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.

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 a. m. on the third Sunday of every month.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—REV. CHAS. A. DOHERTY. Mass every Sunday at 10½ a. m., until further notice. Catechetical Instruction, for Children, at 2 p. m.

I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., at Union Hall, over Wilson's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. C. CONDON, N. G.
A. A. HENDERSON, 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 of each month. The Lodge meets at 7½ o'clock in the evening. All M. M., in good standing, are fraternally invited. H. G. COTKENDALL, W. M.
L. W. FORD, 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.

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

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 1876, and is now first class in all its appointments.

Tourists and Pleasure-seekers

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

☞ Splendid location for Hunting and Fishing.

TERMS:—$3 00 a day. Liberal reduction for Board by the Week.

BRAINERD

MEAT MARKET,

COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

THE undersigned has 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. I solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

R. H. PAINE, Prop.

J. L. STARCHER,

Dealer in

GROCERIES!

WINES,

LIQUORS and CIGARS,

LAUREL STREET,

Brainerd, - - - - Minn.

DR. J. C. ROSSER,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.

Will answer Calls at any hour, day or night.

C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law,

FRONT STREET,

BRAINERD, - - - - MINN. 170 tf

W. W. HARTLEY,

Real Estate Ag't,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT,

CROW WING, CO., MINN.

Office, SIXTH STREET next to Merchants Hotel.

Leland House,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

HARTLEY BROS., - Proprietors.

THIS House, having recently changed hands, has been renovated and put in First-Class shape for comfort and convenience to the traveling public, or steady boarders, and is

ONE OF THE BEST HOTELS IN Northern Minnesota.

TERMS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

BEST STABLE NORTH OF MINNEAPOLIS ATTACHED.

Headquarters of all Stages Running to this City.

LAMONT & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS.,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

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.

NORTHWESTERN

Meat Market,

FIFTH STREET,

Between Front and Laurel. Old ("444.")

J. E. MABEY, Proprietor,

DEALER IN

MEAT, Sausage, Game, Poultry, Lard, Butter, Eggs, etc., etc., the very best in the market.

☞ A share of public patronage solicited

MRS. EMMA E. FRENCH,

Laurel St., Brainerd, Minn.

DRESSMAKER.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Garments. A full supply of Mme. Demorest's reliable patterns constantly on hand. Catalogues furnished free on application. Also Agent for Mme. Demorest's Magazine. All Orders by Mail Promptly attended to. Address MRS. FRENCH, Lock Box 194. Brainerd, Minn.

C. MEYER & CO.,

Merchant Tailor,

115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,

Five doors below Jackson,

SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA

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.

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,
1876tf Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn.

The Elkhart Buggy Mfg. Co., sell open Buggies from $75 to $110, and top buggies from $125 to $165. Send stamp for catalogue and price list to

F. B. PRATT, Sec., Elkhart, Ind.

INDIAN WHISKEY.

This traffic still continues to grow and flourish, like a green bay tree under the warm sun of Government detectives, who only look for witnesses against poor, unfortunate dupes and go-betweens, who are the cat's paws for the officials and real whiskey seller; under the genial clime of the dark cloak of pretended prosecutions, by which these poor creatures are only made to carry out the well laid scheme of breeding these "beasts of damage" for the mere sake of the bounty; and under the healthful nurture of the stimulating food of witness' fees and mileage paid by Government under guise of legal process to a pack of vagabond Indians, the willing tools of these leeches Here is a subject for the congressional investigating committee well worthy their metal. The latest farce of this character enacted in this vicinity is the arrest at Aitkin this week of a woman charged with selling the ardent to the noble reds—while all about her on every hand may be found scores of the real Indian whiskey dealers unmolested—doing a flourishing business and enriching their pockets, while the officials, in the manner named, keep up these mock proceedings and rake in the fees from Uncle Sam, knowing that to arrest the real offenders would put an end to their little job and the fees. The *modus operandi* is very simple and yet quite cunningly devised. The detective obtains the aid of about half a dozen Indians, the more the better, (for reasons we will explain,) gives them money and sends them to buy whiskey, directing them to some victim or target set up by the dealer, and furnished with the necessary liquid for the occasion. This cat's paw is generally a poor, simple, broken down piece of drunken humanity who, to use the expression of the employer, "is better in jail than out, and can't pay a fine in any amount under any circumstances," or perchance some boy ignorant of the law, or as in the instance named above a female who may not understand the nature of the crime. Complaint is then made and filed against the victim in due form of law, he or she is arrested and taken to St. Paul with the crowd of witnesses, examination is had before the commissioner, the prisoner (!) bound over, the witnesses return home after they are paid their fees and mileage at five cents per mile instead of ten, as allowed by law, for which they sign blank vouchers for the full amount, leaving the officers the opportunity to make Uncle Sam a present of the balance, which they do *of course* in every instance, and which is the reason why the more witnesses the better. When Court sets they are all collected and taken to St. Paul again, the same proceedings gone through with except that the witnesses testify in perhaps half a dozen cases, receiving their *five* cents per mile on only one—the officers presenting (!) Uncle Sam the *full* mileage in each case—the prisoner is found guilty, fined and sent to jail "until such fine is paid." At the end of thirty days he takes what is called the "poor man's oath," and is discharged with a new suit of clothes and a five dollar bill, which amply pays for his time, injured honor, etc., and he returns home ready to be hired again.

We are not by this article arguing in favor of the law forbidding the sale of whiskey to Indians. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that it is a nuisance and a nullity, considering the way it is enforced. The Indians get all the whiskey they have the money to pay for, and are only obliged by this law to pay trebly for it.

If the law is to be enforced let the real offenders be brought to justice and given the full penalties prescribed by law, and instead of dragging a score of witnesses to St. Paul in every case a preliminary examination let a commissioner be appointed at Brainerd or some point on the line of the Northern Pacific where the evil exists to make these examinations, and it will be remedied and the Government saved many thousands of dollars in fees.

FOR FINE FURNISHING GOODS go to H. A. Campbell's.

THE President's plan of giving Indian agencies to nominees of various religious societies is for the first time opposed by the present Senate. The Nebraska senators propose to have something to say about the selection of agents in their State, and are sustained, it is said, by a majority of the Senate in refusing to confirm a Friend and an Episcopal.

HON. W. S. KING has returned to Minneapolis from Washington on business, and states that he will not be a candidate for congress or for any other office, that he is irrevocably done with politics beyond that he will pay his respects to certain candidates in both parties who have privately and scandalously slandered him, should they come up for office, by showing how pure and *white* they are. He should months since have resigned his seat in the present congress but for the unmerited obloquy with which his name has been visited, and which would have made his resignation an act of cowardice as well as a confession of guilt.

U. S. Treasurer New has tendered his resignation, to take effect April first.

THE cost of Congress is about $20,000 per day.

U. S. CONSUL TAYLOR, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been advised from Washington that Canadian freight teams crossing the line for or with supplies are not dutiable reciprocally.

LAST Thursday the water was turned on the wheels of Stanton's mill, at Sauk Rapids. The machinery worked finely, and everything was satisfactory. It is expected that grinding will be commenced in two or three weeks.—[Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

THE Long Prairie mails must have suffered from the snow blockade, or something else, long before the snow storm came, for we have not received a copy of the *Argus* for over four weeks until yesterday, when we were favored with five numbers all at once.

MARK M. POMEROY says he has removed his *Democrat* from New York to Chicago, "To help *honest* men defend Western and Southern interests against Eastern dictation, Wall Street money power, and non-tax paying corruptionists," but he fails to state what assistance *honest* men can find in him or his *Democrat*.

FRANKLIN'S statue in Printing House Square, New York, is one of the most demure looking objects in the world, yet for all that it was recently caught casting admiring glances at a pretty girl; for which it wasn't so very much to blame as she not only had a charming face but was most tastily and bewitchingly arrayed in becoming garments made after the celebrated "Domestic Paper Fashions."

WE are under obligations to the Minnesota Historical Society for a nicely bound copy of the History of St. Paul and Ramsey County, Minnesota, just published by J. F. Williams, Esq., Secretary of the Society. It is a very interesting work, especially so to the Pioneers of this State, and is full of correct and useful data. Copies will be forwarded prepaid, to any address by the publisher, J. F. Williams, St. Paul, upon receipt of the price, $3.50.

THE libel suits of Isaac W. Arnold, the Minneapolis greengrocer, against the *Tribune* of that city have terminated, as they should, adversely to the prosecutor, and now the gentle Isaac, nothing daunted, has instituted another suit for $5,000 against the same for quoting a short comment upon the affair from the Chicago *Journal*. It must be obvious that these suits are only the offspring of malice, and this will doubtless follow its predecessors out of court upon the toe of the judicial boot, but even that will not afford redress to the *Tribune* for the expense and annoyance entailed in defending such senseless badgering and persecution, and the law is certainly defective that permits it. Until an adequate punishment is provided for the Arnolds, Hewitts and Stewarts of society the liberty of the press will be "a thing hoped for, not seen."

THE latest news regarding the St. Paul & Pacific railroad, is the following from The New York Railroad Gazette of last week: "Messrs. Geo. S. Coe, John S. Barnes, Edwin C. Litchfield, J. Carp and J. C. DeVries, trustees under the agreement of August, 1875, give notice that more than $9,000,000 out of the $11,500,000 of bonds embraced in that agreement have been deposited in accordance with its terms. All holders of any of the said bonds who desire to participate in the arrangement are required to deposit their bonds and past-due coupons with the Associatic Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland; the Union Bank of London, England, or the United States Trust Company, New York, within 20 days from March 9. The bonds to be surrendered are the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864; the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868; the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862; the outstanding $1,134,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 of the mortgage of 1870, together with all outstanding coupons."

Montana Bonus.

HELENA MONTANA, March 22.—A paper has been circulated and extensively signed by business men of this place protesting against the people of the territory voting aid to the Northern Pacific railway; claiming such a tax to be ruinous to the interests of the territory, and calling on the newspapers to oppose this subsidy.

Orville Grant Fined.

Orville Grant and Martin Cronin, chief engineer of the fire department, were fined in the Washington police court yesterday for indulging in a horse race. The former was required to pay $20, while the latter got off with $10, he having alleged that he was going to a fire.—[Baltimore Sun, March 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CROW WING COUNTY, MINN., BRAINERD, March 21, 1876.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Pursuant to call of the Chairman the Board of County Commissioners met and was called to order by J. M. Martin, chairman.

Present: D. McArthur and E. W. Weed, commissioners, and F. X. Goulet, deputy county auditor.

The resignation of M C. Russell as county auditor was read and accepted.

On motion, properly carried, F. X. Goulet was appointed county auditor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. C. Russell.

On motion board adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of County Commissioners met, and was called to order by J. M. Martin, chairman. The full Board being present.

The bond of F. X. Goulet, county auditor, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), with Eber H. Bly and C. F. Kindred as sureties was, on motion, accepted and approved.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the county auditor be and he is hereby instructed and directed to file a list of all lands contracted for by D. Morrison, of Minneapolis, from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with the County Treasurer, with the instruction to cancel all taxes due on said lands for the year 1875, and that the county auditor is hereby instructed to notify the State auditor of said abatement, and the amount of State taxes abated on said lands, stating the grounds on which said taxes were abated.

On motion, properly seconded and carried, the following bills were disposed of, as follows, viz.:

The bill of Lamont & Wilson, in the sum of $11 50, for goods furnished Paul Robert and Mrs. Thompson, paupers, was allowed in full.

The bill of F. B. Thompson, in the sum of $5.00, for office rent register of deeds during the month of February, 1876, allowed in full.

The bill of J. M. Martin, in the sum of $4.38, for provisions furnished Mrs. Thompson, pauper, was allowed in full.

The bill of W. W. Hartley, in the sum of $24.00, for printing, and three months office rent to March, 31, 1876, allowed in full.

The bill of Pioneer Press Company, in the sum of $88.00, for books, was allowed in full.

On motion Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor.

FOR LADIES' TIES and HOSIERY, go to H. A. Campbell's.

Rev. A. A. Sutton's Family.

We learn that this family still remains in Brainerd, although it was the intention of Mrs. Sutton to go to her friends in new York. Everybody knows that frontier ministers are not affluent, even in health, and when sickness and death come it is not surprising if the surviving members of their families lack the means of doing what they desire to. We apprehend that such is the truth in this case. The Brainerd people have done generously, both before and after his death. Will Detroit join in this work of love? Any contributions for Mrs. Sutton may be remitted to W. W. Hartley, editor of the Brainerd Tribune.—[Detroit Record.

Any remittances made to us for this purpose will be carefully conveyed to this lady and her family, but Bro. Davidson made the above suggestion without our knowledge or consent, and in lieu thereof we would suggest that the remittances be made to Mrs. Sutton direct. She is of age.

THE best stock of BOOTS and SHOES ever brought to Brainerd, at H. A. Campbell's.

