

BRainerd Tribune,
ESTABLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
W. W. HARTLEY, Editor and Prop'r.
Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Six Months, \$1.00. Three Months, 50c.

BRainerd

TRIBUNE.

VOL. V.—NO. 24.

BRainerd, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 232.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office, or by letter. No sale would be made for less than 75 cents per square for the first and 37 1/2 cents for each subsequent insertion.
To secure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office as early as Thursday noon; Communications, Thursday night, and local notices of religious services, etc., Friday noon.
Correspondence to the TRIBUNE, upon topics of general interest, is respectfully solicited.

Church Directory.
EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. FRANK R. MITCHELL, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Choral service and catechizing of children at 9 p. m. Service every Friday evening at 7 p. m. Holy Communion at 10 a. m. on the first Sunday, and at 7 a. m. on the third Sunday of every month.
CATHOLIC CHURCH—Services attended by Rev. JOSEPH P. BEN, monthly. First Mass at 8 a. m., second Mass at 10 a. m. Catechetical instruction at 3 p. m., and the evening service at 7 p. m.

I. O. O. F. WILDBY LODGE,
No. 27, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Union Hall, over Wilson's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. W. W. KOSKOVIC, N. G., A. A. HENNINGSON, V. E. W. KOSKOVIC, S. G., THOS. HANCOCK, Sec'y. J. C. COGROD, Treas.

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

Headquarters Hotel,
BRainerd, MINN.,
E. W. WOOD, Proprietor.
THIS fine Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished for the year 1876, and is now first class in all its appointments.
Tourists and Pleasure-seekers will find the "Headquarters" a comfortable home, and the location and climate the most desirable to be found in the West.
Specially located for Hunting and Fishing.
Travels—\$3.00 a day. Liberal reduction for Board by the Week.

MEAT MARKET,
COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.
THIS undertaking 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, and 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.
179 1/2

F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor
OF
Crow Wing and Itasca Counties,
and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.

MRS. EMMA E. FRENCH,
Laurel St., Brainerd, Minn.,
DRESSMAKER.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Garments. A full supply of Fine, Domestic reliable patterns on hand. Catalogue furnished free on application. Also Agent for Miss Demorest's Magazine. All Orders by Mail Promptly attended to. Address MRS. FRENCH, Brainerd, Minn. Lock Box 194.

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.

C. MEYER & CO.,
Merchant Tailor,
115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,
Five doors below Jackson,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ESER H. BLY,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
AND
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Lumber & Shingles,
BRainerd, MINN.

Leland House,
BRainerd, MINN.,
W. H. LELAND, Prop'r.
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,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
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.

NEW BARBER SHOP,
On Laurel St., next door to Starcher's,
Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing neatly done.
LADIES HAIR DRESSING A SPECIALTY.
S. C. LELAND,
Professional Barber.

Wells! Wells!!
JOHN BATZOLD,
WELL DIGGER,
DEALS in the people of Brainerd, that he is prepared to Dig, Clean, or Repair Wells, in all localities, in good shape and at reasonable rates. Residence with N. McFadden, on 7th Street, next door south of E. L. Strasser's.
Drayage done on application to
23 1/2 SHAFER & BATZOLD.

To Business Men and Travelers.
I HAVE RECENTLY LEASED THE
HINKLEY HOUSE,
On the L. S. & M. R. R.,
AND renovated the Dining Hall for the better accommodation of the summer travel, and shall keep every thing in season, and give
A square Meal for Fifty cents. Try me.
23-6m
JAS. HUNTINGTON.

FOR SALE—Store-house and Lot, on Laurel Street, occupied by me. If not sold by the fifteenth of September, will rent. Apply to
J. L. STARCHER, Brainerd, Minn.

FOR SALE—A Prairie Farm on the Sauk Rapids & Brainerd Branch R. R., containing about 40 acres of fine meadow land and 100 acres of good tillable land, within half mile of the Crow Wing station on said road. Price \$350 cash. Apply to W. Beane.
BRainerd, June 26th, 1876.

"PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY!" said Mrs. Farthing reflectively in reply to a remark of the Doctor's concerning that order. "Yes, I do not seem to remember hearing of them; but I never have used any. The best patrons that I know of are the 'Domestic.' I have used lots of those to cut out my clothes by," and here Isaac broke into her remarks with the information that the old ones made bulky kites; and then went gravely on with his work of decorating the cat's tail with patent clothes pins.
TRY IT ONCE—The manufacturers of D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus, Messrs. H. A. DeLand & Co., show their readiness to have the merits of the article tested, for they authorize all who sell it at retail to refund the money when by fair trial it does not prove to be as recommended. That is fair and shows their confidence in the article. It is better than Soda or Baking Powder.
DE LAND'S celebrated Saleratus for sale at
LAMONT & WILSON'S.

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876
Republican Ticket.
For President,
GOV. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
Of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
Of New York.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
C. K. DAVIS, A. K. FINSETH,
STEPHEN MILLER, HANS MATTSOON,
A. J. EDGERTON.
For Member of Congress,
DR. J. H. STEWART,
Of St. Paul.

HAYES' LETTER.
In another column this week we give Hayes' letter accepting the republican nomination for the presidency, which will be found an interesting, able and sound document. It strikes the keynote to reform, so much needed in this country, and tells of the "good old times coming," when President Grant shall be no more, when his selfish administration shall be at an end; of the days when honest men shall be appointed to office, when honest measures shall be adopted looking to the interest of the whole people; of the days when the poor man shall have his rights as well as the rich, when nepotism and Grantism shall yield up the ghost, and all the people shall say, amen. It sounds the death knell of Caesarism and third terms in America, and forever nails to the most head of republicanism the one term policy. It strikes at the tap root of the greatest, most damnable political evil that curses this country to-day—that of bribery to office through division of the spoils and patronage of the office-sought—and promises no more Credit Mobiliers, no more Belknap-post-traderships, crooked whiskey frauds or Babcock's office. It promises hard money and a sound financial basis the only possible avenue to true prosperity and good times. It advocates free, unsectarian schools, and proposes a policy for the South, the only policy that can and will heal the old sores of the rebellion—that of peace and equal rights—and says that the constitutional rights of all shall be protected.
In fact, it displays a keen and complete understanding of all the grand requirements of this age of reform, and proposes a speedy and radical change in the interests of the whole people.
With Governor R. B. Hayes for President, Hon. W. A. Wheeler for Vice-President, and Dr. J. H. Stewart in Congress, we can rest assured of an honest, able and intelligent administration of our governmental affairs.

