chain to the hoisting wagon in the Tuscara mine near Pottsville, Pa., on the 30th, Hugh Sharp and Patrick McIntyre were killed and several other miners badly injured.

The recent storms proved very disastrous to vessels on the upper lakes, about 40 vessels going ashore on Lake Michigan alone. The loss of but few lives is fortunately added to the loss of property

Prof. A. C. Farnham, formerly principal of the Lawrence City schools, Kansas, but for several years past principal of the schools of Paola, that State, died a terrible death from hydrophobia, Sunday, the 28th ult. The professor was bitten by a pet dog over two years ago, the first symptoms of the malady appearing about a week before his death. When attacked he seemed to realize his trouble and directed that he should be tied to prevent doing any harm. His youngest son was bitten at the same time.

From Abroad.

A Hindoo employed on the Constant spring estate near Kingston, Jamaica, has displayed his religious fervor or insanity by beheading five children.

A Madrid telegram of the 30th says the reply of this government to the last Spanish note is very satisfactory and dissipates recent apprehensions. It is stated the Madrid press are urging a treaty of commerce and navigation between Spain and the United States, especially with regard to the commercial interests of Cuba.

A special telegram of the 1st to the London *Daily News* says: The Spanish note to the United States promises gradual emancipation; increased freedom of conscience; that foreigners when arrested shall have an immediate hearing; that legal redress shall be obtainable for past injuries. Great anxiety exists in Madrid regarding the reception of the note in Washington. The note is Spain's ultimatum.

Personal and Political.

It is reported from Washington that Marcus L. Ward of New Jersey, has been tendered the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Charles Fechter, the actor, is in danger of losing a leg, from injuries caused by the breaking of a stage bridge at the Walnut street theatre of Philadelphia, and has instituted a suit for damages against the theatre manager.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of the several candidates for officers of the House of Representatives, was held in the hall of that body on the afternoon of the 4th, Hon. L. G. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, presiding. On taking the chair Mr. Lamar addressed the assembly in a speech of some length, upon the duty of the Democratic party on becoming a majority in that branch of the nation's law-making body. After the address the balloting for candidate for speaker was commenced, with the following result:

No. votes cast,	1st, 161	2d, 162	3d, 161	
Necessary to a choice	81	82	81	
Kerr	71	77	90	
Randall	59	63	63	
Cox	31	21	7	
Sayler		1	1	

On the motion of Mr. Randall, the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Randall in his remarks said his friends had lost their choice, but had gained a life-long friend. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, was nominated for clerk: John G. Thompson, of Ohio, for sergeant-at-arms; L. Fitzhugh, of Texas, for doorkeeper, and James Stewart, of Virginia, for postmaster.

Miscellaneous.

The Boston post office muddle has been settled at last by the resignation of Postmaster Burt.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in New Hampshire on the 1st.

B. & P. Lawrence, heavy stationers of Maiden lane, New York, have announced to their creditors their inability to continue payments.

The supreme court of New York has decided that the fifty lots used for the Catholic female academy of the Sacred Heart are exempt from taxation, being used solely for educational purposes.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad company announce a drawback of 3 per cent. per 100 pounds on all grain taken to Baltimore from Western points, which passes through their elevators for exportation to foreign ports.

The Attorney General of all New Jersey has ruled that a woman cannot legally hold the position of jailor. But Mrs Jones, who is the jailor at Jersey City, differs from the Attorney General, and will hold her place until the Supreme Court passes upon her right.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the 2d, a committee of five was appointed to consider what effect the longer continuance of the struggle in Cuba would have on the commerce of this country, and whether the Chamber should memorialize Congress in relation to the matter.

At a meeting in Boston on the 6th of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school union and of the tract society, and also a weekly meeting of the preachers, comprising nearly 300 members. Bishop Haven urged, as a measure of relief for the public, the renomination of Gen. Grant for President. His views were adoped by a unanimous vote.

It is believed at Boston that the English capitalists controlling the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, holding already above half the first mortgage bonds on the Eastern railroad, hope, by throwing the latter road into bankruptcy, to eventually put it into possession of the Grand Trunk company which will thus gain an outlet at Boston.

On the 6th the personal property of Louis Rindskopf of Milwaukee, now in jail for contempt, was sold at auction by the collector of internal revenue and brought $1,678, and was mortgaged for $1,621. Bought in by one of Rindskopf's counsel. The sale was to satisfy the assessment made by the commissioner of internal revenue of $19,000.

Commercial Matters.

ST. PAUL, December 8.

Wheat steady at previous quotations. St. Paul extra $1.00; No. 1 95c; No. 2 90c; rejected 70c.

Corn—But very little old arriving. We note sales of a few car loads the past week at 61@62c bulk on track; of new, when dry and in good condition, sales have been made at 53@55c; job lots from store, old, 68@70c; new 60@62c.

Oats—receipts have been very liberal the week of both State and Iowa. Sales were chiefly made at 37@38c, bulk lots on track; 40c from store.

Eggs—Market steady for fresh laid at 22@23; Limed 18@20c.

Butter.—Receipts have been very large the past ten days especially job packed and stocks are accumulating. We quote dairy packed 20@23c; store packed 16@18c; shipping grades 12½@14c.

Cheese.—Market steady at 12@13c.

Apples.—Fair trade doing at about $4 00 or good Michigan fruit.

MILWAUKEE, December 8.

10:40 A. M.—Estimated receipts of hogs 15,000. Market rather quiet but firm and 5@10c higher, with holders firm on account of light receipts. Sales at $6.60@6 85 for common to choice packing grades and $6.80@7.10 for common to choice heavy for shipment. Cattle steady with fair demand; receipts 2,000.

1:20 P. M.—Wheat steady at $1.00½@1.00¾ for January.

CHICAGO, December 8.

12:10 P. M.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 $1.04½; No. 2 $1.01½; No. 3 85½c; December $1.01½; January $1.03¾; February $1.05; hard $1 10; No. 1 extra $1.06.

1 P. M.—Wheat unsettled; No. 1 $1.05; No. 2 $1.00½; No. 3 85½c; December $1.00½; January $1 02¾; February $1.04; hard $1.10; No. 1 extra $1.06. Barley firm at 98c cash, December or January.

Congressional.

SENATE, Dec. 6. The Senate was called to order by Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, Vice-President pro tem. Senator Key, of Kentucky was sworn, after which committees were appointed to notify the House and the President that the Senate was ready for business. After a recess, adjourned.

House.—The House was called to order by Mr. McPherson, clerk of the 43d Congress 286 of the 293 members of the body were present. Credentials were presented by Morey and Spencer, of Louisiana, the former signed by Kellogg, the latter by McEnnery. Morey was enrolled. The ballot for speaker resulted in the election of Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, by 67 majority over Blaine. N. P. Banks voted for Williams, of Michigan. Morey was then sworn, after considerable discussion. Geo. M. Adams, of Kentucky, was elected clerk; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, sergeant-at-arms; L. Fitzhugh, of Texas, doorkeeper; and Jas. Stewart, of Virginia, postmaster. The House was then declared organized and the usual resolutions of notification passed, and adjourned.

Dec. 7.—In the Senate the reading of the President's Message was commenced at 1:05 and concluded at 2 08. The reading was listened to with marked attention by the senators, and by a large audience in the galaries. The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, was an attentive listener.

In the House the drawing for seats commenced at 1.15, the Democrats mostly selecting sittings on the speaker's right The reading of the Message occupied two hours, at the conclusion of which not over forty members were in their seats. A petition with reference to representation from the 3d South Carolina district was read, and an adjournment taken to Friday.