WE are informed—though it has not been presented to us—that a petition is in circulation and being very generally signed asking our board of county commissioners to organize a steam ferry across the Mississippi river here in place of the present one, when it shall be turned over to this county by the county of Cass in September next, and recommending the appointment of Capt. W. H. Lester as commander. This is a move in the right direction, and the appointment of the Capt. would be a good one. The editor of the Little Falls *Courier* has made application, we believe, to furnish the steam.

NOTICE.—By our addressing system introduced this week subscribers will hereafter be enabled to know every week just how their account stands with the *Tribune*, by referring to the number on their addressing labels. The number on your label indicates the number of the paper to which you have paid. If your number is less than the whole number of this issue, you are in arrears just as many weeks as your number is less; if greater, you have so many weeks paid in advance. Our terms are, postage prepaid, one year, $2.00; six months, $1.25; and three months, 75 cents—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. By this system we hope to induce promptness in renewals. It is an absolute hardship upon the publisher to send out your paper every week without being paid for it, and it is an annoyance to you to receive it every week knowing it is not paid for, so that we hope relief will be afforded both of us by the simple remedy, "pay up."

WHY NOT!—We can see no reason why D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* should not be used in all cases; it has no superior.

☞ DR. LAND'S celebrated *Saleratus* for sale at LAMONT & WILSON'S.

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.

FOR NOBBY HATS, go to H. A. Campbell's.

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

F. X. GOULET has been appointed County Auditor vice M. C. Russell resigned.

Rev. M. B. SMITH will preach at the M. E. Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

OUR city has finally merged into a town, and our mayor is no more. We drop the scalding tear in silent gloom.

THE weather has been mild this week and our snow is fast departing "the way of all the earth."

CALL at U. S. Express office for California Pears, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cranberries, Dates and Figs.

THE snow blockade on the Dakota Division has been raised, and through trains run once more.

THE Bridge Company expects to have the fifth and last span of the R. R. bridge swinging to-morrow, Sunday night. The other four are up and complete.

HENRY DRESSEN wishes us to state that he has not disposed of his barber shop in this city, and does not contemplate removing to Bismarck as stated last week.

EBER H. BLY has sold his stock of dry goods to W. H. Leland and W. A. Smith, who will continue the business in the old stand.

WE publish this week, in supplement form, the laws passed by the Legislature last winter.

Read; Read with care
The doin's of the grasshoppair.

WE shall publish next week a financial statement showing the standing of Crow Wing County, and itemizing the expenses of the past year. It will be found very interesting to our citizens.

AT Mr. Henry Dressen's old Hair Dressing Parlors, opposite the Post Office, they will shave you while you take a nap. Hair Cutting a specialty. Children's hair strictly attended to

JOSEPH TESKEY, Proprietor.

WE have been appointed Deputy County Auditor, by Auditor Goulet, to perform the duties of that office at any time during his absence, and will be found for that purpose during office hours at the Tribune building.

A RAID was made this week on the clothes line thieves of this city, and a poor squaw arrested, found guilty and sent to jail, and it is now discovered that she, like Mallett Kilbourne, can a tale unfold implicating nobler blood. "Let no guilty man (or woman) escape."

GARDENING.—Now is the time to think about gardens. Many of our citizens are already laying plans, making collections, starting plants, etc., in order to be ready for spring, and Brainerd bids fair to be in a blooming condition the coming summer. Friend Edgerton, paymaster of the N. P., will probably take the lead in this direction.

Personal.

We received a call yesterday from Nathan Butler, of Minneapolis, *en route* for White Earth.

C. B. Jordan, Register of the U. S. Land Office at Fargo, D. T., was in the city Thursday night.

A. A. White, of this city, has formed a partnership with his brother, W. H. White, of Fargo, D. T., in the lumber business at that point and departed for his new field yesterday.

Gen. Custer was in Brainerd Thursday night on his way to Washington in obedience to a subpoena from Congress to appear and testify before one of its committees. He took the eastern train yesterday.

WE regret to learn that Mrs. W. L. Jack was taken seriously ill at St. Paul upon the arrival of herself and husband there last week, and though improving somewhat she is still very low, and they have as yet been unable to proceed farther on their journey.

Messrs. D. O. Preston, G. W. Holland, J. C. Rosser, S. V. R. Sherwood and others have been treating themselves to new suits of clothes and silk hats, makquite a change in the appearance of the town. This is the Centennial year, you know.

G. A. Morison is in town this week preparing to open a large stock of goods in T. P. Cantwell's old stand, Mr. Cantwell having closed out his stock and gone out of the trade. Mr. C. has opened an office for closing up his business in D. O. Preston's Law Office, on Front street.

THE TRIBUNE.

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINNESOTA

CURRENT TOPICS.

TRADE in firearms and cutlery is looking up. Two State conventions have been called to meet in Little Rock, Ark., the month of April.

THE only bank Duluth had has died. It climbed the greenback stair. A George Washington Childs, A. M., would say, "Gone to meet Jay Cooke."

THERE is a revival in the calico trade. Manchester prints 15,000 pieces of Fall River cloth weekly, and is preparing to increase the amount by one-half.

WHEN will parents learn that the cause of one-half the ills to which their children are subject are traceable to poorly ventilated school and sleeping rooms?

THE number of real Havanna cigars is likely to be even less than ever for the next two years. The tobacco crop of Cuba is reported to be a total failure.

THE spectacle of a St. Paul paper laboring under a spell of virtue and morality is at once curious and marvelous, yet a good result is not altogether hopeless.

A ST. LOUIS man thinks southern Colorado, in the San Juan country, is far superior to the Black Hills, both as a mineral and grazing country, while the climate leaves nothing to be desired.

ENGLAND collects a tax of two dollars and a half on distilled spirits, and the English people are pronounced to be the hardest drinkers on earth. Americans complain of a tax only one-third as high.

THE late Horace Greeley had his favorite amusement, and so does Mr. Gladstone and even Lord Derby. The amusement is cutting down trees. Cut as they may, however, America points with pride to her original woodsman, George Washington.

THE latest speculation in connection with the Centennial exhibition is the privilege of sweeping the floors. The committee has already received an offer of fifty thousand dollars for the privilege, and still hold the chance open for a better offer.

A CHAP down in Virginia, box 51, Scottsville, advertises to send first-class editorials on any subject to any part of the United States for the modest sum of $3 per column. He claims to supply at least one of Milwaukee's dailies with its brain power.

QUEEN VICTORIA is to be endowed with the title of Empress of India. It has been suggested that the occasion of her assumption of the title would be properly celebrated by pardoning all the Fenian convicts, and Disraeli has promised to consider the matter.

AMERICAN embezzlers, read this! "A Belgium bank secretary has been captured at Queenstown, at the moment of sailing to New York." His deficiency is only six millions, but he is wanted all the same. How the puny efforts of our bank clerks, and others are dwarfed into insignificance by this.

THEY have at last been doing some real fighting in Egypt. An intrenched camp of the Khedive's army was lately attacked by an Abyssinian army, but after a desperate fight the latter force was defeated, leaving their King, his vizier and five thousand soldiers dead upon the field.

The effect of air poisoning is much worse than that of improper food or impure water. The vitiated air which is the staple lung food in our schools and many of our homes, poisons the whole system through the vital channels of the lungs, where it directly enters the blood, and the result most common is that dread disease, consumption.

EASTERN papers mention that new machines for preparation of flax fibre promise to produce a revolution in flax production equal to those produced in other industries by the Jacquard loom and cotton gin. If the new machinery operates as well as its inventors claim Western farmers can supply flax for export so as to compete successfully with Russian growers.

THE late contradictory reports from Custer City in the Black Hills are enough to deter men of ordinary prudence from hurrying to that region to search for gold, and the more northern region, where it is still believed gold exists in paying quantities, being yet occupied by hostile Indians, those who contemplate going out would do well to wait the results of the military expeditions. The northern gold fields are but eight days distant from St. Paul, and, whenever they are cleared of Indians, people of this vicinity can learn the fact and then reach the ground as soon as the men waiting in Custer City.

IN deciding that the wonderful fall of "flesh" in Kentucky, recently, was not mutton chops, but was frog spawn, Prof. Smith has cast a gloom over that State. Since the days of Daniel Boone, Kentucky has been regarded as a region of wonders, from its Mammoth Cave to its two-penny whisky stills, and now to have "quivering fresh mutton" declared to be nothing but the spawn of the bucolic Kentucky bull-frog, is a disappointment almost too great to bear. If the telegraph had announced the phenomenon as being merely a fall of flesh, the disappointment would not have been so great, but it emphatically stated that the flesh was mutton, and everybody was in hopes it would prove to be the last remains of Mary's little lamb, which has been so cruelly bandied about for the past five or six years.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes.

Richard D. Curry, convicted of assaulting Edward Rosewater of the Omaha *Bee*, was on the 18th sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

A Chicago telegram of the 15th says J. F. Hoyt, formerly chief deputy collector of internal revenue, indicted for whisky frauds has lit out for Canada.

Governor Tilden has commuted the death sentence of Michael Murphy, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hughes, at Naunet, April 18th, 1874, to imprisonment for life.

At Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th, J. D. Bell, proprietor of the *People's Defense*, newspaper, in a dispute over the settlement of an account, shot and killed Augustus Cary.

Peter Rowen stoned a saloon at Fall River, Mass., on the 15th, because the keeper refused him liquor without pay, and was shot dead by Luke Hughes, brother of the saloon keeper.

Henry Kerns, the fat cornet player of the Fifth Michigan Volunteers, to whom Mr. Lincoln remarked, "You are the biggest blower I ever saw," committed suicide last week at Detroit, because of despondency caused by lack of employment and by his enormous obesity.

The Union Consolidated Mining Company of Tennessee has commenced suit against Julius E. Raht, Charles Raht and John Thomas, former officers of the company, charging that the company was, by the order system of paying employees and through fraudulent contracts, wronged to the extent of $1,275,000 in the course of ten years' time.

Casualties.

The recent storms in France have resulted in disastrous floods, almost all the rivers having overflown their banks.

Stephen Pallmeyer of Fort Madison, Iowa, was buried in a well he was cleaning, the 15th. He leaves a wife and three children.

William Robinson—"Warrington"—the famous correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, died at Malden, Mass., Saturday, the 11th, aged 58 years.

Advices from the Union Pacific of the 15th report a heavy snow storm prevailing and the road blocked at various points, preventing the movement of trains.

A fire in the Hydraulic Machine Company's building in New York, on the 18th, destroyed property to the value of $60,000, of which the Lawrence Curry-Comb Company lose $40,000; partially insured.

The Ogden House at Dakota City, Nebraska, was burned the morning of the 15th. The hotel was a two-story frame, with a large wing, valued at $6,000. Insured for $4,000. The furniture was valued at $800 and insured at $400.

Near Earlville, Ill., the stay bolts of an engine gave way on the evening of the 16th and the steam and water, rushing from the boiler, scalded the engineer, fireman and forward brakeman. The fireman, Fred Hotchkiss, jumped from the engine, dead. The others were frightfully scalded but will probably recover.

Personal and Political.

Ex-Minister Schenck reached New York from England the 18th.

Kilbourne, the contumacious witness in the District of Columbia investigation, has been sent to jail for contempt.

The Virginia State convention for the nomination of delegates to the St. Louis convention, is called at Richmond, May 24th.

Gen. W. R. Cox, chairman of the Democratic executive committee of North Carolina, is under arrest, being charged with conspiracy to deprive R. U. Norment, elected to the constitutional convention, of his certificate of election.

Hoyt, the indicted ex-collector of Chicago, who has made tracks for Canada in a note to a friend says he took the step because he knew enough perjured testimony had been manufactured against him to make him the scapegoat for the crimes of others, and that he stood ready to return as soon as he could be assured of a fair trial.

Gov. Ludington of Wisconsin, has appointed the following as agents for the protection of State lands from trespass: First, Charles Mears, of Osceola Mills, Polk county; second, George B. Merrick, River Falls, Pierce county; third, Myron H. McCord, Jenny, Lincoln county; fourth, A. T. Colburn, Cataract, Monroe county; fifth, not appointed; sixth, John C. Corrigan, Cedarburg, Ozaukee county.

From Abroad.

The report that war had broken out between Japan and Corea was officially contradicted in the British Commons on the 14th.

The opposition in the British Commons have decided to oppose the bill conferring the title of Empress of India upon Queen Victoria.

A recent decline in the gold value of silver in England is pronounced by the London *Times* to be evidence that it cannot again be used as a standard of value alongside of gold.

The London *Times* of the 14th publishes news confirming the recent overwhelming defeat of the Abyssinians. It is also stated that the Abyssinian King has written the Khedive of Egypt, asking for peace.

The German government is inclined to postpone its proposed demonetization of silver, because the recent decline in value of the metal would then involve a loss to the treasury of several millions of marks.