The Pioneer Press and Tribune says it has obtained from any part in the contest for the Congressional nomination, and should have been equally gratified with, and rather preferred, the nomination of Dr. Butler. The P. P. and T. has a Minneapolis end, looking for Minneapolis support, you see, and Minneapolis people are rather inclined to be refractory and liable to kick the traces upon very slight provocation; hence the sugaring process.
SPEAKING of the District Convention held at St. Paul on Wednesday, the Dispatch of the 20th inst. confirms the predictions and views of the TRIBUNE made and held some time ago upon this question. It says: "Dr. Butler never was a formidable candidate, because he had no hearty support or sympathy at home. The leading republicans at Minneapolis really despised his defeat, though nominally his supporters having no personal popularity, and his nomination being likely to stand in the way of other aspirants men he fell back on petty clamors who work for pay and do more harm than good." Dr. Butler was therefore out of the question at the start, but he had the pleasure of hugging the delusive phantom of hope to his antiquated breast until the scales were ruthlessly pulled from his eyes by the convention.

"Now that Congress has appropriated \$200,000, in accordance with the recommendation of General Sherman, Sheridan, Terry and others, to establish two military posts at or near the mouth of the Tongue and Big Horn rivers, would it not be well to heed other wise suggestions from the same sources? They have long favored the transfer of the control of the Indians from the interior to the war department, because they are familiar with the weak points of the present system. If the fishes of the highest officers of the regular army had been respected, the custom of supplying the savages with Spencer and Winchester rifles would long since have been broken up, and serious wars would thus be rendered impossible. The opinions of the leaders of our army on the Indian question should be respected, not only in the matter of establishing forts, but in many other things, over which they have heretofore had very little influence or control. Quaker peace agents and Indian traders, who get their positions from politicians, are not so well qualified as regular army officers to solve the Indian question to the satisfaction of the country, and to the ultimate benefit of the savage race."—[Pioneer-Press and Tribune.]

Construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the most important measure to settle the Indian question.
A Duluth correspondent to the Pioneer-Press and Tribune very truthfully says:
"It seems to me that the very best means to settle the Indian question in the northwest cheaply and permanently, is for the government to extend a helping hand to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and enable them to push its way to completion at the earliest possible day. Why is it that a work of such great national importance should be allowed to languish through the opposition and jealousy of a rival road subsidized by the government into a great and oppressive monopoly? It languishes for the want of such encouragement as the government could rightfully bestow, and by the creation of a competitive road help break down the monopoly created by itself, and relieve the people of an enormous burden. How few people have an adequate idea of the extent and resources of the magnificent empire of the great northwest, which is destined to be the Mecca or promised land to which the overburdened population of the east must look for help. Could the New England farmers, who patiently toil on their hill-sides in a seven by nine field, hardly big enough to turn a yoke of oxen in, be transported along the Northern Pacific Road, and see some of the immense farms, where a plowman when he starts his team in the early morning to plow around his field, straggles his camp equipage on the horns of his oxen, and, shouldering his gun, with compass in hand, he kisses his wife and babies good-by—or could they see the miles on miles in straight unbroken line of golden wheat waving and ripening in the sunshine, and would make their hearts jump for joy and their eyes tingle and blink like a toad winking in a thunder storm."

How the Indians Get Arms and Ammunition.
An army officer in the Big Horn expedition wrote a letter to a friend in this city a few days prior to the slaughter of Custer's command, from which we are permitted to copy as follows:
"The Indians are very strong in numbers and splendidly armed, and they boast that they can and will 'clean out' anything that the United States can send against them. Spotted Tail pretends to be friendly, and on the strength of it he goes to Cheyenne, buys 15,000 rounds of ammunition, and returns to the agency with it. The following day a fresh party starts out fully equipped. Of the wisdom of allowing this proceeding, I say nothing. He was in Cheyenne when we were there on our march up. He picks up all the information he can get concerning our movements, and forwards it to his friends. If this sort of thing continues, you can judge how successful we shall be."
A Hint to Indian Authorities.
In spite of the utter groundlessness of the Indian scare which has broken out in the last few days at various points on our western border, it is obvious that as long as the Indians are permitted to roam from their reservations into the new settlements of the frontier, their appearance will excite alarm among the recent settlers, many of whom are strangers from foreign lands and almost all of whom are entirely ignorant of the difference between these friendly Indians and the wild and savage freebooters whose fastnesses are six or seven hundred miles away among the hills of Montana. We repeat, what we said yesterday, that until these troubles are over something should be done to keep these Indians away from the white settlements where they are looked upon as a sort of hobgoblins by the unsophisticated new settlers. And in this connection it is pertinent to inquire why some steps have not been taken to collect the scattered bands of the Chippewas upon the White Earth reservation where by treaty they belong. The settlers in the Mille Lacs region, at Brainerd, and all along the line of the Northern Pacific have been for a long while besieging the Indian department to remove these Indians from their midst, while they are a constant nuisance to the reservation apart for them. But nothing has yet been done, excepting to bring down the small band of Pembina Indians, apparently for the reason that the Pembina Indians were so far away that nobody cared whether they were removed or not. The scattered bands of Chippewas prowling about the settlements are a great annoyance to the settlers for other reasons besides their small regard for the rights of property, and it would be a great comfort to the people of the upper Mississippi if they were finally settled upon their reservation.—[Pioneer-Press and Tribune.]

DR. STEWART, of St. Paul, of Congressional aspirations, has purchased the Brainerd Tribune, Red River Star and Audubon Journal, and seeks that way to carry the N. P. Too thin, Doctor, you will have a lot of useless material on your hands after Thursday next.—[Detroit Record.]

We thought the conditions of this Congressional canvass were, that no man should be thrown. What Dr. Stewart lowers himself so much that he is compelled to purchase such worthless, lying sheets as the Brainerd Tribune, Audubon Journal and Red River Star, in which to publish his stammering lies on Dr. Butler, we think it high time for the people to rise up in their wrath and bid Dr. Stewart out of the Convention.—[Detroit Record.]