Escape of Boss Tweed.

Wm. M. Tweed escaped from the warden of Ludlow street jail, on Saturday, the 5th, while making a customary visit to the house of Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Douglas, on Madison avenue, where Tweed's wife resided. Tweed asked permission to go up stairs to see his wife, which was granted. Tweed staid up about fifteen minutes when he (Dunham) becoming uneasy at his prolonged absence, sent Tweed's son after him. He soon returned and said, "Father is not there." The warden then rushed to the front door and looked up and down the street, but saw no person resembling Tweed. Tweed had taken his hat with him, but had left his overcoat in the hall.

Hagan, the assistant jailor, said he saw Tweed go up three or four steps of the stairs, but is not certain that he went up the full flight. The house was searched from top to bottom, but no trace of the fugitive was found. Tweed's son was in a very excited condition when he learned of his father's escape. He pulled his hair and exclaimed he was ruined, as did also Mr. Douglass, the son-in-law. Warden Dundam admits having taken Tweed out to drive some three or four times while he was in his custody, as Tweed was complaining of terrible headaches. The bonds given by the sheriff for the proper performance of his duties are for $50,000, and those of Warden Dunham $20,000.

Mouth glue is made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, pure glue, as parchment glue or gelatine, with about a quarter or one third of its weight of coarse brown sugar, in as small a quantity of boiling water as possible. This, when perfectly liquid should be cast into thin cakes, on a flat surface very slightly oiled, and as it cools cut up into pieces of a convenient size. When required for use moisten one end. A piece kept in the desk or work-box is exceedingly convenient.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE,

Delivered at the First Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress, Dec. 7, 1875.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three million. Now we number more than forty millions. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to tillage of the soil. Now manufactures absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired. The bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect if not the friendship of all civilized nations Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado, which has taken the initatory steps to become a State, and eight territories, including the Indian territory and Alaska and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and on the south we have extended to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, mowing and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown.

In 1776 manufactures scarcely existed even in name in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactures producing more than $2,100,000,000 of produce annually nearly equal to our national debt. From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in one occupation, that of agriculture, in 1870 so numerous and diversified had become the occupations of our people, that less than six millions, out of more than forty millions were so engaged.

The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to such occupations has given birth to markets for products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard and markets of the world. The American system of working various and extensive manufactories next to the farm and the pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant country a result not equalled by the most intelligent of other nations. The ingenuity and skill of American manufacturers have been demonstrated at home and abroad in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and ability of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturalists, manufacturers and transporters throughout the country, would have been impossible of attainment.

The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal our production was small. Now many millions of tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciative part of our products half a century ago, we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of the national existence. Lead, zinc and copper, from being articles of imports, we may expect to be large exporters in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines throughout the Territories has not only been remarkable, but has a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations.

Our merchants in the last hundred years have had a success and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by the people of older nationalities. This good name is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters.

With equal pride we can point to our progress in all the learned professions.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam for his transgressions to the present day no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us and remedy them so far as lies in our power.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

We are a Republic wherein one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning A large association of ignorant men cannot for any considerable period oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression. From the education of the few they will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or the priest's craft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of population of any form of government. Indeed all other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education, and independence of thought and action.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

As the primary steps, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration and most earnest recommend it that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several states to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place or religion; forbidding the teaching in said schools of religious, theistic or pagan tenets and prohibiting the granting of any school taxes or any part thereof either by legislative, municipal or other authority, for the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind whatever.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

In connection with this important question, I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850 I believe the church property of the United States which paid no taxes, municipal or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000 By 1900, without check, it is safe to say this property will reach a sum exceeding $10,000,000,000. So vast a sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly with time, as in the United States, there is probably no limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property as is here alluded to without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood.

I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether a church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead and, if possible, with proper restrictions, of church edifices.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue in a satisfactory state, and friendly feeling is increased by intercourse. The extension of commerce and cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable a peaceful solution of the questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demanded extended or particular notice.

The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude in the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the great consummation to be reached when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly under any guise, excuse or form of law, to hold his fellow man in bondage.

I am of the opinion also that it is the duty of the United States contributing toward that end as required by the spirit of the age in which we live to provide by reliable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold playes as property in another country or be interested therein.

REPARATION RECEIVED.

Chili has made reparation in the case of the whaleship Good Hope, seized without sufficient cause upwards of forty years ago, though she had hitherto denied her accountability. The denial was never acquiesced in by this government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that it has been gratifying that she should have acknowledged it.

The arbitration in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the search and detention of which the government of the United States of Columbia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which has been pending for several years and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the republics.

A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months ago. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not go into effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for the purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress the necessary legislation on the subject may be adopted.

In March last an agreement was made, through Mr. Cushing, our Minister in Madrid, with the Spanish government for the payment by the latter to the United States of $50,000 in coin for the purpose of the relief of families of persons of the ship's company and certain passengers of the Virginius. This sum was to have been paid in three installments, at two months each. It is due to the Spanish government that I should state that the payments were fully and speedily anticipated by that government and that the whole amount was paid within but a few days more than two months from the date of the agreement, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. In pursuance of the adjustment I have directed a distribution of the amount among the parties entitled thereto, including the ship's company and such of the passengers as were American citizens. The payments are made accordingly on application of the parties entitled thereto.

THE CUBAN CIVIL WAR.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching close of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years on our neighboring island of Cuba. The same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries' torch firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of the contending parties. The protracted continuance of strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations but those of the United States more than others by reason of our close proximity, larger trade and intercourse with Cuba and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the island. Moreover the property of our citizens in Cuba is large and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by continuance of the strife, and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing only in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other nations; and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near the termination of the conflict must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and their duty towards themselves may demand.

I have hoped Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and interests of our citizens and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events.

Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a dynastic rebellion at home at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever causes may have produced the situation, which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evil operating directly upon this country and its people.

Thus far all the resorts of Spain have proved abortive and time has marked no improvement in the situation. The armed bands of either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed, more property destroyed, and a wider extent of fertile and productive fields and more valuable property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries torch.

In contests of this nature where a considerable body of people who have attempted to free themselves from the control of the superior government, have reached such a point in occupation of territory, in power and in general organization as to constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability and equipped with machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, and prepared and able to administer justice at home as well as in its dealings with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation. In such a case other nations simply deal with the existing condition of things and recognize as one of the powers of the earth, that body politic which, possessing the necessary elements, has in fact become a new power—in a word the creation of a new State in a fact. To establish a condition of things essential to recognition of the fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by the subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by the usual methods; competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers; to afford remedies for public and for private wrongs; and able to assume the co-relative international obligations, and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty; powerful and compact in organization, ready to take and able to maintain its place among the nations of the earth.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has strength and endurance which make it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civil organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government, capable of performing its obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts and would compel the power giving it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its only real claim of existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guide in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and, acting only upon the clearest evidence, should avoid any possibility of suspicion or imputation of its motives.

A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of a recognition of belligerent rights in the contest. In a former message to Congress I had occasion to consider this question and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as are its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war. Regarding it now after this lapse of time I am unable to see that any notable success or any marked or real advance on the part of the insurgents has essentially changed the character of the contest. It has acquired greater age but not greater or more formidable proportions. It is possible the acts of foreign powers and even the act of Spain herself, of this very nature, might be pointed out in defense of such recognition, but now, as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid false lights which might lead it into mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety, and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide, of doing only that which is right and honest and of good report.