The Samoan kingdom, of which Steinberger is Prime Minister, has lost its navy, which consisted of the armed schooner Peerless. It appeared the schooner sailed under the American flag, which offended the representatives of foreign powers, including the United States consul, and they caused the vessel to be dismantled and sold.

Surveyor General Babcock of Kansas says, in speaking of the charge of his dealing in post tradeships, that when all the facts in the transaction are known, it will be found to have been of a purely business nature, and cannot in any way be made to reflect upon himself, Durfee & Peck, or the administration.

A ministerial statement, read to both chambers of the French Assembly on the 14th, says the republican government, which was already founded, has been completed by the action of the two great assemblies. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the late assembly. Power cannot have a higher origin, and never was government more legitimately established."

A London telegram of the 13th gives this item in relation to a scandal in high life: Lord Alisford's wife has eloped with the Marquis of Blandford, the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The Marquis of Blandford is notorious for his social escapades, and the Marlborough gems have been, it is said, sold to pay his debts. He is a brother of Lord Randolph Churchill. Lord Alisford, the unfortunate husband, was called home from India on urgent affairs some time ago. The elopement is the absorbing topic in the clubs.

A telegram of the 17th says an arch of the railway bridge over the river Ill, France, near Letterbach, gave way under the pressure of the flood. A passenger train from Millhouse for Strasbourg, which was crossing at the time, was precipitated into the river. The carriages fell on the top of one another, and were dashed to pieces. Owing to the violence of the stream none of the passengers could be saved. All were either crushed to death or drowned. Thirty corpses have been recovered.

The triumphal entry of the Spanish army into Madrid was made Monday the 20th. It was estimated that 140,000 strangers were in the city, as high as $250 being paid for balconies from which to witness the procession. Crowns were thrown from the balconies and the people presented the soldiers as they passed with wreaths. A decree has been issued establishing a relief fund for invalid and wounded soldiers, and for the families of those killed during the war. One year's service is remitted for all men now in the army. The conscripts of 1871 and 1872 will pass into the reserve. No conscription will be held this year. It is believed that the army will be reduced by one hundred thousand men.

Miscellaneous.

Fred Freilrath, a German poet, died at Wurtemberg the 18th. He was nearly sixty years old.

Springbok and Foster will run a four mile race at Sacramento, Cal., April 22d, for $5,000, half forfeit.

On the 17th, Gov. Ames of Mississippi, appeared before the court of impeachment by counsel, and five days were given him to answer.

Major Leach, late captain of the Irish team, has been requested to organize an Irish team for the international match at Philadelphia.

A foot of snow fell in the northern part of New York on the 17th. There was also a heavy fall of snow in portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The recent cold storms over the Northern and Western States had its counterpart at the same time in England, where heavy rains and destructive inundations occurred.

The ticket offices of the Missouri State Lottery in St. Louis were raided by the police the 18th and all the tickets and other property pertaining to the business were taken possession of.

The new board of the Bank of the State of New York, headed by August Belmont, are to apply the assets of the bank to voluntary liquidation of its debts and have given bonds accordingly to the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Opera House at Springfield, Ill., owned by Jacob Bunn, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th. The house was built ten years ago, and cost $130,000. No insurance. Three buildings adjoining the Opera House were badly damaged.

A Mount Vernon aid society has been organized by ladies of New York, the object of which is to raise this year an endowment fund of $50,000 for the Mount Vernon Association, the fund to be invested and its earnings used for care of the Washington estate.

The paper to the amount of $65,000 of the heavy hardware house of John Nazro & Co., Milwaukee, was allowed to go to protest Saturday the 18th. The firm have been in trouble for a year past, having then been forced to get an extension of time on its indebtedness.

The Secretary of the Treasury says a proposition for the sale of the entire product of the Virginia and California silver mines to the government has been made and is under consideration. The object of the purchase, if made, would be to provide for specie resumption, to the extent of using silver for sums under five dollars.

George P. Bemis, who was George Francis Train's private secretary, has instituted suits against his former employer for arrears of pay. His evidence regarding Train's travels and adventures is rich, especially his description of Train's capture of the city of Marseilles, France, at the head of the communist mob.

On a second trial at Chicago, Edward McGua has gained a verdict for $7,800 against Ira B. Eddy for the seduction of Mrs. McGua. Eddy and Mrs. McGua are spiritualists and free lovers. She recognized Eddy as her affinity, left her husband and has been living with Eddy for two years. The usual motion was made for a new trial.

A heavy storm of snow, rain and wind swept over eastern and southern sections of the country Sunday the 19th. In North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio the snow fall was heavier than for years. The peach crop in North Carolina is believed to be destroyed. Rivers throughout the South are overflowing their banks, and great damage to property is feared.

The Spaniards in New York city had a banquet at Delmonico's the evening of the 18th, in honor of the restoration of peace in their native country. Among the distinguished personages present was the Minister of Spain at Washington. "The Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico: Always in Spain and for Spain," was, with other toasts, enthusiastically applauded.

Secretary Bristow and mint director Linderman were, by invitation, before the House appropriation committee the 15th, to furnish further information concerning the readiness of the Treasury Department to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. After hearing the statements, the committee voted to report the bill for the object back again to the House to-morrow, and ask its immediate consideration.

In honor of the 100th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British, business was generally suspended the 17th. Salutes were fired at sunrise and flags displayed from the shipping, public buildings and many private dwellings. In old South Church historical addresses were delivered to a large audience, and there was also a large gathering at Music Hall under the auspices of the city government.

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the bill reducing the president's salary to $25,000 by a vote of 26 to 20, on the 18th inst. 13 Democrats and 13 Republicans voted yes, and 15 Republicans and 5 Democrats voted no. Senators Allison and Wright, of Iowa, were the only members from the Northwest voting yes.

The House committee on Indian affairs reported a substitute bill for that of the Military Committee, transferring the Indian bureau to the War department. Hallet Kilbourne was ordered brought before the bar of the House to show why he should not be punished for contempt for refusing to answer questions in the investigation of the real estate pool and Jay Cooke's indebtedness. The recusant witness was produced and refusing to purge himself of contempt, was remanded to the common jail.

On the 15th the committee on claims reported adversely on claims for damages arising from the Morgan raid, and were discharged from further consideration of the subject. No other important business was transacted.

The House had an uninteresting session of speech making on various subjects of minor importance, to the exclusion of all business.

In the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Windom introduced a bill for establishing the territory of Pembina. The members of the judiciary committee severally took the floor to deny a newspaper statement that the committee was holding back the bill to protect witnesses in government prosecutions. The statement was denounced as an infamous lie. Mr. Morton, when the subject of counting votes for President and Vice President came up, proposed that the judges of the supreme court be assembled as umpires, as the votes are counted. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

On the 20th, the Senate passed the Sioux Indian deficiency bill, after increasing it to $150,000. The bill for obtaining possession of the Black Hills was taken up, but no vote taken. After some discussion of Military bill and the bill for regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President, the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Atkins, in the House, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the specie resumption bill. The motion was lost—109 to 106—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. The District of Columbia committee claimed the remainder of the day's session, and all other business was postponed.

Meeting of the State Normal School Board.

The State Normal School Board held a special meeting at the rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in St. Paul on the 13th. There were present President Sibley and Directors Simpson, Pitcher, Wright, Niles and Secretary Burt.

President Sibley made a statement of the reasons for the failure of the usual supplementary appropriations to the Normal Schools, and Director Simpson presented a lengthy written report reciting his views of the disastrous consequences that would result from suspending the schools. The report was received and placed on file, when the following resolution offered by President Sibley was adopted:

WHEREAS, This board finds itself embarrassed by the failure of the Legislature at its last session to make the appropriations asked for and requisite for the support of the Normal Schools; and

WHEREAS, The board would regard the closing of the schools in consequence of said failure, as a public calamity to be avoided if possible, therefore

Resolved, That the resident directors and principals of said schools are hereby authorized and directed to continue the said schools in operation as heretofore exercising the strictest economy in every particular, until the money applicable to each of said schools shall be exhausted. *Provided*, that such schools, or either of them, may be temporarily closed, and thereafter reopened, at the discretion of the resident director and principal of said school, or schools, if required by a lack of funds to operate them continuously, And provided further, that no authority is hereby intended to be bestowed by this board upon any party or parties to create any obligation on the part of the board or of the State, beyond the appropriations already made and applicable to the support of the Normal Schools.

The bond of O. O. Pitcher as treasurer of the Normal School was received and placed on file.

Statements were presented showing the funds applicable to the current expenses of the respective schools for the present year as follows: Winona, $2,800; Mankato $2,900; St. Cloud $4,070.85.

The report of the committee on employment of teachers for the different schools was accepted, as follows:

Winona—W. F. Phelps, principal; Miss Clara J. Armstrong, Mr. Charles A. Morey, Mr. C. M. Boutelle, Mr. C. J. Pickert, Mrs. M. A. W. Cooley, Miss F. V. Sharpe, Miss M. Kimball, Miss D. A. Browning, assistants; John Manning, janitor—with two vacancies to be filled.

Mankato—D. C. John, Principal; Mr. C. W. G. Hyde, Miss H. M. Phillips, and Mrs. D. A. Swain, assistants, with two vacancies to be filled if sufficient funds can be obtained.

St. Cloud—D. L. Kiehle, principal; Miss M. C. McCumber, Mr. T. J. Gray and Miss M. Gunderson, assistants, with two vacancies and janitor to be filled when funds sufficient can be obtained.

The following resolution by President Sibley was adopted:

Resolved, That the resident directors be and are hereby authorized to fix the salaries of the teachers named in the report of the committee on the employment of teachers, provided that in no case shall they exceed the amount now paid for such service.

Adjourned to meet at call of President.

Wisconsin Land Agents.

Gov. Ludington has announced the appointment, under the law just past transferring to him the appointment of agents for the protection of State lands from tresspasses, of timber agents for five districts, as follows: First, Charles E. Mears, Osceola Mills, Polk County *Press*; Second, George B. Merrick, River Falls *Press*; Third, Myrom H. McCord, —Jenny, Lincoln county; Fourth, A. A. F. Colburn, Cataract, Monroe county; Sixth, John C. Corrigan, Cedarburg, Ozaukee county. These are good appointments, a great improvement on their reform predecessors, and it is expected that the lands will be better protected at less expense than heretofore. The appointment of ex-Senator McCord to the largest district, where the State has half a million acres, is particularly good, as he is a thorough woodsman, has been connected with lumbering for twenty years, and knows all about timber lands in his district. Some question has been raised as to the eligibility of Mr. Colburn, who was a member of the Legislature passing the law, but he is a worthy old citizen, had lost heavily by the recent floods, and his appointment was requested by a large number of members of both parties, and the Governor concluded the constitution did not debar him.

The following new scale of postal rates has been sent us by a correspondent:

A one-cent stamp for a circular.
A two-cent stamp for a newspapair.
A three-cent stamp for a sealed lettair.
All licked on in the right cornair,
Lick, brothers, lick with care,
On the the right hand side, not everywhere,
Unless you want the postmastair
To make things hot, and "cuss and swear."

Kidney Stew.—Take two large beef kidneys, remove the fat, wash thoroughly then dry, cut them in small pieces and boil in one quart of cold water; stir for two hours, then add one-half teaspoonful of black pepper and a pinch of salt, and thicken with pastry flour; serve with wall of mashed potatoes and toast.

Graham Griddle Cakes.—One pint of milk, half cup of sour cream, half a teaspoonful soda, stir in graham flour, not as stiff as the fine flour cakes (no eggs), have the griddle quite hot; or with yeast the same as buckwheat.

THE Black Hills cover an area of some 8,000 square miles, and it is believed that people enough to populate it as densely as China will go there in the next two moths.

reach is up at five o'clock in the morning, and never goes to bed till midnight.

Think a Good Many Times Before You Start for the Black Hills.

[Chicago Times, 17th.]

Gen. Merritt, of the headquarters of the military division of the Missouri, and an untoward officer, in military circles, returned on yesterday afternoon from an expedition to the Red Cloud agency, west of Fort Laramie, situated in the northern part of the Territory of Wyoming, and what is known as the Sioux Indian reservation, or the Black Hills country.

In the course of conversation with a representative of the *Times* Gen. Merritt alluded to a variety of topics in connection with the Black Hills, and much of the information which he detailed will be found to be of significant public interest at the present time.

R. Tell me something about the Black Hills country. Anything fresh from there?

Gen. M. I suppose you mean in reference to the gold sensation out there.

R. Precisely so. There is a faint impression among the timorous, non-adventurous souls that stay at home, that the chivalrous souls who are flocking to those inhospitable plains will get badly left, as the Hon. Hardwell Slote would say, "by a large majority."