Dr. J. H. Stewart Nominated.
The Republican District Congressional Convention for this District was held at St. Paul on Wednesday last, and resulted, as we predicted last week, in the nomination of Dr. J. H. Stewart, of St. Paul, for Congress. The following is the vote:
Informal ballot: Dr. J. H. Stewart, 54; Dr. L. Butler, 30; Hon. K. Nelson, 16; W. W. McClure, 6.
First formal ballot: Stewart, 58; Butler, 28; Nelson, 16; McClure, 4. Total vote, 106. Necessary to a choice, 54.
From this it will be seen that Dr. Stewart received a majority of the Convention on the informal ballot.
This is as it should be, and accords to the District an able, efficient and honorable representation for the next two years, in Congress.

The Minneapolis Tribune is loud in its condemnation of the convention for the action it took in regard to the Clay and Becker county delegations, which we consider the most righteous act of the convention, and we incline to the opinion that the Tribune is just a little misinformed as to which were the proper delegations. If democrats are to be allowed through superiority of numbers or in league with a minority clique of republicans, to control our conventions and make our nominations for us we may as well give up holding conventions entirely and give our nominations to the opposition. We claim it as our only just and absolutely essential prerogative that the imperative duty of any party to exclude from its caucuses or conventions members or supporters of the opposition. The evidence before the convention was conclusive that the election of one set of the Clay county delegation—Henricks and North—was effected by just that sort of thing, and upon that evidence alone they were justly and properly kicked out.
The position taken by the Tribune regarding the Becker county delegation is equally absurd. In that county the Republican faction sought to control the County Convention by bogus credentials from certain towns, in which they failed. Geo. H. Johnson, as we are informed, went into the Convention with a purported telegraph dispatch from an absent delegate from one of the towns, which gave his party control of the Convention, until a messenger was sent to the telegraph office and not only ascertained that the dispatch was a fraud, but obtained a telegram from the delegate himself, that he had authorized no one to act for him. Deprived thus of their majority, but having elected their Chairman, they still sought to control the Convention by the Chairman, Mr. Ball, casting his ballot with the other delegates, making a tie, and then claiming, under parliamentary rule and usage, the right as Chairman to decide the tie.
If this is parliamentary usage, it certainly is a usage confined exclusively to Becker county, and was properly kicked out by the Convention at St. Paul; and when Dr. Stewart denounces its action in so doing, as advised by the Tribune, he will do it under a misapprehension of the facts, or we shall lower our estimate of him.

Grasshoppers.
Last week the report reached here that these pests were paying the mammoth farms of Canfield, D'Engelbner, Dalrymple and others, on the line of the Northern Pacific a visit, and clearing them out entirely; that Canfield's 1,500 acres of wheat was totally destroyed, and D'Engelbner's would not be worth harvesting; in fact, that not an acre of wheat in the whole park region was "left to tell the tale."
Having serious doubts of the damage being so complete and extensive, we have made inquiries and obtained reliable information that not a little of all the great harvest crops in the park region, wheat is the most injured, but his prospects are still good for a very fair crop from the injured portion, while a large quantity of it is untouched. Mr. D'Engelbner has not lost a peck to the acre from grasshoppers, and Mr. Dalrymple's farm in the vicinity of Lake Park is somewhat injured, but none totally, by any means; and, outside of that immediate vicinity, there are no hoppers at all, as yet. Besides, it is thought that their ravages for this season are at an end, so far as wheat is concerned, at least, as the cool rains now falling, and the cool weather prevailing, has stopped them for the present, and harvest is so near that it will be impossible for them to get under way again in time to do it.
Touching this subject, a Pioneer-Press correspondent, who personally visited the farms said to be destroyed, says:
"We saw a few grasshoppers, but they had done very little damage about Fargo, or in Dakota, but they were quite numerous in Becker county, especially on the Indian reservation. Still they have not destroyed a half or a quarter of the crops. Grasshoppers are bad, but what sense in making them out ten times worse than they are! For instance, we heard Dalrymple's wheat was all gone. Now, we saw and went through that wheat, and we know that the injury don't amount to a hill of beans. There will be much wheat lost in Becker county, but it is too soon to talk of all, or half of all."

This report that Sitting Bull was killed in the Custer engagement is confirmed, as is also the report that the Indians lost nearly four hundred warriors.
Anoviza murder was committed in Minneapolis Thursday evening. A man named Samuel Lange stabbed a man named William McLean, in an altercation over five cents. McLean's wound is fatal. Lange is in jail.

The Republicans having nominated their candidate for Congress, the Democrats can now rest and bask in their triumph. They were never known to hold a convention until the Republicans had made their nominations. They couldn't pass their usual, usual resolutions if they did.

A FREMONTIAN who came down from Grand Forks on Monday, to pay for his land at the Fargo Land Office, was threatened out of \$100 at Moorhead by three card monte sharpers.—[Fargo Times.]

The Duluth Tribune of last week contains a lengthy editorial article elaborately headed by display lines, making the announcement that Major J. L. Smith, of this place, has been made the defendant in a breach of promise suit, in which \$3,000 damages are claimed, and throwing out other charges and innuendoes against the Major. It is unnecessary to add that the Tribune is in error.
BREMENERS in this place and on the line of the N. P. desirous of subscribing for an evening daily paper in preference or in addition to the morning Pioneer Press and Tribune, on account of the disparity between them in point of late news, the former being twelve hours later than the latter owing to the mails, and who have political grounds of objection to the Dispatch, are reminded that the Minneapolis Tribune is an evening daily, containing the associate press dispatches and the evening news. Subscription price \$8.00 per year.

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From the Duluth Tribune we are pleased to learn that County Attorney M. S. Stewart, of that place, has been completely vindicated in the matter of the charges made against him of unprofessional practice, in that he advised Mr. George Bryant to take possession of certain property then out of his possession, which he thought belonged to him, and for doing which, Mr. Bryant was afterwards indicted, arrested, tried and convicted of grand larceny. Mr. Stewart has shown conclusively that his advice was good and legal, that the property belonged to Mr. Bryant, that he had a legal right to the possession of it, and rightfully availed himself of it. Mr. Bryant was indicted by a partial grand jury, and convicted by a biased petit jury.