The question of according or withholding rights of belligerency must be judged, in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity it is always and justly regarded as an unfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to rebellion. It is necessary and it is required when the interests and right of another government or of its people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of it of its relations to parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which will be recognized in the sense of international law as a war. Belligerency, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conflicts do not constitute war in the sense referred to.

Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in this insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real and palpable and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization and such material occupation of territory so as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmish and place it on the terrible footing of war to which a recognition of belligerency would aid to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is so city on land. The insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport, whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers, except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which a war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon the consular offices of other powers, calls for definition of their relations to the parties to the contest.

Considered as a question of expediency I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature, as I regarded it to be at present indefensible as a measure of right. Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it, difficult and complicated duties and requires action from the contending parties for the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right of search upon the high seas by vessels of both parties. It would subject the carrying of arms and munitions of war, which now may be transported freely and without interruption in the vessels of the United States, to detention and to possible seizure. It would give rise to countless vexatious question, would rest as the parent government from responsibility for acts done by the insurgents, and would invest Spain with a right to exercise the supervision recognized by our treaty of 1795 over our commerce on the high seas, a very large part of which, in its traffic between the Atlantic and Gulf States, and between all of them and the States upon the Pacific, passes through waters which wash the shores of Cuba. The exercise of this supervision could scarce fail to lead, if not to abuses, certainly to collisions perilous to the peaceful relations of the two States. There can be little doubt to what result such supervisions would before long draw the nation. It would be unworthy of the United States, to inaugurate possibilities of such results by measures of questionable right or expediency or in any direction apart from any question of asserted theoretical right. I am satisfied that while the accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgents in Cuba might give them a hope and inducement to protract the struggle, it would be but a delusive hope and would not remove the evils which this government and its people are experiencing, but would draw the United States into complications which it has waited long and already suffered much to avoid.

The line of recognition of independence or belligerency being thus, in my judgment, equally inadmissable, it remains to consider what course shall be adopted should the conflict not soon be brought to an end by acts of the parties themselves, and should the evils which result therefrom, affecting all nations and particularly the United States continue. In such event I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation and intervention.

Owing, perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the want of harmony and personal sympathy between the inhabitants of the colony and those sent thither to rule them, and the want of adaptation in the ancient colonial system of Europe to the present times, and to the ideas which the events of the past century have developed, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and assume the part of peace-maker. In this view in the early days of the contest the good offices of the United States, as a mediator, were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been reached, and yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and other nations.

Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all relations and interests dependant on the existence of peace in the Island, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under these circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of strife.

NO INTERVENTION RECOMMENDED.

At the same time while thus impressed, I do not at this time recommend the adoption of any measure of intervention. I shall be ready at all times, and as the equal friends of both parties, to respond to a suggestion that the good offices of the United States will be acceptable to aid in bringing about a peace honorable to both. It is due to Spain, so far as this government is concerned, that the agency of a third power to which I have adverted, shall be adopted only as a last expedient.

Had it been the desire of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba, repeated opportunities for so doing have been presented within the last few years. But we have remained passive and have performed our whole duty and all international obligations to Spain with friendship, fairness and fidelity and with a spirit of patience and forbearance which negatives every possible suggestion of desire to interfere in or to add to the difficulties with which she has been surrounded.

The government of Spain has recently submitted to our minister at Madrid certain proposals which it is found may be the basis of a note of equal submission of terms to meet the requirement of the particular griefs of which this government has felt itself entitled to complain. These proposals have not been received in their full text. On their arrival they will be taken into careful examination, and may, I hope, lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the questions to which they refer, and remove the possibility of future occurrences such as have given rise to our complaint.

It is understood, also, that renewed efforts are being made to introduce reforms in the internal administration of the Island. Persuaded, however, that a proper regard for the interests of the United States and its citizens entitles it to freedom from the strain to which it has been subjected by the difficulties of the questions and losses which arise from the contest in Cuba, and that the interest of humanity itself demands the cessation of strife before the whole island shall be laid waste and large sacrifices of life be made, I shall feel it my duty, should my hopes of a satisfactory adjustment and of an early restoration of peace and the removal of future causes of complaint, be unhappily disappointed, to make a further communication to Congress at some period not far remote, and during the present session recommending what may then seem to me to be necessary.

MEXICO—BORDER DEPREDATIONS.

The free zone which was several years since established by the Mexican government in certain of the states of that republic adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic, for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply, without customs' charges, the wants of inhabitants on this side the line and prevent the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby to a considerable extent defrauding our revenue and checking honest commercial enterprise.

Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continued. Though the main object of the incursions is cattle, they frequently result in murders by armed and evil-disposed persons. In some instances even the United States post offices and mail communications have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican government but, without much apparent effect. The military force of this government, disposable for service in that quarter, is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are usually made. An experiment of armed vessels on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the homes and men of Texas.

The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

VENEZUELA.

I am happy to announce that the government of Venezuela has, upon further consideration, practically abandoned its objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which some years since it allotted towards the extinguishment of claims of foreigners generally. In thus reconsidering its determination, that government has shown a just sense of self-respect which cannot fail to reflect credit upon it in the eyes of all disinterested persons elsewhere.

It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meager in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid and the periods when those payments were to take place, should have been so signally disregarded.

TREATIES EFFECTED.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican republic, for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims, with the Hawaiian Islands, for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition, all of which have been duly proclaimed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously and very satisfactorily. It convened and was organized on the 22d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created was to exist for one year from that date The act provided, however, that should it be found impracticable to complete the work of this act before expiration of the year, the President might by proclamation extend the time of its duration to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of the one year. Having received satisfactory evidence that it would be impracticable to complete the work within the time originally fixed, I issued a proclamation, a copy of which is presented herewith, extending the time of duration of the court for a period of six months, from and after the 22d day of July last. A report made through the Clerk of the Court, communicated herewith, shows the condition of the calendar on the first day of November last, and the large amount of work which has been accomplished Thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims have been presented, of which all but sixty-eight have been paid or disposed of at the date of the report. I am informed that 170 cases were decided during the month November. Arguments are being made and decisions given in the remaining cases with all dispatch consistent with proper consideration of the questions submitted. Many of these claims are in behalf of mariners or depend on the evidence of mariners, whose absence has delayed the taking and return of the necessary evidence. It is represented to me that it will be impracticable for the court to finally dispose of all the cases before it, within the present limit of its duration. Justice to the parties claimant, who have been at large expense preparing their claims and obtaining evidence in their support, suggests a short extension to enable the court to dispose of all of the claims which have been presented. I recommend the legislation which may be deemed proper to enable the court to complete the work before it.

ALIEN CLAIMS.

I recommend that some suitable provision be made by creation of a special court or by conferring necessary jurisdiction upon some appropriate tribunal, for the consideration and determination of claims of aliens against the government of the United States which have arisen within some reasonable limitation of time, or which may hereafter arise, excluding all claims barred by treaty provisions or otherwise. It has been found impossible to give proper consideration to these claims by the executive department of the government. Such a tribunal would afford an opportunity to aliens, other than British subjects, to present their claims on account of acts committed against their persons or property during the rebellion, as also to those subjects of Great Britain whose claims having arisen subsequent to the ninth day of April, 1865, could not be presented to the late commission organized pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

OCEAN CABLES.