Gen. M. Well, I'm free to venture an opinion on this subject. Now, mind you, I don't say there is no gold there. There is gold there, even in the area they have opened up already for mining purposes. But it is a fact that the area in which gold is found at present is so limited that it wouldn't support one-half of the people who are there already. The gold yields at the best will not pay more than wages, and wherever there seems to be a promising location it is already covered with experienced and practical gold miners with whom the crowds of people going there now could not possibly compete, even if they had a chance. Away up north, now, it is asserted that the region is more largely auriferous, but how are they going to get there—north of Fort Fetterman, with wild bands of Sioux on every side? Gen. Crook is after them now with a large force, and I think will give them a thrashing. But such an idea as going a gold mining up there with swarms of hostile Indians to meet them, is the most preposterous folly that any lot of too credulous people ever took into their heads. Crazy Horse, too, has gathered a band of young and moody redskins from Red Cloud's band and gone up north to join the insurgents. Had they not the conviction that a large force was after them to whip them, these malcontents would attack miners even in the already cleared mining area.

R. But you say the miners are making but poor headway anyhow, General?

Gen. M. Yes, under the most favorable circumstances, the whole thing is a wretched showing. Produce is high, and the people cannot get enough to live on. Besides, they are not used to such a country; work they cannot, for they are not experienced miners; and there is no other work for them to do. They go out there as a forlorn hope, totally unprovided with the means of obtaining for a reasonable time the necessaries of life, and, leaving the crowded cities from fear of starvation, they find themselves in a strange, bleak and inhospitable country, face to face with the certainty of starvation. The great majority of the poor deluded people going there are broken down city people. Their dress, demeanor and habits prove it beyond a doubt. Recruited by these lying adventurers, greedy to skin them of what little means friends have contributed to sustain their delusive hopes, they come from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities in parties of 300 and 400, and when they arrive in Laramie City, or Sioux City, Sidney, or any other of the depots in which they are swindled and fleeced by these harpies for "implements," "outfits," and what not, they find themselves ushered into a new country, into what is for the most of them a wholly impossible life, and at their wit's ends to preserve themselves from starvation.

R. Not a very pleasant picture general?

Gen. M. No, indeed; but there is positively a worse phase than that. There are people in hundreds—tramps, seedy clerks, and porters and so on—who, having no money at all, tramp it through the snow, living upon the wages of their daily labor, from hand to mouth, and though their condition can scarcely be more destitute than it is, yet when they reach their destination their case is the more necessitous from the fact of there being no work to do even for food. It is all very well for these as far as Laramie City, we'll say, but beyond that what are they going to do? I have seen these fellows myself trudging it through melting snow and borne up through many privations simply by the delusive hope that when they reach the black Hills they will reach fortune. In my opinion the present spring will see many of these unfortunates prostrated by exposure and disease, and literally starved to death. What can they do? Even putting the most favorable construction upon the case, they cannot mine for months, even if they are fortunate enough to subsist. The snow is deep on the ground, the streams are all frozen hard, and the only running water at present is upon the superficial surface of the ice, and it won't break till June. I told you how dreadfully cold it was out there; the warm, mild weather which we experience here has but very little effect out there.

R. Did you meet any parties coming back, General.

Gen. M. Yes; I met as many parties coming back as I found were going. Of course, they all said that they were going back again later, but there were very few who, when candidly interrogated, didn't admit keen disappointment. A number were either rewarded or intimidated, and I have no doubt as to the existence quite generally of the latter influence by these ranchmen, stage line people, and the fellows who make a profitable business of picking the poor gulls clean. All these fellows talk very loudly, and say they are going back again, but those men who do not crack it up to the skies are moody and despondent, and have nothing to say.

A STUPENDOUS HUMBUG.

R. Then, in plain English, this Black Hills business is a stupendous humbug?

Gen. M. It is more than that; it is an infamous traffic.

R. General, can you tell me why any newspapers, politicians or business men can do so cruel a thing as to puff such a miserable hoax as this is?

Gen. M. No, I cannot; unless, indeed, they are all in with it, and share with the stage lines and the outfit and implement thieves at Omaha, Laramie City, Cheyenne, Sidney, and other places

And this ended the interview concerning the latest undesirable refuge for struggling humanity—the Black Hills.

Sending the Recreant Witness, Matteson, Kilbourne, to Jail.

[Washington Correspondence, Ms 14.]

An hour later, the Speaker returned to the chair and the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with Kilbourne at the bar. There was a sensation on the floor, but the galleries were pretty well emptied. Kilbourne, as soon as he had reached the bar of the House, reached out with great composure and drew up a chair into which he sank with great self-possession.

He was the very picture of ease. His garments were in the highest fashion; his neck-tie a deep blue in tint, and his style was apparent but not vulgarly conspicuous. He brushed his placid brow with very white hands which displayed a fine seal ring. As he sank into the chair Speaker Kerr, arising sternly in his place, said, sharply, "The witness will arise." Kilbourne, a little disconcerted, arose and inclined his head respectfully. The Speaker then asked him if he was ready to answer the queries of the committee. Kilbourne, inclining his body respectfully and in a low tone, said that he could not consent to answer. He asked leave to be heard by counsel. Upon this everything was hushed and a painful delay followed. It was broken by Page of California, who moved that Kilbourne be accorded the right to be heard by counsel on his own behalf. To the surprise of everybody there was no objection and the question was half put before Holman shot to his feet and opposed the thing. He was evidently not prepared, but made a practical argument which exposed the essential impropriety of turning Congress into a vast debate school for the gratification of every man who chose to make a spectacle of himself. Though unprepared he made so solid an argument that the House recovered its senses and grasped the point at issue. Hoar followed Holman in support of Page's motion. He was not abashed to demand a change from the precedent of his party in the interest of justice, and argued vehemently that Kilbourne had a right to be heard by counsel as long as he pleased. Fortunately an expert in constitutional law happened to be in his seat, Mr. Jenks who flashed sunlight on the darkness and left the House no grounds to doubt its duty in the matter. Page's resolution was tabled by a strict party vote, and the witness was permitted to have a statement read. There was nothing in this beyond his declaration to the committee. The reading took an hour. At its conclusion without even a word of debate, the speaker arose with the report of the committee in his hand, and directed Kilbourne to rise. Kerr then read the questions which Kilbourne had refused to answer, and asked him as each was propounded if he still refused to testify. He bowed gravely and replied to each query, "No." Thereupon the speaker asked the further pleasure of the House. Glover intimated that the pleasure of the House was to jug the contumacious witness until he got ready to answer such questions as were proposed. This had been expected by Kilbourne and his counsel, but it had not been expected that such a high-toned prisoner would be subjected to real imprisonment. When the words common jail fell on his ear Kilbourne's face changed color and his body twitched nervously. He was therefore removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and detained until the clerks could enroll the resolutions for his confinement. His courage, which had before been high, gradually oozed out, and it required the urgent solicitation of his friends to keep him from throwing up the game. Black remained with him and held further parley in the sergeant's room. As the speaker had to sign the warrants after engrossment, it took some time to get things in order. Kilbourne, suddenly remembering that he must go to prison, asked permission to write his wife a note, remarking as he sat down to the desk: "Napoleon always wrote to Josephine on the eve of great battles and great victories." He was considerably shocked when, at a quarter before 7, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson appeared with everything ready. He begged to be permitted to go by the way of his home that he might

GET A SQUARE MEAL,

as he had eaten nothing since breakfast. Thompson said he could let him see his wife, but no further. At this, Kilbourne's face fell. He then asked if he could escape prison by making known his intention to answer. Thompson couldn't say, but would take him to prison and make known his wish. Judge Black then asked time for a consultation, but Thompson said such consultation must be held in prison. Black and Kilbourne then spoke privately a moment and took a carriage for Kilbourne's house, and from thence to the jail.

EFFORTS FOR FREEDOM.

His counsel is determined that he shall not stay there, and that he shall be heard in the courts if not in the legislative hall. Judge Black has to-night sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and will to-morrow proceed against the Sergeant-at-Arms for a personal assault upon his client. The old lawyer's ire is roused, and he says this constitutional question shall be tested in the courts of last resort. There is a suspicion that the recusancy of the witness is for the purpose of covering something very different from official corruption, and that is the unstable financial condition of some of the parties in interest, and the nature of the settlement of the pool with the Jay Cooke estate.

Death of Gen. J. D. Webster.

Gen. J. D. Webster, collector of internal revenue, died on the morning of the 12th inst., at the Palmer House, Chicago, of pneumonia. His illness was of but one week's duration and almost painless, but undoubtedly its fatal result may be traced to the mental wear and tear he had been subjected to for the last six months.

Gen. Webster was born at Hampton, N. H., Aug. 25, 1811. In 1835 he became a member of the United States corps of civil engineers, by appointment of General Cass, and in 1838 was appointed to the engineer corps, in which he was employed for many years at coast and harbor surveys of the great lakes. In 1854 he resigned and took up his residence at Chicago. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he was appointed a paymaster, but was soon made chief of engineers at Cairo and superintended the works there. In 1862 he was commissioned Colonel of the First Illinois light artillery and participated in the battles of Belmont, Forts Henry and Donaldson, and Shiloh, gaining great distinction by his services in the latter. At this time he was chief of staff and chief of engineers under Gen. Grant. Subsequently he was Sherman's chief of staff, and when finally mustered out ranked as Brigadier General and had been breveted Major General of volunteers.

THE Audubon *Journal* brings out the the name of Hon. S. G. Comstock of Moorhead, as the next candidate of the party for Senator from the 41st Senatorial District.

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

THE firm of Durant & Wheeler handled 57,000,000 feet of logs last year.

THE town of Wazayta has voted against issuing license by a majority of 31 voters.

EX-SPEAKER JARED BENSON has been elected "hog reeve" of the town of Anoka.

SOUTH Stillwater is to be connected with the city proper by a line of horse railway.

ZUMBROTA has a person who is so fond of tobacco that he goes to sleep chewing the nasty weed.

A LITTLE child in Taylor's Falls died last week from the effects of a fall from a lounge to the floor.

A FORTY acre addition will be made to the townsite of Alexandria, Douglas county, this spring.

NEARLY a hundred car loads of Kasota stone have been shipped from that place during the past two weeks.

A MAN in Red Wing recently attempted to commit suicide with laudanum because he had been robbed of $75.

THE photograph gallery of F. W. Merrill, in Dodge Centre, was burned on the 13th inst. Loss, $1,000; insured for $500.

WORTHINGTON voted a bonus for the extension of the Southern Minnesota railroad, by a majority of 243 out of 441 votes cast.

LAKE CITY has an "Anti-slang" society which meets once in two weeks, and assesses fines on its members for breaking the pledge.

OLE JOHNSON, living near Red Jacket Mill, in Blue Earth county, fell through a trestle work of the Central railroad, near the mills, and was instantly killed.

THE Willmar *Gazette* thinks the railroad company deserves to be remembered for keeping that town so well supplied with wood—which nobody can burn.

ON the 10th inst., Capt. John Taylor of St. Charles, while engaged in cleaning a revolver, accidentally discharged it and was instantly pierced through the heart by the bullet and killed.

ON the 14th inst. the house of Charles Dimon, in the town of Kandota, Todd county, was set on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp and with its contents destroyed. Insured for $200.

The Incidents of One Day's Training With the Eagleville Cornet Band.

In the boarding-house last night, after Mr. Maguffin had told a particularly long-winded story, Mr. Magruder yawned: "Maguffin, I should think you would be a valuable man in a brass band."

"Mr. Magruder," said Maguffin sternly, "you little realize the unpleasant memory revived by your flippant remark. I did belong to a brass band once, but my stay in the organization was characterized chiefly by brevity and violence. That was before I came to New York—when I lived in Eagleville. Some of the boys formed a band, the Eagleville North American Cornet Band, and they wanted me to join; but I had other business, and they went on without me.

"In the course of time a member of the Eagleville Blues died, and the band resolved to attend the funeral. It so happened that the bass drummer fell sick on the day prior to the obsequies, and the leader sent for me to take his place. Of course I couldn't refuse, and I went to the head quarters, had the big drum strapped around me, and marched with the band down to the house. There we executed a little preliminary dirge, whose good points I emphasized strongly on the drum. The leader took his E flat from his mouth and stared at me indignant, as I supposed, because I didn't get in heavy enough: and I said to myself, 'Patience, my friend, patience.' I'll be on deck when the procession moves." And I was.

"I have since learned that the entire subsequent misunderstanding arose from my misapprehension of the bass drum part at a funeral celebration. It seems that on such occasions the drum should not be pounded vigorously, but subjected to a soft and continuous irritation, which produces a sort of rumbling, muffled monotone, that is supposed to present grief of a strictly prime A I brand. Now as I had seen the science of bass drumming illustrated on festal occasions only, when it seemed to be merely a personal question between the drummer and the drum head, I governed myself accordingly; and I flung myself with a vehemence that I believed has no parallel in the annals of that noble but bulky instrument. I rose right up on it and let myself loose, resolved that whatever my sacrifice of personal comfort might be there should be no just ground for complaint against my part of the music.