Hon. PENROCK PURDY, private secretary to His Excellency Gov. Pillsbury, in a letter to the Pioneer Press and Tribune, describing his recent trip over the Northern Pacific, taking account of the probability of an Indian raid, thus facetiously speaks of our burgh: "At Brainerd you must be thoroughly awake and eat breakfast, for Brainerd is a smart place and alive with people in it, and county offices and officers, without which it would not pay to be a people at all. As witness west Brainerd, West Brainerd stands on the west side of the river in monumental view, but destined to rise again and show forth to the world the loveliness of taxes."

Note.—We were in error in attributing the above to Hon. Mr. Purdy; it was from the pen of one of his aids-de-camp, which amounts to about the same thing.
Personal.
We hid the pleasure this week of making the acquaintance of Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of St. Louis, Mo.
D. O. Preston and J. R. Magahay start for the Centennial on Wednesday.
N. H. Knappsen, of the Perham News, Audubon Journal, and Red River Star passed east on Tuesday.
Mr. Gage, representing the house of T. S. White & Co., stationers, St. Paul, called upon us this morning.
Bishop Whipple passed west over the road in the early part of the week returning yesterday and accompanied by Rev. F. M. Millsaps.

Judge O. P. Stearns, of Duluth, was in Brainerd yesterday taking advantage of the low price at which the Northern Pacific is offering its excellent farming lands.
We received a very pleasant call this week from Mr. E. C. Hartley, of Manhattan, New York. He was here for the purpose of purchasing some of the excellent lands of the Northern Pacific railroad in the great Red River valley, and took his departure on Thursday evening with a deed for six hundred and forty acres (one section) of it in his pocket.

L. Ed. Davison, of the Detroit Record, was pointed out to us on Tuesday last at the depot. He looks like a man who ought to know better than make such careless remarks so totally devoid of truth as "these appearing in another column clipped from the Record." They are perfectly harmless, however, but we are sorry to have to set so fine a looking man down as a wilful falsifier. Too bad.

Glass fruit jars at CURRIER'S.
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GAZER'S AROMATIC FLAVORING, there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 doses sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, N. McFadden, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

Glass fruit jars at CURRIER'S.
MARRIED.
WHITE—WILLIAMS—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, William H. White, of White Brook, of Fargo, D. T., son of Lyman P. White, of Brainerd, the 24th known agent of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land Co., to Miss Anna, daughter of R. F. Williams, of 106 East Unity Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Friend White is worthy a good wife which we have no doubt in the world he has obtained, and we welcome his most hearty to the brotherhood of Benefactors.
DIED.
GARR—in the town of Park, Clay County, Minn., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., of rapid consumption, Mary, the beloved wife of E. H. Carr, Esq.

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Judge O. P. Stearns, of Duluth, was in Brainerd yesterday taking advantage of the low price at which the Northern Pacific is offering its excellent farming lands.
We received a very pleasant call this week from Mr. E. C. Hartley, of Manhattan, New York. He was here for the purpose of purchasing some of the excellent lands of the Northern Pacific railroad in the great Red River valley, and took his departure on Thursday evening with a deed for six hundred and forty acres (one section) of it in his pocket.

L. Ed. Davison, of the Detroit Record, was pointed out to us on Tuesday last at the depot. He looks like a man who ought to know better than make such careless remarks so totally devoid of truth as "these appearing in another column clipped from the Record." They are perfectly harmless, however, but we are sorry to have to set so fine a looking man down as a wilful falsifier. Too bad.

Glass fruit jars at CURRIER'S.
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GAZER'S AROMATIC FLAVORING, there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 doses sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, N. McFadden, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

Glass fruit jars at CURRIER'S.
MARRIED.
WHITE—WILLIAMS—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, William H. White, of White Brook, of Fargo, D. T., son of Lyman P. White, of Brainerd, the 24th known agent of the Lake Superior & Puget Sound Land Co., to Miss Anna, daughter of R. F. Williams, of 106 East Unity Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Friend White is worthy a good wife which we have no doubt in the world he has obtained, and we welcome his most hearty to the brotherhood of Benefactors.
DIED.
GARR—in the town of Park, Clay County, Minn., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., of rapid consumption, Mary, the beloved wife of E. H. Carr, Esq.

Glass fruit jars at CURRIER'S.
BEAUTIFUL chromos for sale cheap at the Book Store.
NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.
L. P. WATTS.
Dry Stab Wood for sale. Apply at Dr. C. Currier's Store.

The little girl of Thos. C. Fernald, reported scalded last week, is a little boy, and doing finely.
CALL at U. S. Express office for California Peas, Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cranberries, Dates and Figs.
ACCIDENT Insurance Tickets for sale at this office at 25 cents per day, or \$5.00 for 30 days for \$3.00.
W. W. HARTLEY, Agent.

BEN. M. HAYES returned to Bismarck from the Black Hills yesterday, with Don Stevenson's party, safe and sound, and with his usual amount of hair, for top of his head where the hair ought to grow.
H. C. COYNE and Thos. P. Cantwell received nine yoke of oxen, Thursday evening, from Sauk Rapids, and are making preparations to start to the Black Hills.

I AM prepared to take orders for Bikes of any American make and deliver same in Brainerd at manufacturer's prices. Reasonable discount to buyers of half dozen or more.
THOS. F. CANNWELL.
The preliminary survey of the Dakots & Duluth railroad, to run from Benson in Swift county through Stearns, Todd and Cass counties to Brainerd, is completed, and grading will commence in the course of a few days.

FOR RENT—A good house with garden, well and appointments, on East Main street, near Machine Shops. Will be rented cheap. Address Box 117, or inquire at Mr. Whitaker's of W. S. Wheeler, Brainerd, Minn.
A pair of Pillager Indians from Leech Lake, in fantastic attire half covering their bodies, are making our streets ridiculous by gathering under a dilapidated Union flag in various parts of the town, and dancing their uncouth scalp and begging dances.