The electric telegraph has become an essential and indispensable agent in the transmission of business and social messages. Its operation on land and within the limit of particular States is necessarily under control of the jurisdiction within which it operates. The lines on the high seas, however, are not subject to the particular control of any one government. In 1869 a concession was granted by the French government to a company which proposes to lay a cable from the shores of France to the United States. At that time there was a telegraphic connection between the United States and the continent of Europe through the possessions of Great Britain at either end of the line—the construction of which had at large outlay of capital and at great risk demonstrated the practicability of maintaining such means of communication. The cost of correspondence by this agency was great; possibly not too large at the time for proper remuneration for so hazardous and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication which the progress of social and commercial intercourse of the world found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested was ready to enter into competition with the assurance of adequate return for their outlay. Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States but of the world at large demanded or would demand the multiplication of such means of communication between separate continents, I was desirous that the proposed connection should be made, but certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly the one which gave for a long term of years the exclusive right of telegraphic communication by submarine cable between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim a right to land a cable on the shores of the United States and at the same time deny to the United States, or its citizens or grantees, an equal right to land a cable on its shores.

The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable within the jurisdiction and waters of the United States, to connect our shores with those of any foreign States, pertains exclusively to the government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose. In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling on the one hand to yield to a foreign State the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores, and on the other hand I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world and of civilization the facilities of such communication as were proposed. I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of any cable on condition that the offensive monopoly feature of concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this government, to land upon French territory and to connect with French land lines and enjoy all necessary facilities or privileges incident to the use thereof upon as favorable terms as another, to be conceded as the result thereof. The company in question renounced the exclusive privilege and the representative of France was informed that understanding this relinquishment would be construed as granting entire reciprocity and facilities equal to those which had been demanded the opposition to landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of July, 1869, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the continent. It soon passed under control, however, of those who led the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus whatever benefit to the public might have ensued from competition between the two lines was lost. Having the greater facilities of an additional line and additional security in case of accident to one of them, but these increased facilities and this additional security together with the control of the combined capital of the two companies gave also greater power to prevent the future construction of other lines and to limit the control of telegraph communication between the two continents to those possessing the lines already laid.

Within a few months past, a cable has been laid, known as the United States direct cable company, connecting with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported being in working order, the rates of the then existing consolidated company were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the older line, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the other company. There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of the useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence. They await, however, the assurance of means and conditions on which they may safely be made tributary to the general good. As these cable telegraph lines connect separate States, there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely, settled by conventions between the respective states.

In the absence, however, of international communications on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me to be important if not indispensable for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams, or from a combination between several lines. First, no line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under a concession from another power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land l

provision regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries.

The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to their notion by representatives of the government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress in which more delicate relations are depending.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

In the month of July last the building erected for the Department of State was taken possession of and occupied by that department. I am happy to say that the archives and valuable property of the government in custody of that department are now safely deposited and properly cared for.

REVENUES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, to have been $163,103,833.69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, to have been $157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last fiscal year of $5,936,111.34.

The receipts from internal revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1874, were $102,409,784.90, and for the year ending the 30th of June, 1875, were $110,007,493.58, an increase of $7,597,708.68.

The report also shows a complete history of the working of the Department for the last year and contains recommendations for reform and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to do if space would permit; but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people, coming within the purview of the treasury. I mean specie resumption.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the question, and I hope Congress may be induced at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at furthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated, even at an earlier day.

Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industry and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie, becomes a commodity like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any were it not that the customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign productions and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of the wise legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings.

I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the resumption of legal tenders in coin but it would be at the expense of honor. The legal tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after the debts were all settled.

There are a few measures which seem to me important in this connection and which I commend to your earnest consideration. First, a repeal of so much of the legal tender acts as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself, say not later than the 1st of January, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy reaction would set in at once and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen, and every calling could do business on a fair margin of profit, the money to be received having an unvarying value. Laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income because extra profits would no longer be charged by the capitalist to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency.

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed $2,000,000 monthly, of legal tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond—bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from $50 to $100 each. This would in time reduce legal tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly.

Third—That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing the revenue, lessening expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that a reduction of expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing the government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof.

TEA AND COFFEE.

One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These articles would add probably $18,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for those articles by the consumers. Those articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties, they proportionately increase them. With this addition to revenue many duties collected, and which but give an insignificant return, for the cost of collections might be remitted to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duty paid upon such articles go into the cost of the articles when manufactured here and must be paid for by the consumers. The duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as protection to foreign manufacturers of the same completed article in our own and distant markets.

FRAUDULENT WAR CLAIMS.

I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the government than at present exists through the court of claims—especially through claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are part or wholly fraudulent and are far in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses proven in good testimony, according to existing laws, by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for any one year, but as every one knows who has experience in tilling the soil and who has visited the scene of these spoliations, are in many instances more than the individuals claiming were ever worth, including their personal and real estate.

The report of the Attorney General which will be submitted to Congress at an early day will contain a detailed history of awards made and of claims pending, of the class here referred to.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War accompanying this message gives a detailed account of army operations for the year just passed, the expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. To some of these I invite special attention: First, the necessity of making $300,000 of the appropriations for the subsistence department available before the beginning of the next fiscal year. Without this provision troops at points distant from supply and production must either go without food or the existing laws must be violated. It is not attended with cost to the treasury.

Second, his recommendation for the enactment of a system of annuities for the families of deceased officers, by voluntary deduction from the monthly pay of officers. This again is not attended with burden upon the Treasury and would for the future relieve much distress which every old army officer has witnessed in the past, of officers dying suddenly or being killed, leaving their families without even the means of reaching their friends if fortunate enough to have friends to aid them.

Third—Repeal of the law abolishing mileage and return to the old system.

Fourth—The trial with torpedoes under the corps of engineers and appropriations for the same. Should war ever occur between the United States and any maritime power, torpedoes will be among, if not the most effective, the cheapest auxiliary for defense of harbors and also in aggressive operations that we can have. Hence it is advisable to learn by experiment their best construction and application as well as effect.

Fifth, a permanent organization for the signal service corps. This service has now become a necessity of peace as well as war, under the advancement made by the present able management.

Sixth, a renewal of the appropriation for compiling official records of the war, &c.

THE NAVY.

The condition of our navy at this time is a subject of satisfaction. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising iron-clads which make so much of the maritime strength of some other nations, but neither our continental situation nor our foreign policy require that we should have a large number of ships of this character. While this situation and the nature of our ports continue to make those of other nations little dangerous to us under any circumstances, our navy does contain, however, a considerable number of ironclads of the monitor class which, though not properly cruisers, are powerful and effective for harbor defense and for operations near our own shores. Of these all the single-gun ships for fighting purposes are also in hand undergoing complete repairs and could be ready for sea in periods varying from four to six months. These, completed according to the present design, and our two iron torpedo boats now ready, our ironclad fleet will be, for the purposes of defense at least, equal to any force that can be readily brought against it.

Of our wooden navy also cruisers of various sizes, to the number of about forty, including those now into commission, on the Atlantic all could be ready for duty as fast as men could be enlisted, for those not already in commission. Of these one-third are in effect new ships, and though some of the remainder need considerable repairs to their boilers and machinery, they are, or can readily be made effective.

This constitutes a fleet of more than fifty war ships, of which fifteen are ironclads, now in hand, on the Atlantic coast.

The navy has been brought to this condition by a judicious and practical application of what could be spared from the current appropriations of the last few years, and from that made to meet the possible emergency of two years ago. It has been done quietly, without proclamation or display. It has necessarily straightened the department in extraordinary expenditure, and as far as ironclads are concerned has added nothing to the cruising force of the navy. Yet the result is not the less satisfactory because it is to be found in a great increase of real rather than apparent force.

The expenses incurred in the maintenance of an effective naval force in all its branches are necessarily large, but such force is essential to our position, relations and character; and affects seriously the weight of our principles and policy throughout the whole sphere of naval responsibilities.