"We hadn't gone ten blocks before perspiration began to slop over the tops of my boots, but I never let up, and two or three times when the leader shook his cornet at me I answered with a series of double efforts that attracted very general attention. The crowds on the sidewalk seemed dumbfounded, and the people in the carriages stuck their heads out of the windows and stared at me. There was one curious feature of the general attention that I didn't understand at the time, and that was the behavior of the hearse driver. In front of the house I had thought him the most solemn-faced man I ever saw, but now he laughed and shook until I thought he would fall off the box.

"Well we got to the cemetery and the last sad rites were over. Then the band began a final dirge. And I gathered myself together for the grand finishing effort. The leader was blowing his wildest wail on the cornet and the bass horn man was decorating all the corners and angles of the music with enormous patches of sound. Then I shifted the strain down from where it had crawled up around my neck, and spit on my hand. I braced up and flourished the drumstick in the air for one great terrific eclipsing boom, and at the same time the sexton raised his shovel as I at that moment supposed voluntarily from an infectious enthusiasm caught from my drumming.

"Drumstick and shovel decended together, and I realized in an instant that the sexton had mistaken his calling. As a bass drummer he would have been the unchallenged champion of the world. I was so impressed by his power that I stopped drumming at once and lay down and I didn't come to until some time after they had carried me home. I never in all my life have had anything exercise over me such an overpoweringly narcotizing effect as that shovel did, and I firmly believe it was dragged."

Magruder stretched himself and said sleepily: "Maguffin, when I shut my eyes I can't realize the difference in effect between your story and that shovel.

RECONCILLIATION.

BY CARLOTTA PERRY.

We crown the unconscious brow with wreath of bays;
We press in pulseless hands the sweetest flowers.
When all unneeded any grace of ours
We find a voice for all the loving praise
For which, perhaps, through weary unblessed days
The heart had hungered. We are slow to prove
The tenderness we feel, till some dark day.
We can do naught but bow our head and pray
That Heaven may teach us how to show our love.
May it not be that on the other side
They wait for us, and, like us, long to make
The sad wrongs right, ready to give and take
The hand-clasps and the kisses here denied.

TERRORS OF THE LOST.

In the year 1834 a Mr. Davis, an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, left York factory, on Hudson Bay, in the annual vessel visiting that port, destined for England. He took with him his two eldest daughters for the purpose of having them educated in England, leaving his wife and remaining children at an interior fort in the company's territory. Mr. Davis was a highly-educated Englishman, of staunch physique and unshaken intellect. No question of his sanity had ever been raised, or that he was not the peer of any in his rank of life. The vessel enjoyed a prosperous voyage and reached London in safety. Mr. Davis placed his daughters in a suitable school, and then passed some time in visiting among his relatives in that vicinity. At length he received notice from the company's office in French-church street that a vessel would sail for York factory on a certain date, in which he would be assigned a state-room. It was intended to send two vessels that season with the annual outfit, one to proceed the other by a week or more.

Mr. Davis sailed on the first ship, which encountered heavy weather almost from the time of starting. The seams of the vessel were opened by the violence of the elements, so that almost continual pumping was necessary. As the American coast was neared, the condition of the vessel became more precarious, until one stormy morning she went down near a rocky island of considerable extent. Nearly all the vessel's crew and passengers who could swim affected an escape to land. This number, at the time was not supposed to include Mr. Davis, although he was known to be an expert swimmer. He did not, however, appear to be drowned. The miserable survivors remained upon the rocky coast about a week, when a second vessel passing, took off what remained of them alive. This ship reached York factory in safety, and reported Mr. Davis as drowned with numerous others. Word was sent to that effect to his family and relatives, and his accounts adjusted with the company. He was a gentleman of some wealth, and his family were left in comfortable circumstances. The vessel remained at York for a month, taking her cargo of furs, and then set sail for England.

As she was passing by the rocky island, the scene of the rescue of the first ship's survivors, the lookout announced that he saw a man sitting upon one of the rocks. The statement was received with incredulity at first, but the sailor repeated it with so much assurance that the Captain mounted to the crosstrees to look for himself. Sure enough, there was a man sitting on the rocks. The ship at once headed for the island, and anchored. While the anchor was being cast, and the boat manned, the castaway approached the vessel and sat upon the rocks in plain view, as if awaiting the arrival of the boat's crew. He was clothed and apparently in good outward repair, considering the circumstances, and was recognized by the Captain and some of the crew, who knew him as Mr. Davis. They hailed him, but he returned no answer. No particular attention was paid to this, however, and the boat was pulled rapidly to land. What was the astonishment of the crew, when the boat neared the shore, to see Davis leave his seat and run rapidly toward the interior of the island! They landed and pursued him, but failed to overtake him before he became lost to sight among the rocks. A tolerably thorough search of the rocks resulted in no further indications of his presence, and the chase was reluctantly abandoned. Among the more credulous of the sailors it was, of course, believed to be Davis' wraith; but the practical Captain and crew, who had known the man well, insisted on his bodily presence, and so reported it in London on their arrival. The story was received somewhat incredulously, however and finally dropped from mind.

The following season, nevertheless, the lookout of another vessel, made the same discovery and another landing ensued, with the same results. Davis disappeared suddenly, but entirely. He still wore the clothing he had on when wrecked, though in a sadly tattered condition. After that he was seen again in a nude state.

In the fourth year after his shipwreck a party landed from a company's vessel and endeavored to catch him. They pursued him closely, and used every means to close his avenues of escape. But Davis ran with almost incredible speed, leaping high rocks with apparent ease, and at length escaped from sight altogether. On this occasion he was covered lightly with a coat of hair. In the seventh year the unfortunate man was seen, I believe, for the last time, having then a heavy suit of hair over his entire body, and a beard of great length. He was at the time some fifty-six years of age. The attempts made to capture him, and the circumstances of his condition were but little noised about by the officers of the company on account of his afflicted family; but no one finally, expressed the least doubt of his identity, or that he had become crazed under the terrible conditions of his shipwreck. The story reached the writer through a daughter of Mr. Davis, and was corroborated by officers of the company cognizant of the circumstances; so he relies implicitly upon its veracity.

Among the numerous instances which have come to the personal notice of the writer as illustrative of the fact that a visitation of the lost feeling almost invariably produces insanity, and that generally speaking, the higher the order of intelligence (always up to a certain point) of the lost person the more painful, if not fatal, will the insanity prove, I know of none better than the following:

There was employed as a farm hand, in a certain place where the writer resided, a deserter from the United States Army. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and tolerably conversant with prairie life. It was the custom of the farmers of that region to cut hay at some distance on the prairie in the rear of their farms, stack it on the spot, and haul it to the barns in the winter as required. In accordance with this established usage, the young man in question was dispatched with ox-sleds one winter's day after hay. He took with him, for the sake of company, a boy belonging to a neighboring farm—a little lad of about twelve years of age, and not particularly bright. They did not expect to be absent over three or four hours. The stacks of hay were distant about two miles from the farm house, on the prairie, and entirely out of sight of fences or other landmarks, but a well-beaten track led to them.

About two hours after their departure, a terrific storm arose, rendering objects at a few yards invisible by reason of the swirl of snow driven by the fierce winds. Some fear was entertained about the safety of the lads, but it was argued that by that time they would have reached the stacks, and, by digging into them, could remain in safety till the subsidence of the storm. At all events, no one could go to their relief. The evening wore on with no abatement, they remained out all night. In the morning the ox-team they had driven out were found in the cattle-yard. They had their yolk on, and had evidently been loosed and turned adrift. In the afternoon of the day a party was organized to visit the stacks, and with considerable difficulty proceeded there. They found the road entirely obliterated, and the snow drifted in fantastic shapes over the prairie. Reaching the stacks, no trace of either man or boy was found; and a further search of three consecutive days failed of tangible results. On the fourth day, however, the boy was found under a snow drift, frozen stiff. He had all his clothes on, and was evidently following the trial of the cattle when overcome by the cold. About one hundred yards distant, in a directly opposite direction, the shoes, mittens, cap and outer shirt of the man were found in the snow, but no trace of the owner. The experienced prairie men engaged in the search announced immediately that he had discarded his clothing in a fit of insanity, and discontinued the search as useless. When the snow melted from the ground in the spring, the body of the unfortunate man was discovered sitting at the base of a tree on the banks of a stream six miles away. It was entirely destitute of clothing, save a single garment.

A PICTURE OF DEATH.

Arsene Houssaye writes from Paris to the New-York *Tribune*: Yesterday my physician came for me, to show me a horrible and touching picture of Parisian life. I would call it a tableau vivant, but it was a picture of death. We went to the Rue de Longchamps, near that ancient close where the Duke of Montpensier now has his palace, and where twenty years ago, a whole republic of beggars had right of asylum. In vain have these poor creatures been turned out over and over again; there still remain several families of them in the neighborhood. My doctor took me to a hovel in ruins, inhabited by three starving families—a desolation of desolations. One felt, on seeing there a half-dozen shivering and almost naked children, like tearing one's cloak in two, like the glorious St. Martin. Why was not the Arch of Triumph of the Porte St. Martin dedicated to him instead of Louis XIV?

In the third story, in a little chamber with bare walls, on a wretched pallet of straw, I saw a young woman hardly dressed who had died an hour before. She was very beautiful in her parlor. Her black hair veiled her bosom; a vague smile wandered over her lips. Death is always gentle, even to suicides. The pan of charcoal, not yet entirely extinguished, showed how the young woman had accomplished her death. To make sure; she had fastened her dress over a pane in the window. A letter on the mantelpiece revealed the last thoughts of the poor creature.

"My dear Leon, if you return to Paris and learn of my death, this letter will tell you why I die. You abandoned me to follow that girl who has been the cause of all our unhappiness. I thought you had forgotten me, and so I forgot myself. But the man to whom I went has been my punishment. It was not my fault. I had nothing, and I could only earn by working for the Bon March fifteen or eighteen sous a day—hardly enough to pay for my room. I was always thinking of you. I lived only in tears. When your letter came it was like a stab. What! You loved me still, and I had betrayed you! I am not worthy of you, and so I do justice to myself. Now I will light my charcoal. My head swims. I will go to bed and pray for you. If you * * *"

There was no signature. The unhappy woman had only time to fall back on the pallet where we found her. One of the women of the house explained the letter to us. The dead woman's husband, a wood engraver, had left her after six months of marriage, during which time they seemed to live happily together. He went away with a baremaid, on pretence of getting up a brewry in Flanders. The deserted wife fell also into evil courses. But one day she received a repentant letter from her husband, in which he called her his dear little wife, and announced his return for the next day. This letter we also saw. This is the concluding portion of it: "My dear little wife, I do not know where my eyes were, for there is not your equal anywhere for beauty and goodness. You shall see how good I will be to you to make you forget my treasons. I have been doing some work here, and I have some pennies to bring back to you, to pay your rent and buy you a new dress."

"Poor woman!" said one of the gossips who was there; "she has no rent to pay now, and the only dress she needs now is a shroud, and I have brought that for her. Would you believe it, gentlemen, when she saw from that letter that her husband thought she was still good, she broke down crying, and said she wanted to die! We told her she was crazy, and she promised to wait for him. But she lighted the charcoal after we were gone. There wouldn't be many women in the world if they were all like that, she added, with cheerful philosophy.

A DISCOVERY THAT PUZZLED THE SCIENTISTS.

Several scientific gentlemen were considerably exercised a short time ago over a large fossil sent here from Kansas for examination, believing it to be a petrified human skull. While excavating for building-stone on the Osage Indian Reservation, in Kansas, some quarry-men, after one of the blasts, observed a round, glassy mass, which presented a striking resemblance to a human skull. Rev. P. Ponsigham, of the mission, was summoned, and after an examination, pronounced it a human skull, and had it removed carefully from the bed-rock, packed and shipped to a scientific gentleman here, who agreed with those who first examined the singular specimen. It was finally turned over to a member of the Hayden Survey for examination. The specimen, as it appeared, presented a striking resemblance to a human skull, the lower part of it being encased in hard limestone rock, concealing the part which would have revealed the jaws ears and mouth. Here, indeed, was believed to have been a rare and valuable scientific discovery. The specimen was handed over to Professor F. B. Meek, the eminent paleontologist, of the Smithsonian Institution, who made a very thorough and minute examination of it, and reported as follows: "At first glance the oval body seemed to present a startling appearance to the upper surface of a large human skull. On closer examination however, although sutures were visible in it, they were seen to be very different from those of the human cranium. In other words, they were found to be the septal sutures of a gigantic shell of the *genus Goniatites*."

THE INN OF ROUELLE.