Our District Schools, Geo. Whyte, principal, and Miss Eva Wilcox, teacher in the primary department, closed their labors for the present term yesterday. A free concert, notice of which appears in another column, will be given tonight by the primary department.
From J. B. Powers, Esq., Gen'l Agent of the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad we learn that the lands sold at the office here during the month of June, 1876, amount to 42,361 acres, making the grand total of sales to June 30th, 1876, 687,128.40 acres, for the enormous sum of \$3,233,951.00.

FREE CONCERT.—Miss Wilcox's department of Brainerd public school will give a free concert at Bly's Hall, Saturday evening, July 22, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. Singing and instrumental music, tableaux and recitations will be had, and the entertainment will no doubt be exciting. Patrons and others are respectfully invited to attend.
I want to respectfully announce to the people of Brainerd, that I have bought H. A. Campbell's shoemaker's stock in trade, and opened a shop in the building formerly occupied by B. L. Strauss on Fifth Street, opposite the Postoffice, where I will be ready to do all work in my line as heretofore with Mr. Campbell, at reasonable rates. Give me a trial.
JAMES BAILEY.

To my PATRONS.—Finding myself unable to dispose of my goods and property as I had hoped, I have decided not to go to Europe until next spring, and have laid in a new and full stock of goods of all kinds direct from Chicago, which I will sell cheaper than ever, and I respectfully invite the patronage of the citizens of Brainerd and people on the line of the Northern Pacific.
Wm. SCHWARTZ.

If the gentleman (?) who stole a gold pen from our desk on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., will return the same at once, he will avoid trouble. We have recently received direct information that he entered the door while Mr. Parker was alone in the office and at work at one of the presses with his back towards the door, and did not observe him. We care not how it is returned, but will have it or blood.

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W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

BRainerd. MINNESOTA

TIMELY TOPICS.

Oats are but ten cents a bushel in Kansas. There is little encouragement for young Kansans to sow wild oats.

The King and Queen of Greece are on a visit to Victoria, probably to get a look at Albert Edward's elephants and lions.

Mr. Morrill's acceptance of the Treasury secretaryship created a vacancy in the Senate which has been offered to and accepted by Mr. Blaine.

No applications have yet been made for the post tradership at Little Big Horn. Those who want traderships would prefer to go there in a big horn.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean would make a pun on its own funeral, should the world be so fortunate as to lose it. It says Custer's last charge was a clear case of Sioux-icide.

A Massachusetts farmer prophesies that August, like July, will be warm; says September will be like August until the 10th, after which the weather will be decidedly cool, but politics will be red hot.

The Hartford base ball club has beaten the crack(ed) Chicago club, and Chicago has got so mad that she threatens to burn again in order to get satisfaction out of Hartford's insurance companies.

Sitting Bull believes his name. He don't sit around much but prances up and down the Yellowstone country, and has so far surprised those who have attempted to take him by the horns—both Big and Little Big.

The old world heartily recognized our centennial anniversary, excepting old England, and she sat and looked on with folded arms and maintained respectful quiet. By the time another hundred years rolls round she will be ready to shake hands.

The North Adams shoe manufacturer denies that he has abandoned Chinese labor. On the contrary he finds the Mongolians as profitable as he expected, and declines to change even in view of the destitution existing among the American laborers in that town.

Last week, while New York stationers were spreading broadcast over the land the statement that that city during the past year had spent an astonishing number of millions in charity, an old man was found in a wretched tenement house starved to death and four young children but just alive.

The Chicago suicide who first took a cup of cold poison, then stabbed and shot himself in the body, after which he cut his throat and swung himself off a butter tub to strangle his last breath, was determined to endure the horrors of five kinds of death, although he had but one death to die.

The joker who some years ago offered a life annuity to the collector of 1,000,000 old postage stamps, has been brought to time by the young girl in New York who has been frequently mentioned in the newspapers as being after the prize. The old curmudgeon was as good as his word and the girl is correspondingly happy.

The total contributions thus far received for the printers' monument to Horace Greeley amounts to \$23,273.70. It was proposed to make the monument of type metal, but as that would not stand the weather a bronze bust has been decided upon and will be ready September 1st. The heavy stone work has been completed.

There is a very general demand that the government shall not now pause to discuss the peace policy in dealing with the hostile Sioux, but go on with out a day's delay and give them a final punishment. Let the punishment be such that no fears need ever again be entertained that these "wards of the nation" will leave their reservation to forage from the public domain.

Gen. Rosser writes us follows to the Minneapolis Tribune: "I knew Gen. Custer well; have known him intimately from boyhood, and, being on opposite sides during the late war, we often met and measured strength on the fields of Virginia, and I can truly say now that I never met a more enterprising, gallant, or dangerous enemy during those four years of terrible war, or a more genial, whole-souled, chivalrous gentleman and friend in peace than Maj. Gen. George A. Custer."

A TERRIBLE DISASTER. The Steamship St. Clair was burned to the water's edge in Lake Superior, on the 10th, and twenty-six persons are supposed to have gone down with the burning vessel. The fire was first discovered in her hold and spread rapidly up along the smoke stack to the cabin and hurricane deck. Only one boat could be reached, the other being enveloped in flames. The boat was launched, and the terror-stricken passengers and crew jumped immediately into it. Just as it was clearing from the steamer's side, a passenger jumped into it from the hurricane deck, striking the gunwale, capsizing her. She was righted but capsized several times more before she could leave the burning vessel. There were on board of the St. Clair sixteen passengers and a crew of fifteen, making thirty-one in all. Five persons saved and it is almost certain that the other twenty-six have perished.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.

Another of England's monster iron war vessels has come to grief by the explosion of her boilers. Thirty lives were lost.

The poppet St. Clair, plying between Duluth and Soudan, was burned on the 10th. A 37 lives are reported lost.

A Memphis negro man has for fifteen years passed as a female and been notorious as the keeper of a vile den. He, at one time, testified in court to being outraged thirteen times in one night. The police lately became suspicious of his sex and had him examined with the result here indicated.

A letter received from Valparaiso, Chile, contains positive information that Geo. M. Hovey, the defaulting pay inspector's clerk, is residing in that city. The letter comes from reliable sources. Planny is reported to have arrived there with two boxes, each containing \$10,000 in gold coin.