THE ESTIMATES

for the regular support of this branch of the service for the next year amount to a little less in the aggregate than those made for the current year, but some additional appropriations are asked for objects not included in the ordinary maintenance of the navy, but believed to be of pressing importance at this time. It would, in my opinion, be wise at once to afford sufficient means for the immediate completion of the five double turreted monitors now undergoing repairs, which must otherwise advance slowly, and only as money can be spared from current expenses.

Supplemented by these, our navy armed with the destructive weapons of modern warfare, manned by our seamen and in charge of our instructed officers, will present a force powerful for home purposes of a responsible though peaceful nation.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the workings of the department for the year just passed. It will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general treasury is increased over the amount refunded for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with large portions sparsely settled, it must be expected that this important service will be made more or less a burden upon the treasury for many years to come, but there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free school the postoffice is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the general government.

The subsidy of $150,000 per annum given to vessels of the United States for carrying mails between New York and Rio Janeiro having ceased on the 30th day of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with the South American States. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantages to be gained by a direct line of American line steamers to the South American States will far outweigh the expense of service.

By act of Congress, approved March 30, 1875, almost all matter, whether properly mail matter or not, may be sent any distance through the mails in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of sixteen cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes, this would seem entirely proper, but I suggest that the laws be so amended as to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this transportation to all articles enumerated and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills portion of the Sioux reservation has had the effect to insure a large emigration of miners to that point. Thus far the efforts to protect the treaty rights of the Indians of that section has been successful, but the next year will certainly witness a large increase of such emigration. The negotiations for relinquishment of the gold fields having failed it will be necessary for Congress to adopt some measures to relieve the embarrassments growing out of the causes named.

The Secretary of the Interior suggests that the supplies now appropriated for the sustenance of that people, being no longer obligatory under the treaty of 1868, but simply a gratuity, may be issued or withheld at his discretion.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The condition of the Indian Territory, to which I have referred in several of my former annual messages, remains practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may be necessary to make some further recommendations in regard to legislation for the government of that Territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measure the progress of the industrial prosperity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures and the office generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during this than during the last year. More than one half of this decrease was in land disposed of under the homestead and timber culture laws, the cause of which is supposed to be found in the grasshopper scourge and the drought which prevailed so extensively in some of the frontier States and Territories during the past year, depriving actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by $6,900,322.23 than during the last preceding year.

The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 2,680,253,694 acres, of which 266,077,531 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 154,471,762 acres still unsurveyed.

The report of the commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the management and disposition of the public domain and the modification of existing laws, the apparent importance of which should insure for them the consideration of Congress.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners still continues to decrease, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30th, 1872. During last year 11,557 names were added to the rolls and 12,977 were dropped therefrom, showing a net decrease of 1,420. But while the number of pensioners has decreased, the annual amount due on the pension rolls has increased $4,473,313. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions—which by the liberal legislation of Congress has increased from $90 96 in 1872 to $103.91 in 1875 to each invalid pensioner, an increase in the average rate of 100 per cent. in the three years. During the year ending June 30th, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions, including the expenses of disbursements, $29,683,116, being $910,632 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in amount of expenditures was produced by the decrease in the amount of arrearages, due on allowed claims and on pensions the rate of which was increased by legislation of the preceding session of Congress.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 234,821 persons, of whom 210,355 were army pensioners, 105,478 being invalids and 104,885 widows and dependent relatives, and 3,420 were navy pensioners, of whom 1,636 were invalids, and 1,784 widows and dependent relatives. 21,038 were pensioners of the war of 1812, 15,875 of whom were survivors and 5,163 were widows. It is estimated that $2,935,000 will be required for payment of pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount $965,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 24,000 square miles in the Territories of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, developing agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

INDIAN POLICY.

The method for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term has been steadily pursued and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE DEPARTMENTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the war, the navy, the treasury, the interior, and the postoffice departments, and the department of agriculture, the Smithsonian Institute, and the commission of food fishes, to be contributed under the legislation of last session to the centennial exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the centennial, 1876, has the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made with the means at command give assurance that the government contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the country. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of a building for the government at the exhibition, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law from the appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of the departments without sufficient means to enter their respective exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one and the government being a voluntary contributor, it is my opinion that its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display in an international exhibition are of the greatest importance, while an uncreditable participation by the government would be humiliating to the patriotism of our people themselves. I commend the estimate of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments towards the United States and our progress, by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the Centennial of the Nation, and I strongly recommend that a more National importance be given to this exhibition by such legislation, and by such appropriations as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and skill; the commingling of citizens of foreign countries and our own, and the interchange of ideas and manufactures will far excel any pecuniary outlay we may make.

I transmit herewith the report of of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Audit and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I invite your attention.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in disseminating useful knowledge to agriculturists, and also in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Education, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows a gratifying progress in educational matters

UTAH AFFAIRS

In nearly every annual message that I have had the honor of transmitting to Congress, I have called attention to the anomaly not to say scandalous condition of affairs existing in the Territory of Utah, and have asked for definite legislation to correct it. That polygamy should exist in a free, enlightened and Christian country, without power to punish so flagrant a crime against decency and morality seems preposterous. True there is no law to sustain this unnatural vice, but what is needed is a law to punish it as a crime, and at the same time to fix the status of the innocent children, the offspring of this system, and of the possibility of innocent plural wives. But as an institution, polygamy should be banished from the land.

While this is being done I invite the attention of Congress to another though perhaps no less an evil—the importation of Chinese women, but few of whom are brought to our shores to pursue honorable or useful occupations.

WESTERN PUBLIC LANDS.

Observations while visiting the Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado, during last autumn convinced me that the existing laws regulating the disposition of public lands, timber, &c., and probably the mining laws themselves are very defective and should be carefully amended and at an early day. In a territory where cultivation of the soil can only be followed where irrigation is practicable, the lands can only be used as pasturage, and this only where stock can reach water to quench thirst. It cannot be governed by the same laws as to entries of lands, every acre of which is an independent State by itself. The lands must be held in larger quantities to justify the expense expenses of conducting water upon it to make it fruitful or to justify utilizing it as pasturage. The timber in most of the territories is principally confined to mountain regions which are held for entry in small quantities only and as mineral lands. The timber is the property of the United States, for disposal of which there is now no adequate law. The settler must become a consumer of this timber whether he lives upon the plains or engages in working mines. Hence every man becomes either a trespasser himself or knowingly a patron of the trespassers. My opportunities for observing were not sufficient to justify me in recommending specific legislation on these subjects, but I do recommend that a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, sufficiently large to be divided into sub-committees, be organized to visit all the mining States and Territories during the coming summer, and that the committee shall report to Congress at the next session such laws or amendments to laws as it may deem necessary to secure the best interests of the government and the people of these Territories who are doing so much for their development. I am sure the citizens occupying the Territories described do not wish to be trespassers, nor will they be if legal ways are provided for them to become owners of these actual necessities of their position.

RECOMMENDATIONS RECAPITULATED.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress, before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance, to be legislated upon and settled at this session.

First, that the States shall be required to afford opportunity of good common school education to every child within their limits.

Second, no sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by State or nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community.

Make education compulsory, so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on ground of illiteracy, who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third, declare church and state forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth, drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes.

To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though now as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth, Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1875.

THE BOOTBLACK'S STORY.

[Detroit Free Press.]

When a dozen newsboys and bootblacks had collected on the Custom House stairs yesterday, and when each one had grown tired of jaw-breakers and popcorn balls, "Little English" remarked.