In a gloomy day in the month of November, a traveler, on horseback, stopped at the door of an inn in the village of Rouelle, which adjoins the park of Malmaison. The hostess went out to receive him, and, having given his horse to the stable-boy, he ordered his dinner. He was shown into the best room in the house, and the busy hostess set about preparing the repast. In a few minutes another traveler, on horseback, stopped at the inn and also ordered dinner.

"I am very sorry I cannot accommodate, you sir," said the hostess; "but everything we have in the house has been bespoke by a gentleman who arrived a few minutes before you."

"Go up stairs," said the traveler, "and tell your guest I shall be obliged to him if he will permit me to share his dinner, and I will defray my portion of the expense."

The hostess delivered the message to the first traveler, who politely replied:

"Tell the gentleman I shall be glad of his company, but that it is not my practice to accept payment from the persons whom I invite to dine with me."

The second traveler accordingly went up stairs, and having expressed his acknowledgements for the kind reception he had received, they both sat down to the table.

The dinner was cheerful as could be expected, considering the short acquaintance of the parties: but during the dessert, when some excellant wine was placed before them, the conversation became more unrestrained, and the second traveler ventured to ask his obliging Amphitryon what had brought him to that part of the country, where he appeared to be a stranger.

"I have been ordered here," he replied, "by the cardinal."

"By the cardinal!" resumed his companion. "Pardon my curiosity, sir, if I inquire whether you have given his eminence any offence."

"By no means," replied the first traveler; "and it is only to free myself from any such imputation that I have come here. The fact is, there has been published at Rochelle, my native town, a virulent satire upon the public conduct and personal character of the cardinal, several copies of which have been addressed to the King, and though I never in my life wrote a single word that has appeared in print, I am unjustly accused of being the author of this pamphlet. Nothing obtains such ready belief as the whisperings of folly and ill-nature; and I have, therefore lost no time in obeying the summons of his eminence, in the hope of effectually refuting the charge that is brought against me."

"Sir," said his companion, with an expression of marked anxiety, "return thanks to Providence for the fortunate accident that introduced me to you to-day. I also have been summoned hither by the cardinal, for no other purpose, I am convinced, than that of beheading you."

A thrill of horror passed through the frame of the person to whom those words were addressed.

"Yes, sir," resumed the speaker, "my task would have been to behead you. I am the executioner of the neiboring town, and whenever the cardinal has any secret act of vengeance to perform, I recieve orders to repair to the castle. The particulars I have just heard you relate, together with the hour of your appointment here, all convince me, beyond a doubt, that you are marked out as a victim. But fear nothing; I will secure your escape. Order your horse instantly, and go with me. I will acquit myself of the debt of gratitude which your courtesy has imposed upon me."

The horror and alarm of the poor traveler may be more easily conceived than described. He instantly ordered his horse to be saddled, and having paid the bill, he and his companion set out, taking a private way through the wood of Bertrand.

"Do you see," said the guide, as they approached the castle, "that grated window which almost reaches the cramines of the central turret? In that dungeon, sentences against which there is no appeal, are pronounced and executed, and the mutilated bodies of the victims are hurried into the moat below, where they are speedily destroyed by quicklime. Neglect not to observe my instructions. Conceal yourself behind that hedge, and if within the space of an hour you see a light glimmering at the window which I have pointed out, then you may conclude that I am ordered here to execute vengeance upon another; but if, on the contrary, you see no light, rely on it that you yourself are the intended victim. In that case, lose not a moment. Profit by the darkness of the night and the swiftness of your horse. Gain the frontier, and then plead your case as you think fit. But permit me to tell you that it is absurd to seek to justify yourself against the imputation of an offense which you have committed; for where dispotism reigns, truth and justice are powerless."

Having expressed unbounded gratitude to this tutelar saint, the traveler withdrew to his hiding-place. The suspicions of the cardinal's agent proved well founded. No light appeared at the window of the turret; and at the expiration of an hour the traveler galloped off. He immediately quitted France, and did not venture back until after the death of the cardinal.

On returning to his native country, his first business was to visit the inn of Rouelle, and to make inquiries respecting his benefactor, who, however, had not been heard of for several years. He then related his adventure, which has since become a local tradition, and his conferred celebrity on the inn of Rouelle, known by the sign of the "Chevel Blanc." The room in which the two travelers, dined is shown to this day, and is called "The room of lucky assistance."

The names of great painters are like passing bells; in the name of Valseques you hear sounded the fall of Spain; in the name of Titian, that of Venice, in the name of Leonardo, that of Milan; in the name of Raphael, that of Rome. And there is profound justice in this; for in proportion to the nobleness of the power is the guilt of its use for purposes vain or vile, and hitherto the greater the art, the more surely has it been used, and used solely for the decoration of pride or the provoking of sensuality.—[Ruskin.

THE NEXT DAY AFTER.

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

The story is to tell what happened afterward. There is always a next day to good and bad times; but most stories end before you get to it. I always wanted to know what became of the "Three Little Pigs" after they scalded the Fox to death and what the Bears said when they found that Goldenhair had run away and I think the man that knows might be made to tell about it. At any rate, I am going to tell you what happened the next day after Captain Jink's birthday party.

Jinks had very few birthdays for a boy of his age; only six all told, and two of those he couldn't remember, which was *prima facia* evidence that he was not there (*prima facia* means plain as the nose on your face); so the whole family had given over arguing with Jinks on that point.

Now the sixth one had come and gone, and there would not be another for a year. Jinks didn't see why. It wasn't like Christmas, or New Year's, or Fourth of July. Folks were always having birthdays, summer and winter, just when they please, for anything he could see. Jinks stood by the window, squeaking his fingers up and down the glass, and wondering how soon somebody would tell him to stop that.

"One birthday a year isn't much; and 'sides, I wish't I didn't choose mine in winter."

"People don't choose their birthdays," said Molly.

"Who does?" said Jinks, discontentedly.

"God does," answered Molly, with just a very little perk of her head.

If she had said the President, as Jinks half expected, he was prepared to express his rebellious sentiments, without fear or favor; but as it was he only scowled and scraped the carpet with his slipper-toe. Just then his Papa came in with his hat in his hand, and stooped down to kiss his little boy good bye.

Jinks brightened up at once.

"Oh! Papa, couldn't I go to the office with you? There isn't anything to 'muse me here."

"Dear me!" said Papa, tossing Captain up in his arms; "is this the youngster that had a birthday party yesterday?"

"I don't care much about birthday parties," said Jinks; "and, 'sides, the more fun you have you're all the lo'somer the next day.

"And Jinks is always cross the next day, whether it's a birthday or candy," said Molly, in a very vexatious tone.

"Come on, then," said Papa and Jinks ran out of his slippers and into his boots, crushed his cap over his curls, wriggled into his funny little Ulster overcoat, and could scarcely stop for Mamma to kiss his red cheeks and slip two cookies into his pocket.

Jinks always enjoyed himself at the office; but that day he had a particularly good time. He crammed his pocket-book with stamps from the waste-basket; he pasted pictures and posters over the wood-box, he made a famous barricade of Patent-office Reports; he ate a pop-corn ball, two apples, and a pint of peanuts. By that time he was tired. He sat down on top of the barricade, and wondered when his Papa would go to lunch. He wasn't hungry; but he had eaten, too many things, and so he fancied he wanted some more, which is sometimes the case with people much older than Captain Jinks. His Papa kept on writing letters until the box was crowded full. Then he jerked out his watch and jumped up so suddenly he almost upset his chair.

"See here, Captain Jinks, I must be at the Tremont in ten minutes, to meet some gentlemen; but I shall be back in time to take you to lunch."

"Papa," called Jinks, "couldn't I"—But Papa was out of the door already, and only shouted back to the office-boy:

"Be sure you get those letters into the mail, and call at the express office."

There was really no help for it, and so Jinks climbed into the window-seat and watched the street-cars. Jinks was interested in street-cars, because, he had decided to be a car-driver himself, as soon as he was old enough. He afteward changed his mind, and concluded to have a hack, because with a hack you can choose your own street and be more independent. I think Jinks was right. I should prefer a hack myself By and by Robert began to gather up the letters, and Jinks took down his cap. He liked very much to go to the office with Robert. "It's twelve o'clock," said Robert, "and your father'll come for you d'rectly."

He looked at Jinks, and the popcorn-ball he had eaten began to roll up into his throat. At least, it felt like a popcorn-ball.

"He'll be here inside of ten minutes" said Robert encouragingly; "and you may take my knife and whittle. Ye see, it takes me the best part of an hour to git round; and I stop in home for a bite while I'm down that way."

Poor little Jinks swallowed hard at the popcorn-ball and took his knife; but when Robert was actually gone he didn't care much about whittling. What if he should cut his finger, and no one there to hear him cry. So he went back to the window, and waited and watched. He tried to count the people; but, as he could only count up to ten, he had to begin over very often. All the men in the world went by except his Papa. Jinks was sure of that. His Papa had forgotten all about him. Jinks was sure of that too. Away up the street he could see the resturant where they always went for lunch. Probably he was sitting there now. Jinks was growing indignant.

"I know the way, and I'll go my own self." And with this brave resolve he started out. After all, it would be very grand to come marching in all alone; and at the thought Jinks thrust his hands into his overcoat pockets, and felt on one side the two cookies and on the other a five-cent piece. It was the nickel that did the mischief, for Jinks immediated resolved to gratify the one desire of his heart and "*have a shine.*" He caught sight of a boot-black down the street, and hurried after him, without noticing that he had passed the restrutant on his way. If Jinks lives to be a man he will never feel prouder than when he stood at the street-corner, amid a crowd of grinning boys, while two sturdy ragamuffins took it by turns to put a miraculous polish onto the little red-topped boots.

"See to shave yerself in them boots, Gen'ral," said one of the boys, as Jinks dropped the nickel in his dirty hand. "Give us yer custom reg'lar!"

Jinks walked at least three blocks with no thought in his noddle but those boots. How they did shine! He bunted into half a dozen people, in his admiration of those glossy little mischief-makers, that were getting him into trouble as fast as they could trot. For by and by Jinks waked up to the fact that he had started to find the restaurant, and had surely lost his way. Silly little boots! They did not even turn about; but trotted on and on. Poor little Captain Jinks!

When Robert came back to the office he picked up his knife, swept up the few little whittlings, and went about his work. Some one came up-stairs two steps at a time, pushed opened the office-door, and called out:

"Well, Captain Jinks"—

It was papa. Robert got down from his stool stuck his pen into his white hair, and stared at him as if he had never seen him before. "Sir!"

"Where's Jinks? Where's the little boy?"

"Didn't you take him to lunch sir?"

"I take him! I've just got back. What on earth are you staring at?"

"I—I left him here, sir. I went with the mail, as you told me, sir, I made sure you'd be in d'rectly.

"And you were gone"—

"'Bout an hour, sir. And when I come in I reckoned you'd took the little chap."

Papa looked quite pale; but he shut his mouth firmly and did not say a word. First he went through the building and in two minutes it was known in every office that Captain Jinks was missing. Then he sent Robert in one direction, and bade him notify every policeman he met; and he himself went in another direction and had word sent to all the police stations. So it was pretty generally known that a sturdy little fellow, with thick curly hair, with big brown eyes, very red cheeks, a gray overcoat, and a black velvet cap was missing. Strange to say papa did not mention the boots which were at the bottom of the whole affair and which managed to keep out of the way of all policemen, until it began to grow dark, and papa was almost distracted. Just as he was leaving the police-station in despair some one cried out cheerily: "Oh! there he is! That's my papa!" And in an instant the gray overcoat, the velvet cap, the boots, and Captain Jinks himself squirmed out of the arms of a tall policeman, who was bringing him in. Such a tired, dirty, miserable little prodigal as he was! But Papa didn't care a straw, so long as he actually had him safe and sound. Too brave to cry, and confident that he should find his way back to the office, Jinks had tramped on, until at last a little Italian violinist attracted his attention, and he stopped to listen to his music. The boy had coaxed him away toward his own quarters, promising to give him a monkey and take him to his Papa. Strangely enough all the men who were looking for him failed to see him; but a policeman who had been out on special duty, coming down in a West Side car, caught sight of the suspicious looking partners and stopped to look into the matter. Poor little Jinks was already beginning to repent of his confidence, and was glad enough to take refuge with the policeman, on whose broad shoulder he dropped asleep almost as soon as he was seated in the street-car.

He had parted company with his pocket-book, and his mittens, and his little blue-bordered handkerchief; but then Jinks himself was all there, and there was even a very little shine left on the boots. When he sat on his Mamma,s knee, looking very sweet and very sleepy, in his white night-gown, Mamma cuddled him up close and said:

"Who took care of my darling when he was lost in the big city?"

"God did," said Jinks, softly. "I'm glad he's so high up, 'cause he could see me all the time."

"And he sent the policeman to take care of you?"