Samuel Lappin, late State treasurer, confined in jail at Topeka, Kan., awaiting trial for changing district school bonds and purchasing while he was State treasurer, escaped on the 11th, in company with the other prisoners. They effected an escape by the back of the cell door and the door to the outside. Gov. Osborne offered a reward of \$300, the full amount allowed by law, for the apprehension of Lappin, and Sheriff Wade offered an additional reward of \$500.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

The result of the recent Democratic primaries proved a stunning defeat of Tammany.

Gen. Ben. Butler denies a report that he has withdrawn from the congressional contest.

South Guthrie has been appointed cashier of the treasury, and J. W. Wheatley assistant.

There is no doubt that Indians get the credit of many cold-blooded murders in the Black Hills which are perpetrated by lawless whites.

Custer's life was insured for \$5,000; Keogh's for \$10,000; Capt. Yates' for \$5,000, and Lieutenants Calhoun, Crittenden and Porter's for \$5,000 each.

At a late banquet given by Sir Solar Jung, he proposed the health of the "Empress of India." The party simply drank to the Queen. The Prince of Wales, who was present, afterwards asked an explanation.

The further investigation of Mr. Blaine's connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads has been postponed on account of Mr. Blaine's health. His physicians say that absolute quiet is necessary to his recovery.

Bristow has determined not to respond to questions concerning proceedings of cabinet meetings on the whisky prosecutions notwithstanding the President's request for him to do so.

Mr. Blaine has published a letter to his constituents, announcing his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives and the formal acceptance of the Senatorship, thanking them for the confidence shown, and the honor done him, and promising renewed zeal and fidelity in the larger field in which he will represent them.

Ex-Supervising agent, Yaryan, says a Washington dispatch, was removed for stating repeatedly that the President was not in sympathy with the whisky trials, and gives Bristow as his authority. Expectation was excited on tip to know if Bristow would be asked to confirm the removal.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Pratt, received notice from the President that his resignation would be accepted, and in consequence stepped down and out on the 12th inst. The reason was that Mr. Pratt, being personally responsible for the affairs in his department, objected to frequent interferences and removals of his subordinates by the President.

Postmaster-General Jewell has resigned his position in the cabinet and J. M. Tilden, appointed in his place. The President called for his resignation, but for what reason the Secretary was in ignorance. The President's friends say Jewell's reasons were of a political nature. Mr. Jewell's letter read: "Sir—I hereby tender my resignation of the office of postmaster general. Your obedient servant, Marshall Jewell."

Miscellaneous News Items. The first mail service has been ordered discontinued.

The deaths in New York last week numbered 1,298 against 808 the previous week. The hot weather is the cause attributable.

Gen. Merritt was on the 17th ordered to intercept a force of 800 Indians which had just left Red Cloud agency to join the hostiles.

The King of Italy, in a letter to the President, congratulates the Centennial nation upon its arrival to years of discretion and accountability.

The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has decided that women shall not be admitted to the Association.

The House has passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 to build two military posts in the Sioux country in accordance with the recommendation of Vena, Sheridan, Terry and Custer.

A mining camp in the Black Hills was raided on the 20th of June and six men killed. 210 of the miners cut their way out and have come to the States for machinery to continue the mining.

The Emperor of Brazil and party sailed for Europe, on the 19th, in the steamer Russia. The men-of-war in the harbor ran up the Brazilian flag, manned the yards and fired salutes as the Russia steamed out.

Private advices from Bucharest indicate that within the last fortnight Russia has sent considerable reinforcements to Bessarabia. Australian troops are concentrating near Agny, in Croatia, and reinforcements have been ordered to Dalmatia.

Horses in Philadelphia are quite generally afflicted with a disease known as the pink-eyed distemper, something like what was known as epistaxis. The disease is prevailing now and considerable apprehension is felt.

An insane man named Smith, en route home to Illinois in care of his wife, jumped from the train between Black Buttes and Bluff Creek, while his wife was asleep, and was not found till the following day. The boat was lashed and so hours without food or water.

The condition of Mr. Blaine's health is such as to confirm the physicians in their opinion that the first attack was of the nature of a stroke. He has not improved since returning to his home in Maine, but has failed in strength.

The committee of Boston citizens who tried to raise by subscription money sufficient to purchase Old South Church of revolutionary times, having failed to secure the required sum the work of demolishing the ancient edifice has been resumed.

Two brothers named Richardson, of Dexter, Mich., were hunting on the 4th



CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE FIELD.

ON THE BIG HORN.

Thrilling Story of a Scout who was Present at the Terrible Slaughter of Custer's Regiment.

George Herndon, a scout sent by Gen. Terry with Gen. Custer's column, relates the following as his experience in the recent battle. He was sent by Gen. Terry from the mouth of the Rosebud with Gen. Custer's command, to carry dispatches from Custer to Terry.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, on the 15th, received the credentials of James G. Blaine, appointed to the seat vacated by Lot M. Morrill. The bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation lands in Nebraska, was passed by the Senate.

The bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation lands in Nebraska, was passed by the Senate. The bill for opening the Black Hills country north of the North Platte was recommended.

The Senate, on the 15th, refused to pass the bill for the reservation of the Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. The House bill to establish two military posts on the Yellowstone was passed.

The Senate was still at work on the appropriation bills, on the 14th, without any progress. The House unseated Mr. Frost, of Massachusetts, and seated Mr. Abbott, of Connecticut. No other business was transacted.

On the 15th the Senate again took up the river and harbor bill, and after amending it by increasing the amount from over two millions, adjourned without voting upon its passage.

The House voted a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Custer. The bill was also passed giving a pension to the father and mother of Gen. Custer of \$60 a month each. In the discussion of the bill for the protection of the miners in the Black Hills, the House passed a resolution that no troops should be taken from South Carolina so long as the peace with that State is undisturbed.

The Senate, on the 17th, refused to take up the bill for the equalization of bounties by a vote of 99 to 91. Messrs. Hamilton and Sherman introduced a bill for the consideration of the river and harbor bill, which was passed.

The House passed a bill authorizing the government to accept volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana for service against the Sioux Indians; also for the creation of an equestrian status to the bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Beauregard. Another attempt was made to repeal the re-emption act, but failed—99 to 92.