"Sposen Jim Cocoanut tells us a story."

"Sposen," remarked all the others.

"Well, gentlemen," remarked Jim, after a few digs at his head, "I will tell you a true story about a girl. Her name was Marier, and she had yaller hair, blue eyes, small feet, and she was worth a million dollars."

"In stamps?" asked Cross Eyed Dick.

"In clean cash, right in the savings bank," answered Jim. "This girl was an orphan, with no one to boss her around, and if she wanted to be out till eleven o'clock at night, she could. There were piles of fellers after her to marry her, but she stuck up her nose at the hull caboodle."

"What fur?" anxiously inquired firecracker Tom.

"What fur? Why, she knew they loved her money instead of herself. She wanted some one to love her earnestly and like gosh. Well, one day when she was going down to the post office to see if there was any mail, a runaway horse came along. Marier fainted away and sat down in the road, and she'd have been broken all to pieces if it hadn't been for a bootblack 'bout my size. He pulled her into a shooting gallery, brought her to, and then hired a hull omnibus and took her home.

"And they fell in love and were finally married," remarked Suspender Johnson.

"No, my fellow countrymen," sadly replied Jim; "gin him ten cents!"

"And is that all?" exclaimed three or four voices.

"All she gave him, and that turned out to be counterfeit!"

There was a long period of silence, and then Cocoanut Jim continued:

"Which is a lesson to us never to marry a girl worth a million dollars."

"And we never shall!" they solemnly replied.

AT BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

In the history of Pennsylvania, by Charles McKnight, soon to be issued, the following incident is narrated:

The only thing for Braddock to do when he found himself in this horrid slaughter-pen was, manifestly to retire his forces while he had them under control; throw out scouting parties to beat up the enemy's position, bring up his artillery to the ends of the ravines and thoroughly rake them with grape and canister, or to rout out the securely-hidden foe with the bayonet. Indians have never yet been found to withstand a bayonet charge. The cold steel at close quarters demoralizes. They quiver, break, and fly. This is what Halket and Washington both urged him to do, but to no purpose. He raged along the road like a fury; drove back his men by the sword, and seemed determined to overcome by mere force of drill and obstinacy. Indeed, it is uncertain whether he now could have executed the manœuvre. No soldiers—not even Cumberland's veteran's—could long withstand a deadly and concentrated fire from front and both flanks.

The fact that the fatal flashes and puffs of smokes and volleys seemed to come right out of the ground all from unseen foes, while the whole air and woods around rang full of savage yells and horrible screeching, completed the demoralization. Many afterward declared that during the whole three hour's contest they had never once seen a foe, while others would not assert that they had seen over half a dozen. It is only wonder that soldiers so wretchedly posted and so badly commanded could stand it as long as they did. The provincials suffered as the British soldiers. Whenever and wherever they could, they took to the trees. It is even asserted, and we think it probable, that some of the officers who, by Braddock's explicit command, attempted to beat back into the road the men who had thus sought shelter behind trees, were shot by their own men.

In one of the pauses of this one sided conflict, Washington, who had been kept busy, carrying the general's orders—the other aids, Orme and Morris, having been wounded—saw Col. Halket, grim and weary-looking, standing dismounted under a huge oak, and leaning heavily against its massive trunk. Hastening up and out a little from the fire he anxiously inquired:

"I trust Sir Peter, you are not very badly hurt!"

"Na, na, Geordie, but Ise gotten eneuch. 'Tis joost aboon my baldric. Wha culd luke to go thro' siccan an aw-some day wi'out scaur or scaith? I ha'e fear Ise ta'en a strong grippit o' death. I am sair, sair forfoughten, but never fear, mon, but wha' the auld Sir Peter will e'er present a heckle to his foes."

"Oh! 'tis not so bad as that, colonel," said Washington, "but you, like the rest of us, have received your baptism of fire. 'Tis a gory field, and the end's not yet."

"D'ye mind, major, the 'secon-sight' I tauld ye of yestreen and the vision of bluid! Said I not recht! But h'ae ye seen Jamie, laddie?"

"I have, Sir Peter, there he stands, and unhurt."

"'Tis strange, verra strange. 'Tis the bairn Francis, and not James, that's hurt and ta'en to the rear, alang wi' Sir John Sinclair, Col. Burton Gladwin, and many ithers. Oh! but this is a sorra day! Braddock's joost lost his fourth horse. The fule car'e thinks he's fighten' on the broad plains o' Flanders. 'Tis eneuch amaist to drive one distraught to see him trying to wheel and manœuvre a whail army, shoulther to shoulther, in a twal-foot road. I ha'e beggit him to let his men tak to the woods, but the dour de'il wi' not. He's clean daft, Geordie, clean daft."

"Well, colonel," said Washington, "no use to discuss the general now. You need immediate attention. I'll send some soldies to take you to the rear."

Washington had scarce gone a hundred paces before a bullet, sped by an Indian rifle from the ravine, struck Halket straight through the heart. Just as he was falling, his son James rushed forward and caught him in his arms. He, too, was at the same instant mortally struck, and both fell together, locked in each other's embrace, and this was the fast of the old Scotch nobleman. The two bodies lay just where they fell, for years, through summer's heat and winter's snow—"'mid all the wreck of the spiteful elements."

An editor at a dinner party, being asked if he would have some pudding, replied in a fit of abstraction: "Owing to the press of more important matter, we are unable to find room for it."

A DOG STORY.

Dogs cannot laugh, except with their tails; and then their laugh is a laugh of joy. I doubt the existence of a doggish sense of humor. But scorn and contempt they undoubtedly do feel—they show it to other dogs, and I believe that they must feel it for some men. At least I should not like to run the risk of losing the respect of a dog of any character. I should certainly see it in the contemptuous whisk of his tail, and in the sidelong glance of his eye. The most supreme exhibition of contempt that I ever saw was from a dog of mine. He was a noble beast, large and beautiful. His sire was an English bloodhound, his dam a St. Bernard mastiff. He was fawn-colored, brindled, and his ears were softer than the finest silk. He was so big that he could stand on all-fours and take a roll with his mouth from the dining table, and that he could spring up, put his paws on my shoulder, and look me in the face. And yet I had a little black-and-tan terrier that would bully dear old Thor—for so I named him—out of everything; everything, that is, but bones, meatless bones; for that is a subject upon which no dog of any delicate sense of what is due to himself will allow the least outside interference. But Thor loved Puck, and would let the little rascal do almost what he liked; and when his teasing and impudence reached a point that was intolerable, the grand old fellow, instead of taking his tormentor by the back of the neck and quietly dropping him somewhere out of the way, would meekly come and put his great paw on my knee and beg me to go out and set matters straight. And yet for Puck he would fight anything, and many was the row into which he got by standing up for his quarrelsome little playfellow.

One day I took Thor with me on a new walk, in the course of which we passed the gate of a farmer who had two large pointer dogs, who were very cross and quarrelsome with both man and beast; even so much so that they attacked men that came to the gate. As we approached the gate, there they lay together outside of it upon the close greensward that stretched into the road. At the sight of Thor they pricked up their ears, rose to their feet, and began to growl. Thor, trotting on ahead of me, turned his head a moment, but kept on his trot. As we drew near they crouched together upon their bellies, and began to move thus toward the middle of the road; and when we were opposite their gate, with one yelping bark they made a simultaneous rush upon the stranger. Oh, Thor, Thor, did the spirit of Shakspeare enter into thee, that without even turning thy head again thou heavedst up thy leg, like Crab's dog, and served those dogs as he served the gentlewoman's farthingale, and then joggedst on as if nothing had happened, leaving them to sneak back to their lair with their tails between their legs, less in fear than astonishment, and thy delighted master to cleave the sky with laughter! Verily, I think there be some human curs who like to spring yelping upon a man merely because he is a stranger, whom it would be well if some big human mastiff would treat somewhat after the same fashion. They deserve no more respectful consideration.—*Galaxy.*

"P'INTS."