"Yes," said Jinks; "I s'pose he did. He said: 'That's Captain Jinks. He's a boy that I'm 'quainted of, and he's getting losed. You better go and take him back."

BROILED BEEFSTEAK.

The art of cooking steak depends on a good clear fire, and turning very often; the moment it is seared on one side, turn it and sear the other, to prevent the escape of the juice. The first thing necessary will be skill in the management of fire. You must have a good, bright fire, topped with charcoal; if you cannot get that, use coke; an intense heat, without smoke, is absolutely necessary to cook a steak to perfection. Round steak requires hard beating with a potato-pestle, or wooden steak-beater. It should be pounded until all the fibers break; this is the secret of making hard, tough steak tender. A steak-mallet tears the meat, and lets the juice escape. The gridiron should be perfectly clean, heated very hot, and the bars rubbed with beef suet, to prevent the steak adhering to them. Use beef-tongs, as pricking with a fork lets out the juice, and turn very often; slow cooking and much cooking spoils a steak. Put a lump of butter the size of an egg, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, into a low, flat, tin pan. When the steak is cooked, put it into the pan; double it over and press it very hard with a knife, to get out all the juice you can; turn, double and press it every way. Lay the steak on your meat-plate; put the tin pan, with the juice, butter, pepper and salt, on the top of the stove, and stir it all the time until it boils up and commences to thicken; then pour it over the steak, and serve immediately. At the famous Beefsteak Club of London, each guest takes the half of a small raw onion on his fork, and rubs it well over his empty plate before being helped to steak. In Scotland, but er is never put on steak; they use a large lump of beef suet on a fork, which is rubbed well over the steak every time it is turned. They claim that the constant turning, and coating over with suet, retains all the juices within the meat. When cooked it is sprinkled with pepper and salt.

ONE OF THE SORROWS OF LIFE.

Many a volume has been written about the love of parents, the love of mothers, its enthusiasm of hope and fancy, its adorations of the unworthy, its agony for the lost; but we do not remember that any one has ventured to touch on a still more terrible view of the subject—the disappointment, for example, with which a woman full of high aspirations, noble generosities and, perhaps, an unwarrantable personal pride, all intensified by the homely circumstances of life around her, sometimes looks upon the absolutely commonplace people she has brought into the world. She too, has had her dreams about them while they were children, and all things seemed possible—while they were youths, with still some grace and freshness of the morning veiling their unheroic outlines. But a woman of 70 can cherish no fond delusions about her middle-aged sons and daughters, who are to all intents and purposes as old as she is. What a dismal sense of failure must come into such a woman's heart while she looks at them! Perhaps this is one reason why grandmothers and grandfathers throw themselves so eagerly into the new generation, by means of which human nature can go on deceiving itself. Heavens! what a difference between the ordinary man or woman of 50 and the ideal creature which he or she appeared to the eyes of 15! The old people gape and gape to see our old features in us; and who can express the blank of that disappointment, the cruel mortification of those old hopes, which never find expression in any words!

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear soft and velvety, and, being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. S. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver; removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

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Housekeepers rejoice. AGENTS make money with our 5 new articles. CAPSWELL & Co., Cheshire, Ct.

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Complete in all its appointments. First-class in every department. Fare $2.00 per day.

Dildine's Self-Acting Trap. Catches game alive. Many can remain in the trap before being removed. Self-setting, always ready, and the best trap for Mice, Rats, Gophers, Rabbits, and all sized animals and fowls the world ever produced. Send $1.00 and get a small trap postage paid, and be convinced it is the trap of traps. Trappers want them. No family should be without the Rat and Mouse size. U. S. Pat., 1874; Canada Pat., 1875. For traps, rights, agency, &c., address the patentee, John Dildine, Limestoneville, Montour County, Pennsylvania.

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:D TRIBUNE.

TTLEY, - - Publisher.

Paper of the Counties of

G. CASS, WADENA AND AITKIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

THE St. Paul Dispatch says, "Dr. Rosser, of Brainerd, has on exhibition a tape-worm nearly 100 feet in length." It only lacks about 196 feet of being that length.

ERRATUM.—In our sketch of M. C. Russell last week an important typographical error occurred in the eighteenth line of the third paragraph. For "assuming with the others"—read, "assuming with *three* others."

WHAT has befallen our Wadena Huckleberry? Has the Grasshopper Legislature got away with him entirely? We were not aware that grasshoppers ate Huckleberries—especially our Huckleberry. We think if they have he will prove a Jonah on their stomachs.

An old farmer says of his boys: "From sixteen to twenty, they knew more than I did; at twenty-five, they knew as much; at thirty, they were willing to hear what I had to say; at thirty-five, they asked my advice; and I think when they get to be forty, they will acknowledge that the old man does know something."

Editor Tribune:—Does the hunter that goes around the tree go around the squirrel in the top of the tree if it keeps on the opposite side of the tree from him?

Does the top or bottom of a wagon-wheel move the fastest as the wagon moves along? Yours (!).

Technically the hunter goes around the squirrel if it is below or within the upper periphery of his circuit.—in other words, if the top of the tree is not above the hunter's head. The dodging of the squirrel around the tree cuts no figure in the proposition.

The top of the wagon-wheel moves fastest, as the bottom does not move at all.

THE celebrated *Bart* Shoes at H. A. Campbell's.

THE LOST CAUSE.—A Magnificent Picture 14x18 inches in size, printed on heavy plate paper, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate Soldier, after the war, turning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which some friendly hand has hung a garland. To the right the calm river and the rising moon inculcate peace and rest. The stars seen through the trees, represent the Southern Cross. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart and should find a place in every Southern home. Sent by mail mounted on a roller and post-paid on receipt of 25 cents, or 3 for 60 cents. Address JOHN BURROW & Co., Publishers, Bristol, Tenn.

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The People Want Proof

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is, that any person afflicted can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by N. McFADDEN, druggist, Brainerd, Minn.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE interest heretofore held by Nathaniel Tibbetts in the Saloon and building known as "Snell's Saloon," in the town of Aitkin, county of Aitkin, is hereby dissolved and ceases to exist, by virtue of a Writ of Attachment duly levied upon the said interest of the said Nathaniel Tibbetts, when in Geo. H. Clapp is plaintiff and Nathaniel Tibbetts is defendant, said Writ of Attachment having been duly served on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1876.

Dated at Aitkin this 22d day of March, A. D. 1876.

W. H. WILLIAMS.
W. S. SNELL.

FOR SALE.—We offer for sale one of Bauer & Co's Style A Pianos, fresh from their factory at Chicago, Ill. This instrument is surpassed by none in the market, and for sale at a great bargain. Call at this office.

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

You Have No Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Waterbrash, 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. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your druggist, N. McFADDEN, and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents—your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

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Dr Foote, Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc. may be consulted in person or by letter free of charge. A list of questions sent free to all applicants. Address Dr E. B. Foote, 120 Lexington Ave New York.

☞ As our advertiser has not made his advertisement altogether distinct, we will interpret and elaborate it as follows:

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Author of Plain Home Talk, Medical Common Sense, Science in Story, etc., 120 Lexington Avenue (cor East 28th Street), New York, an INDEPENDENT PHYSICIAN, treats all forms of *Lingering or Chronic* Diseases, and receives letters from all parts of the CIVILIZED WORLD.

By his *original way* of conducting a Medical Practice, he is successfully treating numerous patients in **Europe, the West Indies, Dominion of Canada,** and in every part of the United States.

NO MERCURIAL

Or deleterious drugs used. He has, during the past twenty three years, treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

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AN AMUSING STORY

Teaches children and adults, educated and uneducated, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene. A novelty in literature—full of pictures—full of fun—and loaded down with facts regarding the human system which enables everybody to understand the curious structure of his and her own body. Such a work is Dr. Foote's SCIENCE IN STORY; or, SAMMY TUBBS, THE BOY DOCTOR, and, SPONGER, THE TROUBLESOME MONEYS. Contents table of this remarkable series, sent free to all applicants. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 EAST 28TH STREET, N. Y.

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NOTICE OF GUARDIAN SALE.

PROBATE COURT—CROW WING COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

In the matter of the Guardianship of GEORGE LAPROMBOISE, JOHN LAPROMBOISE, and FANNY LAPROMBOISE, Minors.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the license issued and granted by the above named Court, in the above described matter, and dated February 24th, 1876, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of April, 1876, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at L. G. Seely's Hotel in Grand Rapids, Itasca county, Minnesota, all the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota, that is to say:

Lot one (1), and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, and the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29), and lots two (2), three (3), four (4), and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty (30) and lot six (6), and the west half of south-east quarter of section thirty-one (31), and lot one (1) and the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two (32), all in township fifty-nine (59), of range twenty-three (23).

Dated March 18th, 1876.

HENRY T. WELLES,
Attorney in fact of P. H. WHEREN, the foreign Guardian of said Minors.

WADENA & PARKER'S PRAIRIE STAGE LINE,

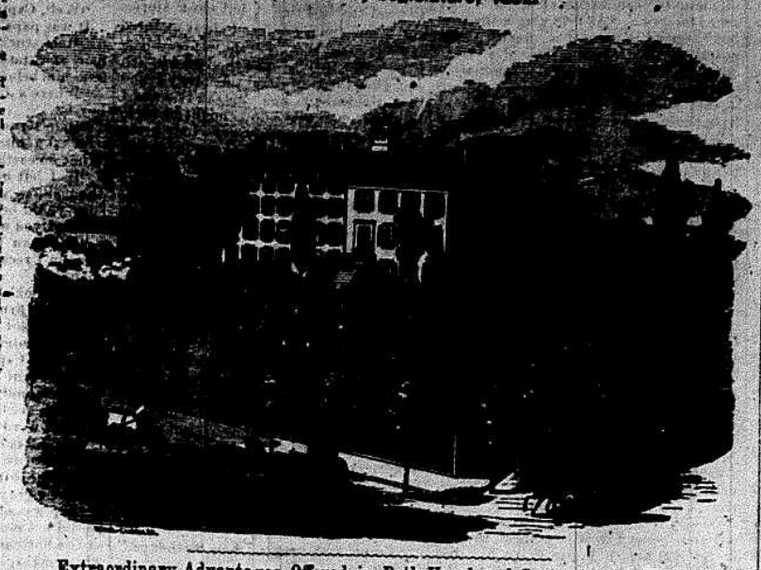
LEAVES Wadena every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., and Parker's Prairie every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.

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.

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY. CARROLL CO., ILLINOIS.

Incorporated by Legislature, 1852.



Says Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., of Chicago: "We feel warranted in pronouncing this School, the Mt. Carroll Seminary, for all the highest purposes of education, one of the best in our knowledge. . . . We regard it as unsurpassed in the West, whether as respects the judiciousness of the discipline, or the substantial value of the instruction.

Says the examining Committee: "Taken altogether, the exercises demonstrated that the Mt. Carroll Seminary still stands where it has stood for the last 15 years, the peer of any similar institution in the West. The able corps of teachers, and the marvelous degree of thoroughness with which everything attempted is carried through, aside from its many other attractions, render it a most desirable place for a young lady to qualify herself for the duties of life. . . . It is no wonder that Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained its present high position, as one of the very best schools for young ladies in our land.

Says a reporter of the Examination and Anniversary Exercises of the year just closed:—"The school has never been fuller, nor did itself more credit than at the close of the present year.

Extraordinary Advantages Offered in Both Vocal and Instrumental Music.

We confidently believe that no similar institutions in the West can afford such superior facilities to those who wish to make MUSIC A SPECIALTY. The Music Department alone employs six Teachers and about thirty instruments. The course in Music is fully equal to that of the best Musical Conservatories, while the cost is much less. Diplomas and Medals conferred on students completing the course in Music. Every pupil in Music receives DAILY LESSONS. Practice from one to six hours daily. DRAWING, CRAYON, and PAINTING thoroughly taught, in a complete course, and students finishing it will receive a Diploma or Medal. A Teachers' Course is arranged for those having teaching in view, and those completing it satisfactorily will receive a Teacher's Diploma. Pecuniary Aid offered to the worthy who are needy, and wish to prepare for usefulness. PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, by scores, have been materially aided, and some entirely educated under this provision. DAUGHTERS OF CLERGYMEN have a discount of one-third from all expenses except the Ornamental branches. Daughters of Soldiers who have died in service, have tuition FREE in the entire English course. Manual Labor furnished those who wish to economize expenses. Testimonials of character expected from all strangers applying.

The School Year Opens Second Thursday in September.—Being the 23d Year Under One Principal.

THE WINTER TERM BEGINS JANUARY 3d.

Communication by railroad direct with Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., East, and to all points on the Mississippi West. The Western Union Railroad passes through Mt. Carroll, its terminus West being Rock Island, and East at Racine.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Thomas Powell, Ottawa, Ill.; Rev. A. Cleghorn, D. D.; Champaign, Ill.; Rev. C. T. Tucker, Mason City, Iowa; Rev. T. P. Campbell, Delavan, Ill.; Rev. Geo. Wesselius, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Dr. W. H. Byford; Chicago; Jesse Clement, 40 Langley street, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Editor of THE STANDARD.