ARMED CONTEST.

A report from Augusta, Ga., states that two citizens of Edgefield county complained of being interrupted by a colored militia company who blocked up the public highway on the 10th inst. The complaint was made before Prince Rivers, a colored justice, who proceeded to examine the case. Doc Adams, captain of the company, became so insolent that Rivers arrested him for contempt. When the trial was resumed, the company refused Adams' Rivers, who, in addition to being a Trial Justice, ordered the company to disarm, and on their refusing, called upon the citizens for aid, when the militia company took possession of a brick building and refused to surrender.

Fire was opened by both sides for several hours. Next morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, six negroes were killed and three wounded. One white man was killed and another wounded. After the whites fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from a brick building into the cellars and out-houses of adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured, and the others, including Capt. Doc Adams, escaped into the country. It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured.

The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better conditions did not prevail. Crowds of people from Augusta visited Hamburg, where the company was disarmed. There were no deaths, but some negroes that had been shot, and three lost.

THE VILLAGE DISCOVERED.

About daylight we went into camp, made coffee, and soon after it was light the scouts brought the news that they had seen the village from the top of a divide that separates the Rosebud from the Little Horn River. We moved up the creek until near its head, and concealed ourselves in a ravine. It was about three miles from the head of the creek where we then were the top of the divide where the Indian scouts said the village could be seen, and after hiding his command, Gen. Custer, with a few orderlies, galloped forward to look at the Indian camp. In about an hour Custer returned and said he could not see the village, but the scouts and a half-breed guide, Rich Beyer, said they could distinctly see it some 12 miles off. While Gen. Custer was looking for the Indian village, the scout came in and reported that he had been discovered, and that news was then on its way to the village he was coming to. Another scout said two Sioux war parties had stolen up and seen the command, and on looking in a ravine near by, sure enough, fresh pony tracks were found. Custer had officers call down, gave his orders, and the command was put in fighting order. The scouts were ordered forward and the regiment moved at a walk. After going about three miles the scouts reported Indians ahead; and the command then took the trail. Our way lay down a little creek, a branch of the Little Horn, and after going some six miles we discovered an Indian lodge ahead, and Custer bore down on it at a stiff trot.

In coming to it we found ourselves in a freshly-abandoned Indian camp, all the lodges of which were gone except the one in the center, where we found it contained a dead Indian. From this point we could see into the Little Horn Valley, and observed heavy clouds of dust rising about 5 miles distant. Many thought the Indians were moving away, and I think Gen. Custer believed so, for he sent word to Col. Reno, who was ahead with three companies of the Seventh, "Come on, push on the scouts rapidly and head for the dust. Reno took a steady gallop down the creek bottom 3 miles to where it emptied into the Little Horn, and found a natural ford across Little Horn River. He started to cross, when the points came back, and called out to him to hold on, that the Sioux were coming in large numbers to meet him. He crossed over, however, formed his companies on the prairie in line of battle, and moved forward at a trot, but soon took a gallop. The valley was about three-fourths of a mile wide. On the left a line of low round hills, and on the right the river bottom, covered with a growth of cottonwood trees and bushes. After passing these shots were fired from the hills, and a few from the river bottom, and Reno's skirmishers returned the shots, he advanced about a mile from the ford to a line of timber on the right, and dismounted his men to fight on foot. The horses were sent into the timber, and the men formed on the prairie. Reno advanced some 200 yards, and then dismounted on foot, and after skirmishing with the

prairie, and opened a heavy fire on the soldiers. After skirmishing for a few minutes, Reno fell back to his horses in the timber, and the Indians moved to his left and rear, evidently with the intention of cutting him out from the ford. Reno ordered his men to mount and move through the timber. Just as the men got into the saddle the Sioux, who had advanced in the timber, fired at close range and killed one soldier. Col. Reno then commanded the men to dismount, and they did so, but he soon ordered them to mount again, and move out on the open prairie. The Indians were every moment getting thicker between the companies on the river-bottom and the reserve on the hill.

Col. Reno ordered his men to mount and fight on foot, and he and his men went through the timber. A wild scramble for life now began. It was every one for himself. Indians on every side rose up and fired at the heavy horsemen, and hundreds mounted on swift ponies pursued the soldiers, easily enough coming up with the heavy American horses. It was a hand-to-hand fight, one trooper often having as many as five Indians after him. The troops used their revolvers at short range, emptying an Indian saddle at every shot. At the ford, about a mile distant, a strong force of Indians was found holding it. But the troopers dashed on them, crossed the river, and began to ascend the high bank opposite. It was a mere Indian trail leading up the face of a bald hill. The Indians rallied, and taking shelter in the bushes about the ford, opened a deadly fire on the soldiers as they forced and ascended the opposite bank.

On account of the narrowness of the ford a great crowd soon collected about the soldiers, and the men and horses the Indians fired at short range. The loss of life here was fearful. Lieut. Hodgson fell while gallantly endeavoring to get his men across the stream. Hodgson had already crossed the stream himself and was ascending the opposite bank when his horse was shot and rolled down the bank with him. Detaching himself from the fallen animal he grasped the stirrups of a passing soldier to help himself up the bank, and had nearly reached the top when a shot struck him and he fell back. The Sioux, mounted on swift ponies, dashed up at them, killing both men and horses. Little resistance was offered, and it was a complete rout to the ford. Just as I got out my horse stumbled and fell and I was dismounted, the horse running away after Reno's command. I saw several soldiers who were dismounted, their horses having been killed or having run away. There were also some soldiers mounted who had remained behind. I should think in all there were as many as thirteen soldiers, and seeing no chance to get away, I called on them to come into the timber and we would stand off the Indians. Three of the soldiers were wounded, and two of them so badly they could not use their arms. The soldiers wanted to get out, but I said no, we can't get to the ford, and, besides, we have wounded men and must stand by them. The soldiers still wanted to go, but I told them I was an old frontiersman, understood Indians, and if they would do as I said, I would get them out of the scrape, which was no worse than scrapes I had been in before. About half of the men were mounted, and they wanted to keep their horses with them, but I told them to let the horses go and fight on foot.