"My trouble with him is that he don't make no *p'ints*; and when he's done and through, and sot down, I can't tell what in particular, he's been talking about; only he's kep' a good kind of a nose 'a going for about five-and-forty minutes. No longer ago'n last Sunday night, my wife asked me when I got home from meetin', which, being beat out with a hard week's work she didn't go to—says she: 'John what did the minister preach about?' and says I, 'I don't believe I can tell ye, Jane. His text was the tail end of some verse in Leviticus, and 'twas all about being good, and sich; but I really can't say exactly what; there wasn't no p'int that I could bring away.'"

This was the criticism of a plain friend of ours upon a young minister who commenced preaching within the last five years; and who has an agreeable voice and a rather graceful—if a little ostentatious—manner,' and "a good port and bearing in society;" and who ought to do well as a minister—ought, it would seem, to do considerably better than he is doing.

The difficulty with him was well-stated by our plain friend. His sermons lack "p'ints." His voice lacks "p'ints. His gesticulation lacks "p'ints." His character lacks "p'ints." He is altogether, and in every respect, and from every point of view, too smooth and sleek and glazed.

His next introduction, as a general thing, a geographical, geological, archæological, historical, ethnological, essay as to matters and things possibly remotely related to the time, place and event, referred to; followed by rambling series of excellent remarks, having about as much relation to either text or introduction as the assorted cargo of a ship which carries pig-lead, India-rubber and bananas, together with nearly all the conceivable products of the tropics and of cooler climates, has to the iron hull which encloses and the steam engines which propel it. He is all over the lot yet he is nowhere in particular, while he is good and mild.

He *does* lack "p'ints." It is a grievous lack. Learning cannot supplement that. Did he call Geometry and Conic Sections all his own, and could he converse fluently in all tongues, he could not keep our plain friend awake with that serene manner, and with no "p'ints."

We say could not keep him awake, not because *any* preaching would keep some people—more especially farmers who toil six long summer days in the open air and then sit still in an ill-ventilated meeting-house in the hot hours of a summer Sabbath—awake. But, notwithstanding this, it is true that unless preachers can keep their hearers awake their first duty towards them cannot be performed. And we fancy all public speakers will agree that the simpler, the more distinct, and the more pointed, the divisions of their treatment of a subject can be made, the easier they find it to kindle the average mind with that appreciative glow which is the best antidote against the sleep and the best aid toward conviction.—*Congregationalist.*

Grease or paint spots in clothes are easily removed by oil of turpentine or a hot iron pressed on the place over coarse brown paper, after scraping all that can be got off with a blunt knife. Stains may be removed from light-colored clothes, such as drabs, buffs or whites, with fuller's earth, but this is apt to take the color out of dark cloths. It should be dissolved in a little boiling water, put on the spot when hot, held to the fire to dry and then brushed out. Pitch is removed, first by rubbing the place over with grease or oil, and then taking out the oil with spirits of turpentine.

TWISTING A WIFE'S HEAD OFF.

The Virginia (Nevada) Chronicle, of November 19, has the following: "Yer Honor," said John Bingle yesterday, to Justice Cox. "I was a dreaming at the time that I was a brakeman on the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, and it was storming awful, and I was shading my face from the rain under the peak of this cap [proceeded in evidence and marked Exhibit A by the Justice,] when all at once the whistle sounded 'down brakes,' and looking up I saw a big sand slide right across the track. I sprang to the brake at once, and was turning it down lively, while all the passengers, with their heads out of the windows, were uttering loud shrieks of terror, when I woke up, and d——n me if I hadn't a hold of my wife's hair and a-twisting her head around, thinking it was the brake, yer Honor. That's how it all happened." The Justice said it was a very narrow escape from a fearful railroad disaster, and sentenced Mr. Bingle to pay a fine of sixty dollars for assault and battery.

A Texas judge is credited with the following decision: "The fact is, Jones, the jail is an old rickety affair, as cold as an iron wedge. You applied to this court for release on bail, giving it as your opinion that you would freeze to death there. The weather has not moderated, and to keep you from freezing I will direct the sheriff to hang you at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Philadelphia is engrossed with the Centennial, but Moody is urging her to look ahead still further, and think of the Millenium.

Opportunities for Libraries.

Books suitable for Public, School and Sunday School Libraries are being *sacrificed* at our Sale at and under cost. Parties will come with or send their list of books wanted and get an answer quick. *The stock is being closed out rapidly.* Act promptly and save money. D. D. Merrill & Co., St. Paul.

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[From the Chicago Times.]

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become familiar to the people all over the country as 'household words.' His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named 'The World's Dispensary,' where patients are treated and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate diseases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritous, tonic, alterative, and blood cleansing, and an unequalled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for pain and bowel complaints, and an unequalled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head," ever given to the public. They are sold by all Druggists.

Schenk's Mandrake Pills.

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn compalints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

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Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their Principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

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Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

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80'S, ADDITIONAL EIGHTIES FOR SALE. Parties wishing to buy additional 40, 80 or 120 acres U. S. Soldiers Homestead Claims, can be supplied at low rates. Address Z. T. HEDGES, Springfield Missouri. References given and required.

WANTED.—AGENTS in all parts of the country, to canvass for our new book, "The Women of the Century," by Phebe A. Hanaford. One volume, handsomely illustrated. The grandest Centennial book in the market. B. B. Russell, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

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WADENA AFFAIRS.

INDIANS—INGINS—HEAP INGINS.

We are almost to the swearing point, anyhow—'cause why. It is this: The fact that these roving bands of red devils who have a reservation, and who are provided by the government, and who by law are not allowed to depart from their reservation, are allowed to run at large and torment and annoy settlers as they do. It is a serious drawback to our getting settlers in the northeastern portion of our county. The land is good and would all be settled up and improved rapidly but for the fact that all through the hunting season these red imps are prowling around stealing any thing they can get their hands on, and frightening women and children by their presence. Another objection is this: Many of our settlers are poor, and depend a good deal upon hunting and trapping as a means of supporting their families during the winter. But in comes Mr. Lo and *his folks*, runs off and destroys much of the game, and even goes so far as to destroy the traps of settlers and put their own in place of them. Now this is wrong, most *emphatically wrong*, and some one is to blame, and some one ought to see that this thing is stopped in justice to the frontier settler. We'll have to send an "old rattler" of a howl up to the Hon. "Zack" if this thing isn't looked after, and he'll send on a squad of Michiganders and see about this business.

Col. Bostwick, of Duluth, has his hay press in town, and will press about 200 tons of hay for shipment.

Harry Brintnell, of your city, took dinner at the Wadena Hotel on Thursday.

Garvis Howard, from Red Eye, was in town on Wednesday. He reports business flourishing.

Hay business is lively in town now, and the roads are lined with teams hauling it to press.

Maltby & Hursh are putting in a "run of stones" at their mill at Bluff Creek, and will soon be ready for business.

Joe Swindlehurst is fitting up a blacksmith shop in town. Joe is a No. 1 workman, and we wish him "lots of hammering" and abundant success. He has engaged "Huck," as "striker."