STUDENTS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME, and bills made from time of first entering. Expenses exceedingly moderate for advantages offered. A copy of the Oread, (the Students' Journal,) giving particulars, will be sent free to all wishing information concerning the School. Enclose postage, and address

PRINCIPAL, MT. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

N. B.—To aid in elevating the standard of our Public Schools, we give Tuition Free to one Teacher from each Township in Carroll county, and one from each other county in the State of Illinois. (The OREAD gives the particulars.)

An additional building is in process of erection which will, when completed, nearly double the accommodations, and relieve the pressure for room experienced the past year. 183-1y

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A FARM OF YOUR OWN

—IS—

THE BEST REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

FREE HOMESTEADS

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Best and Cheapest Railroad Land

ARE ON THE LINE OF THE

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IN NEBRASKA.

SECURE A HOME NOW. Full information sent free to all parts of world. Address O. F. Davis, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. R., OMAHA NEB.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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SHAKERS'

GENUINE FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

RENOWNED THE WORLD OVER. Send 25 cents for Brainard's Splendid Illustrated Catalogue and Amateur Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden, with Prices of Seed. Address D. C. BRAINARD, Mt Lebanon, Col. Co., N. Y.

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MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and MARRIAGE GUIDE, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages, by mail 50 cents. HUNT & Co., 139 S. 7th St., Phila.

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Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Warranted to Keep Pickles. We Guarantee it to be entirely free from *Sulphuric Acid* or other deleterious substance, with which *Most Vinegar* is adulterated. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the World. Estab. 1848. R. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The The Buckeye Broad Cast Seeder and Cultivator, manufactured by P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, is much superior to any other seeder in the market. See a Buckeye Seeder, or get information about one, and you will have no other. For circular, etc., address S. L. SHELDON, General Agent, Madison, Wis.

TAX-JUDGMENT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Real Estate Tax-Judgment of the District Court in the county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the 27th day of August, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes upon real estate in the county of Aitkin remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1875, and of the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall, on the 29th day of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the County Auditor, in the town of Aitkin and county of Aitkin, sell the lands which are charged with taxes in said judgment and on which such taxes shall not have been previously paid.

(Signed.) C. C. KNOX,
County Auditor, County of Aitkin.

AITKIN, MINN., March 1, 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVING on the 18th day of February, 1876, purchased from Chas. Honicke all his right, title and interest, stock and fixtures, books and all accounts due him in his business known as the "Pioneer Meat Market," in Brainerd Minn., I am now closing up said business, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Honicke before my purchase, will save costs and trouble by coming forward and settling immediately. JULIUS BURNO.

Residence, Pine Restaurant.

WANTED, We will give energetic men and women Business that will Pay from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address

E. LATHAM & CO.,
419 Washington St., Boston, Mass

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FOR SALE.

ONE OF BICKWITH'S PORTABLE SAWING 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

EDWARD PLOTTS' STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest, lute-like note to a volume of sound,

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

Pipe Organ Quality

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil-Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second hand instruments taken in exchange.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Male and female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the "Star" Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,

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THE "Empire" Piano.

We have been selling the "EMPIRE" Piano for the past few years in all parts of the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of all purchasers. The reasons for this are very simple—

FIRST—

They are *DURABLE*: this is the *most essential* quality.

SECOND—

They are *MAGNIFICENT IN TONE*: rich, full, and especially noticeable for their beautiful *Singing quality.*

THIRD—

They are *REASONABLE IN PRICE*: not a cheap, poor, Piano, but well and carefully made in every part, and placed at such a figure as cannot fail to please all purchasers who desire a *REALLY GOOD PIANO at a LOW PRICE.*

FOURTH—

They are very attractive and *HANDSOMELY FINISHED CASES* in various styles, suited to all tastes. All have carved legs, and every improvement desirable in a modern Piano Forte; in addition to which we have introduced the celebrated

"AGRAFFE"

attachment in each Piano Forte.

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

We can commend the

"EMPIRE"

as being a most desirable and attractive instrument to sell, its *low price* and the quality of *remaining in good order*, makes the "EMPIRE" Piano an *especial favorite with dealers.*

WM. A. POND & CO'S

Parlor & Chapel Organs.

These Organs, although but a short while before the public, have met with such hearty and, unqualified approval that their entire success is already secured. Great care has been taken to combine, in these instruments, *BEAUTY AND VOLUME OF TONE*, with an *ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE.* The tone is as pipe-like as can be obtained in an instrument of this class. The soft stops are delicious for their purity and refined character, while the full organ is grand and imposing in its sonority.

After very elaborate preparation, we have just completed new and very beautiful cases for all our styles, and are prepared to fill orders with

The very best and handsomest Organ at the lowest price.

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Is the latest and best book for Elementary Instruction for this instrument. It combines the excellences of all other works; is systematic, progressive and pleasing. A great help to both teacher and pupil. Price, $2.50.

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Passengers for CHICAGO, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Rochester, Albany, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cairo, San Francisco, Sacramento, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Denver, Marquette, Escanaba, Menasha, Madison, Cheyenne, Omaha, Green Bay, Milwaukee, and all points West, South and East, should buy their tickets via the

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

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PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

These celebrated cars are run on all night trains on all the lines of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad, for all points west of the Missouri River.

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Inducements Offered by this Route

to the traveling public are all the modern improvements of Rock and Gravel Ballasted Track, Steel Rail, Rock and Iron Bridges, Parlor and Drawing Room Day Coaches, Smoking and Lounging Cars, Westinghouse Safety Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Coupling and Platforms, Speed, Safety and Absolute Comfort.

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and operating over 2,000 miles of road, this Company presents to the traveler facilities that ARE NOT and CANNOT be offered by any Competitor.

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Parlor Organ Easily earned by a lady in

Two Weeks.

Canvasser Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZEB CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY

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STRAWBERRIES AND PEACHES,

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Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the Country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, $1.00 by mail.

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193 Or, *DES MOINES, Iowa.*

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated September 1, 1874, by James A. Wakefield and Louisa C. Wakefield his wife to Elsie A. Sylvester (now Elsie A. Pine), and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Cass County, Minnesota, September 9, 1874, in Book "A" of Mortgages, pages 26, etc., conveying and mortgaging the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter and lots four and seven (4 and 7) in section nineteen (19); the north-west quarter of section twenty (20); the north-east quarter and the south-east quarter of section twenty-two (22); the north-west quarter and the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29); the south half of the south-west quarter of section thirty (30) and the south-west quarter of section thirty-one (31), all in township one hundred and thirty-seven (137) north, of range twenty-eight (28) west, in said Cass County, on which there are due at date hereof $297 accrued, due and unpaid interest, and also $75 therein conditioned to be paid as attorneys fees on foreclosure thereof, and no proceedings at law having been had to recover any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale in said mortgage contained, and thereon recorded and pursuant to statute, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction in front of the Court House in West Brainerd in said Cass County, March 1, 1876, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to satisfy said interest and attorneys fees, and all other charges and costs of foreclosure.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 1, 1876.

ELSIE A. PINE,
Formerly ELSIE A. SYLVESTER,
Mortgagee.
L. M. STEWART,
Attorney for Mortgagee. 4-7w

Northern Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads.

1875. Winter Arrangement. 1876.

THROUGH EXPRESS.

Lake Superior & Mississippi.

STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	SOUTHWARD.
St. Paul, - -	lv. 8:00 a.m.	ar. 8:25 p.m.
Minneapolis, -	lv. 7:40 a.m.	ar. 8:45 p.m.
Hinckley, - -	ar. 11:55 a.m.	lv. 1:25 p.m.
Hinckley, - -	lv. 12:15 p.m.	ar. 1:05 p.m.
N. P. Junction,	ar. 2:35 p.m.	lv. 10:50 a.m.
Duluth, - -	ar. 4:10 p.m.	lv. 9:10 a.m.

Northern Pacific.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
N. P. Junction,	lv. 2:45 p.m.	ar. 10:00 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	ar. 17:45 p.m.	lv. 6:10 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	lv. 8:00 a.m.	ar. 5:15 p.m.
Moorhead, - -	lv. 5:45 p.m.	lv. 8:10 a.m.
Fargo, - - -	ar. 5:50 p.m.	lv. 8:00 a.m.

All trains daily Sundays excepted. ‡ Meals. Connect at Fargo with daily line stages for Fort Garry, and weekly stages for Bismarck. Dated Nov. 7th, 1875.

GEO. H. SMITH, Sup't, L. S. & M. R. R.
H. A. TOWNE, Sup't N. P. R. R.

If errors occur in this table we will be thankful for corrections.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from ELROY, Wis., in effect Jan. 5, 1876.

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave for Chicago and the East, -	9.10	8.15
" " Winona and West, - -		7.20

WEST WISCONSIN,

THE

St. Paul, Wisconsin & Chicago Line.

Through Express Trains Daily each way. Leaving St. Paul as follows:

Chicago Day Express, (daily except Sunday) - - - - 9.00 a. m.
Arriving in Chicago - - - 7.15 a. m.

This is the only line running the CELEBRATED PULLMAN DAY AND NIGHT COACHES

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO.

Also the only line using the Westinghouse Brake between St. Paul and Chicago.

Miller's Prtent Platforms, Miller's Patent Couplers, Westinghouse Air Brakes, etc.,

All Combined for safety, make this the BEST ROUTE to

MADISON, BLOIT, CHICAGO,

And all Points

EAST AND SOUTH.

First-Class Eating Houses at Eau Claire, Elroy, Devil's Lake and Harvard, and ample time allowed for meals.

Tickets for sale via this Popular Route, by Ticket Agents at Brainerd. Ticket office, St. Paul, N. W. cor. Jackson and Third Street, CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.

WM. G. SWAN, Gen. Supt.
F. B. CLARKE, Gen. Fre't & Pass. Ag't.
G. K. BARNES, Gen. Ticket Ag't. 6-1y

GREAT INVENTION!

$25 Beckwith $30

PORTABLE

Family Sewing Machine.

Double Thread, with Treadle.

The lightest running machine ever made, and the only one that can be used without injury to the health. Not one-fourth the power needed for this machine that is required by others. Can be used in any position and on any table, treadle having Universal Joint. Can be reversed in an instant, as to oil, thread and clean underneath without removing any part from the table.

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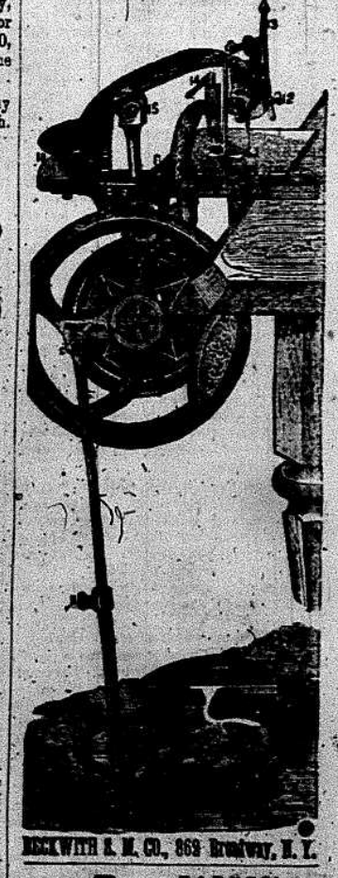

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$6.00 to $11.50 averaged per day with these Machines. ALL wood workers should use them. Boys can make $5 per day with them, besides learning a PROFITABLE TRADE. For a sample of sawing send 25 cents for THE MYSTIC PUZZLE, or LAINEE'S BREAK. We send it by mail. Say where you read this, and address, for full description,

W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co.,
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$11.50 AVERAGED PER DAY.

FULTON, Mo., Dec 14, 1874.

MESSRS. W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Ill.—Gentlemen: I sawed 111 frets for balustrade for portico, and 15 brackets, in first two days running. Every one who has witnessed the working of the Saw has pronounced it the most useful machine ever invented. I have been working from twelve to sixteen men, and have done all my shop work (scroll sawing) on your machine, running it daily since I purchased it, and have paid nothing for repairs, except for saws, which amount was comparatively small. Three weeks since I purchased some imported woods and some nice designs, and turned my attention to fret work. I know of no occupation so pleasant and profitable for a mechanic to spend his winter days at as the above. Your machines run so lightly and easily that it will not tire the most delicate man after a little practice; in fact, I consider your machine indispensable to any carpenter, however small his business is, as he can introduce the little machine to his scrap pile, and make enough brackets in one week to pay for his machine. I consider my machine just as essential in my shop as a set of bench planes. Very truly,

M. FRED. BELL,
Architect and Builder.

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