"We staid in the bush about three hours, and I could hear heavy firing below in the valley, apparently about 2 miles distant. I did not know who it was, but knew the Indians were fighting some of our men, and learned afterward it was Custer's command. Nearly all the Indians in the upper end of the valley drew off down the river, and the fight with Custer lasted about one hour, when the heavy firing ceased. When the shooting below began to die away I said to the boys, "Come on, it is the time to get out." Most of them did not go, but waited for night. I told them the Indians would come back, and we had better be off at once.

"Eleven of the thirteen said they would go, but two stayed behind. I deployed the men as skirmishers, and we moved forward on foot toward the river. When we had nearly got to the river we met five Indian ponies, and they fired on us. I returned the fire and the Indians broke, and we then forded the river, the water being breast deep. We finally got over, wounded men and all, and headed for Reno's command, which I could see drawn up on the bluff along the river about a mile off. We reached Reno's safety. We had not been with Reno more than fifty minutes when I saw the Indians pouring up the valley from Custer's fight. Reno was then moving his whole command down the ridge toward Custer.

The Indians crossed the river below Reno and came up the hill on all sides. After skirmishing with the

Reno's detachment, which was about 100 men, and the Indians were about 1,000 men. Reno's detachment was about 100 men, and the Indians were about 1,000 men. Reno's detachment was about 100 men, and the Indians were about 1,000 men.

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CASTLE GARDEN BURNED.

Castle Garden is no more. The buildings were destroyed by fire on the 9th. Castle Garden, which fell into disuse as a place of amusement a number of years ago, has been used as the headquarters of the New York commissioners of the poor, and many a foreigner has the spot where he first set foot on American soil. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to be of incendiary origin. Another theory, only a surmise, however, is that the flames were kindled by a gas burner being too near woodwork. The fire illuminated the bay and surrounding cities. It was so brilliant that it could have been seen for a long distance. At one hour's time from the breaking out of the flames the building was destroyed.

One hundred and fifty emigrants were sleeping in the building when the fire broke out. Some of them barely escaped with their lives, leaving their baggage and clothing behind to be devoured by the flames. A large amount of baggage, however, was saved. It was pitiful to see the poor emigrants who had lost all their worldly effects. The loss by the fire is estimated from \$50,000 to \$75,000. There were few better known landmarks in New York than Castle Garden, or the Battery, as it was usually called. The oldest residents of the city remember it when it was separated from the main land by water and reached by means of a bridge. Subsequently the bridge was removed and the water between the island and main land filled with earth. The place was then used as a theatre and concert resort. Castle Garden was not only a place of amusement, but a place of refuge. Many famous theatrical and musical stars had appeared there.

The hot spell that succeeded the Fourth was a genuine scorcher from Maine to California. In Washington there were numerous deaths from sunstroke, and business was nearly paralyzed. In Philadelphia the effect was still more noticeable. Never before since way back in 1829, so the weather-wise say, has the mercury taken such an upward jump in the town. For two weeks or more it had been going up and up, and on the 9th it beat itself badly. At noon it was 99 in the shade; at 2 o'clock, 100; at 3 o'clock, 102; and at 4:30, 102.34. This was the highest point, and at 5 it began gradually to descend.

Gov. Hartranft was walking up the street with Adm. Gen. Tilton, wearing a black silk hat, and when near the latter's office he suddenly grew faint, and in another minute fell to the sidewalk. He was carried to a neighboring house and cared for, but it was not until early next morning that he had recovered enough to reach home.

In New York the thermometer stood at 101 in the shade. In some places it reached 103. This heat, followed up on a hot term of two weeks with no rain, caused a very large number of sun-strokes, about 70 having been reported in two days, nearly one-third of which have proved fatal. The death rate rose to an unusual height, a large proportion of the fat cases being children. 300 out of 1,700 members of the First Brigade of the New Jersey national guard, in camp near Trenton, were prostrated in three days.

A RICHMOND SOLDIER'S REMINISCENCE.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says that a gentleman of that city, an old member of the Otey battery, relates the following of Gen. Custer: "The afternoon previous to the surrender at Appomattox, a detachment of the Otey battery, with some other artillery, numbering in all about 150 men, who had been armed as infantry, fought the whole of Custer's command during that afternoon, and for the numbers engaged on either side it was one of the hottest contested fights on record during the war. Next day, when Custer's men reached Lynchburg, they wanted to know what brigade they were fighting the afternoon previous, supposing from the way the Otey boys and others fought that it was a brigade fighting them. A member of the Otey battery says that Custer was one of the bravest men he ever saw, and that he was the hero of his men most of the time. The Whig states that he fired at Custer deliberately three times, as did some of the other men also, but the distance and their inexperience as infantry must account for his not hitting him."

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the status of affairs in Turkey. Reports from the two sides are so greatly at variance that it is evident that one or the other version is highly colored, or is absolutely false. The Servians are undoubtedly inferior in numbers and military skill as well as lacking much in war material. The London Standard's Belgrade correspondent says: "Seven thousand Servians wounded are lying in the villages on the rivers Save and Morava. Bedding, bandages and medical requisites are sadly deficient. There are no surgeons or trained nurses. The Turks take no prisoners, and systematically refuse to give quarter. The Servians are more humane. The line of Ploek and the position of Saich are still important points, and where the tug of war will take place."

The city of Eau Claire, on the 11th, voted to donate to the Eau Claire Debt Improvement company \$100,000 to build a dam at the falls. For the past fifteen years the falls have taken up a large part of the time of the Wisconsin legislature, and was finally settled last winter. The vote of the city was light, but almost unanimous. The engineer's estimate of the cost is about \$150,000. The total cost of the works, with the necessary land, etc., will be \$300,000.

It is when a man steps into an old familiar room, orders his favorite reinforcement, and when he has placed his chair, he will do the most good thing he can do for himself, and that is to sit down. A boy with a home-cropped head would rule's hairdresser in paradise.

Chicago, the past and the present great grain depot of the world, will only be a grain elevator. So far as the grain product of the great Northwest is concerned, no more changes or combinations for handling either in Chicago or St. Louis. No more late navigation, no more canal navigation, no more insurance, and no more waiting for navigation to open.

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