Postmaster Yeaton has received his "parchment," and is now as smiling as usual. Nuf sed. HUCKLEBERRY.

DIED.

MORRIS—At the town of Hartford, Todd county, of consumption, JAMES MORRIS, oldest son of John and Margaret J. Morris, aged 21 years, 11 months and 21 days.

We feel to sympathise with the parents and relatives in this their sad affliction, in the loss of one to whom they were very strongly attached. James Morris was a young man of whom all spoke well, and he deserved it; and although seemingly cut off in the flower of his manhood, when we realize how great were his sufferings in this life, we would not call him back, and we earnestly hope our bereaved friends will reap the consolation consequent upon the fact that "he is not dead but gone before." G.

EXTRA heavy Buckskin Moccasins, all sizes, at HALLETT'S.
Near the bridge.

AITKIN ITEMS.

AITKEN STATION, Dec. 9, 1875.

FRIEND TRIBUNE:—We were reminded yesterday of the approaching Christmas festivities by the advent in our midst of several prominent citizens of your place, who came here to lay in a supply of evergreens for decoration purposes. Some of our grangers could not understand it, and were given to understand that your people were short of hay, and were to use the said evergreens in its place. Hay has taken another rise here in consequence, and our grangers say that evergreens will not make sweet milk.

Rev. F. R. Millspaugh held divine service here on same day, which was well attended. Mr. M. has many warm friends among the Aitkenites.

Jack Tidd, Sam. Lawrence and Green Leighton passed through, and report every thing working well in the lumber woods.

Ed. Douglas starts a line of stages for the Grand Rapids, to leave here every Tuesday morning. This will be a great convenience to the traveling community.

Large entries of railroad land are being recorded, the purchasers being mostly Minneapolis capitalists.

Dave Willard has been appointed superintendent of a sewing society. He claims he could get along well enough if it was not for threading needles and looking after AQUATIC.

Green's August Flower.

It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints or any derangements of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc., to put off from day to day buying the article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your Druggist, N. McFADDEN, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER, your immediate care is as certain as you live. Sample bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue. Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve any case.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the following rates of taxation have been levied on each dollar of taxable property within the limits of the county of Crow Wing, as follows, to-wit

On property being in the First Assessment District—

For State purposes,	2.1 mills.	
" General County purposes,	10.	"
" General School "	1.	"
" Support of the Poor,	3.	"
" Road and Bridge purposes,	2.	"
" Interest on Bonds,	8.	"
Total,	26.1	"

On property being within the limits of City of Brainerd—

For State purposes,	2.1 mills.	
" General County purposes,	10.	"
" General School "	1.	"
" Special School, Ind. Dist.,	3.	"
" Support of the Poor,	3.	"
" Road and Bridge purposes,	2.	"
" Interest on Bonds,	8.	"
" General City purposes,	5.	"
" Special City purposes,	2.	"
Total,	36.1	"

And notice is further given, that I will be ready to receive taxes at my office in the city of Brainerd at any time during office hours, until the last day of January next on personal property, and until the last day of May next on real estate within the county.

☞ Personal property taxes must be paid BEFORE the first day of February, 1876.

Dated at Brainerd, Dec. 2d, 1875.

N. McFADDEN,
199-3w Treasurer, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

TAX-JUDGMENT SALE.

PURSUANT to a real estate tax-judgment in the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the 27th day of August, A. D. 1875, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes upon real estate in the County of Cass, remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1875, and of the statutes in such case made and provided I shall, on the 22nd day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in West Brainerd, in the County of Cass and State of Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes in said judgment, and on which such taxes shall not have been previously paid.

F. E. STAUFF,
County Auditor, County of
199 3w Cass, Minnesota.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Names of mortgagors, William S. Judd, Mary A. Judd; name of mortgagee, Henry A. Stimson. Date of mortgage, July 10, 1873; when recorded, August 9, 1873. Amount claimed to be due, $10,000, and interest since July 10, 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.

Town 54, range 24, county of Itasca, Minnesota:
S½ ne¼, n½ se¼, - - - sec. 3.
Town 54, range 25, county of Cass, Minnesota:
N½ se¼, se¼ se¼, se¼ sw¼, - - sec. 1.
S½ nw¼, n½ sw¼, - - - sec. 2.
Ne¼ ne¼, e½ nw¼, ne¼ sw¼, - sec. 12.
S½ ne¼, n½ se¼, - - - sec. 25.
Town 55, range 24, county of Itasca, Minnesota:
S½ se¼, nw¼ se¼, - - - sec. 17.
Nw¼ ne¼, - - - - sec. 20.
E½ se¼, sw¼ se¼, - - sec. 26.
Ne¼ ne¼, se¼ se¼, - - sec. 34.
N½ ne¼, n½ nw¼, s½ sw¼, - sec. 35.
Town 56, range 24, county of Itasca, Minnesota:
Ne¼ ne¼, - - - - sec. 20.
W½ nw¼, nw¼ sw¼, - - sec. 21.
N½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼, se¼ nw¼, - sec. 28
Sw¼ se¼, s½ sw¼, - - sec. 29.
W½ ne¼, n½ se¼ - - sec. 30.
Ne¼ ne¼, - - - - sec. 31.
N½ ne¼, n½ nw¼, - - sec. 32.
Town 56, range 26, county of Itasca, Minnesota:
Se¼ se¼, lots 1, 2, 3, - - sec. 3.
Se¼ sw¼, lot 7, - - - sec. 6.
Nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ nw¼, lot 1, - sec. 7.
N½ ne¼ ne¼, - - - sec. 10.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of December, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House, in West Brainerd, in the county of Cass, State of Minnesota, the foregoing described mortgaged premises will be sold by the sheriff of the said county of Cass, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for the purpose of foreclosing the said mortgage.

Dated October 30th, 1875.

HENRY A. STIMSON;
Mortgagee.
D. A. SECOMBE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 194 6w

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$500 REWARD.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS

Hereby offer a Reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the detection, conviction and punishment of the party or parties charged with the crime of arson, in firing the premises situate at Brainerd, Minnesota, in May, 1875; being the frame hotel building of J. M. Styles; said Reward will be paid only on proof being furnished the executive committee of the conviction and actual punishment of said criminals. By order of the Executive committee.

STEPHEN CROWELL,
Chairman.

New York, Sept. 30th, 1875.

Information regarding the above may be addressed to E. G. HALLE, State Agent; New York Underwriter's Agency; 119 E. Third street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF MARVIN'S FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES for sale, at greatly reduced rates, at the Tribune office. Call early for a bargain. tf

ONE OF BECKWITH'S PORTABLE SEWING MACHINES.—Only $20. Enquire at the Tribune office. tf

DR. E. B. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK for sale, at less than half-price, at the Tribune office. Should be in every family. tf

ONE YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIP AT MT. CARROLL SEMINARY (advertised in another column), including board, washing, lodging, fuel, lights, and tuition fees for one year, for sale at this office at a bargain. tf

A good four-pocket *Billiard Table* for sale very cheap. Apply at this office. tf

A RARE CHANCE.—We offer for sale one of Edward Plotts' Star Parlor Organs, fresh from his manufactory at Washington, N. J. This instrument is surpassed by none in the market Call at this office.

A SHORT piston valve, B-flat. *Brass Cornet*, in perfect order, almost new with all the curves, etc., for sale cheap. Apply at this office. tf

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WANTED.

WANTED—A Girl wanted to do general house work. Apply at once at this office, tf.

SOLDIER'S Additional Homesteads wanted, for which the highest prices will be paid. W. W. Hartley, Real Estate Ag't, Brainerd, Minn.

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