BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

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

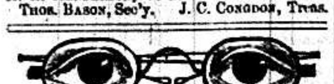
Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Six Months, $1 00. Three Months, 50c.

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. R. W. KNOWLTON, N. G., A. A. HENDERSON, V. G. THOS. BASON, Sec'y. J. C. CONGDON, 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.

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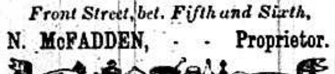
BRAINERD

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.

Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

E. W. WEED. - Proprietor.

THIS Fine Hotel has been thoroughly over-hauled 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.

179-tf

F. X. GOULET,

County Auditor

OF

Crow Wing and Itasca Counties, and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.

SPECIAL attention given to paying taxes, looking up titles, etc., in any of the above or adjoining counties, for residents or non-residents.

Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.

OFFICE, ON SIXTH STREET,

Opposite the TRIBUNE office,

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

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.

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.

J. BAIN,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,

Brainerd, Minn.

☞ Repairing Neatly Done. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

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,

1-39-tf *Professional Barber.*

EBER H. BLY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Lumber & Shingles,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

DOMINION HOUSE,

Cor. Fifth and Laurel Street,

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

E. ROMER, PROPRIETOR.

This popular house has lately been thoroughly renovated and remodeled, and is in good condition for the reception of guests. The tables are supplied with the best that can be procured in the market. Charges reasonable. Good Stabling attached.

LAMONT & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS.,

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY. It having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover Milton gold from Virgin gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid, on receipt of fifty cents:

ONE Pair Elegant Sleeve Buttons, with Independence Hall engraved, retail price	$1 00
ONE Set Spiral Shirt Studs, retail price	75
ONE Beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, retail price	75
ONE Elegant Gents' Watch Chain, latest pattern, retail price	$1 50
ONE Collar Button, retail price	50
ONE Elegant Wedding Ring, very heavy, retail price	$2 00
Total	$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail, POST PAID, for 50 CENTS, or 4 sample lots for $1.50, and 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address **WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.,** Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement.

NOTICE OF SALE ON MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 25th day of May, A. D. 1875, and executed by John C. Mayer, of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, as mortgagor, to Max Frankel and Simon Rosenfels, partners under the firm name of M. Frankel & Co., of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, who are named, designated and described in said mortgage by the name, designation and description of M. Frankel & Co., which said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, in Book "B" of Bonds, on pages 312 and 313, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., whereby said mortgagor did duly mortgage and convey unto the said Max Frankel and Simon Rosenfels, partners as M. Frankel & Co., all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in said Crow Wing county, State of Minnesota, described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: Lot number twenty-one (21), in block number forty-seven (47), in the Town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Crow Wing, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; which said mortgage was conditioned for the payment of three certain promissory notes made by said John C. Mayers, as follows, to wit: one for the sum of eighty-five and thirty-three one-hundredths dollars ($85 33-100), one for the sum of eighty-five and thirty-three one-hundredths dollars ($85 33-100), one for the sum of eighty-five and thirty-four one-hundredths dollars ($85 34-100,) payable to the order of M. Frankel & Co., in two, four and six months from date, respectively, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of twelve (12) per cent. per annum, and bearing even date with said mortgage; and there is now claimed to be due upon said notes at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and ninety-four and forty one-hundredths dollars ($294 40-100.)

And whereas, by an assignment in writing, dated the 2d day of August, A. D. 1875, filed for record in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., and duly recorded in book "A" of Miscellaneous Records, on pages 105 and 106, the said Max Frankel and Simon Rosenfels, for a valuable consideration, duly assigned, sold and transferred the said notes and mortgage unto the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, a corporation duly organized and doing business under the laws of the United States.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, to pay all taxes that might be assessed on said premises, and, in case of a foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees.

And whereas, certain taxes for the year 1875 were lawfully assessed on said premises, and, on the 14th day of August, 1876, the same remaining unpaid, the said Merchants National Bank of Saint Paul paid the same, amounting, at the time of said payment, to the sum of ten and sixty-eight one-hundredths dollars.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover or collect the debt due upon said note or mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of said power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of said tract and parcel of land therein and above described, with the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging, by the Sheriff of said County of Crow Wing, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county jail in the town of Brainerd, County and State aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the amount then due upon said notes and mortgage, and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

Dated, Brainerd, September 2d 1876.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK Of Saint Paul,

38-7t Assignee of Mortgagees.

JOHN W. WHITE, Attorney for Assignee.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS,

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF RESHINGLING.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER CRACKS nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body, it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it never cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. CURLED or WARPED shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE, RED, BRIGHT RED and ORANGE.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons,	can and box,	$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4 1-2 cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1 3-4 cents per square foot.

3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2 1-2 cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 1-2 cent per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 per gallon.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed. Sample orders solicited.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,

102 & 104 MAIDEN LANE, New York.

PERFECTION

ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.

WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.

Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED.—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT; ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.

IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co.,

358 Euclid Avenue,

AGENTS WANTED. } **CLEVELAND.**

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

TAKE NOTICE, That L. C. Currier, of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, has executed to me a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and that I have accepted the trust and qualified as trustee, and shall carry it out with all convenient speed.

Aug. 12th, 1876. P. H. KELLY, Assignee.

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 MATTSON,
A. J. EDGERTON.

For Member of Congress,

DR. J. H. STEWART,

Of St. Paul.

The Situation.

The present aspect of the political horoscope is extremely flattering, and indicates the greatest, most complete Republican victory, in the present campaign, that has ever blessed the American people. The Democracy, the great reform party that has been seeking to delude the people with the false cry of "Tilden and Reform," has been so completely exposed that the unanswerable nature of the charges of perjury and theft made against Tilden has driven them to desperation, and, with the insane wildness of the drowning man grasping a straw, they clutched at the bubble of revenge, and hurled a boomerang into the Republican camp, aimed at President Hayes that has already returned with unerring certainty, dealing its originators a blow fairly between the eyes that is at once fatal to the hydraheaded monster that has been flattering itself with the belief that victory, power, pelf and spoils lay within its reach, and once more effectually insures the Union against rupture.

Satisfied that they could not successfully answer the charges of fraud against their standard-bearer, and that all attempts in that direction would only sink him deeper in the mire of corruption, they have sought to utilize their peculiar characteristic of perjury and lies to blacken their opponent and drag the fair name and fame of President Hayes down to, or, if possible, below the disgraceful position that Tilden occupies. They accordingly manufactured a code of charges against him, consisting not only of perjury, but of tyrany, and even murder; and, we presume, of that elastic nature calculated to be stretched at will by the visionary and unscrupulous mind of the Chicago *Times* Fremont correspondent, to cover the whole statute of frauds, or any crime known to the law, and it is not known to what extent it would have been carried, had not President Hayes so promptly probed their bubble and exploded the scheme with his complete denial and overwhelming proofs.

This frantic manœuvre of the Democracy is a clincher, however, on the charges against Tilden, because it tacitly admits them to be true and unanswerable, and it falls harmlessly to the ground stamped with the brand of improbability and falsehood from the first, because it charges too much.

DR. STEWART.

We wonder if Dr. Stewart is supported by the "Pine Land Ring" of Minnesota, and will he, if elected, go to the General Land office and help jobs through the Land Department the same as his predecessors have done before him, and have an interest in the pine secured by such dirty work as they had? Will he appoint his friends to the office of Register and Receiver in the several Land offices of the State in order that the "ring" and himself may have the inside track in getting pine lands, as the Republican Congressmen of his District have done heretofore?—Red River Democrat.

No, sir; the Pine Land Ring will receive no quarter from him, and that is why it is kicking him. But let it kick; the people are handling this election "biz," this year.

We have seen the letter from E. C. Whitney, Esq., which the Brainerd *Tribune* has been making so much fuss over. It was written to F. X. Goulet, County Auditor of Crow Wing county, and was a business letter. Mr. Whitney is a Democrat, as is Mr. Goulet, and the last few lines simply *alluded to the chance Mr. McNair had of election, and also urging Mr. Goulet to work unceasingly in his (Mr. McNair's) behalf.*—[Detroit Record.

This is all we have claimed against that faction, admitted by its own "organ" (!), but we did not know before to whom any of these letters were addressed. Compare the above, if you please, with Mr. Whitney's statement to us, which he came all the way from Minneapolis to make in such stentorian tones—that he "*was only joking.*" "Mr. Whitney is a Democrat"—Eh? Then we should like to know what business he had running around over the district manipulating Republican caucuses and wire-pulling with Republicans to put up a Republican convention for Dr. Butler. That smacks a good deal of the Clay county jobs and deserved to be discountenanced by the Republicans, as it was. The fact is, Mr. Whitney is, and was then, in the employ of Dr. Butler.

Murder and Attempted Bank Robbery at Northfield, Minn., at Midday, by Eight Armed Men.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., Sept. 7.—At 2 o'clock to-day, eight armed men, well mounted, entered the town and attacked the First National Bank with the intention of robbing it. Three entered the bank, while the others stood guard, and springing over the counter, ordered the cashier, J. L. Haywood, with a knife at his throat, to open the vault. This he refused to do, and was shot dead. They then turned to A. E. Bunker, the teller, and ordered him to open it. He said he did not know the combination, when they started towards him, and he ran out the back door, receiving a shot in the shoulder as he went. While this was transacting within, the citizens without were doing good work. Two of the robbers were killed outright, one wounded, one horse killed and one captured. They then escaped, taking the wounded man with them, and the citizens are in pursuit.

THE first number of the *Red River Democrat* is before us. It is published simultaneously at Fargo, D. T., and Moorhead, Minn., and supports the lost cause in the perjurer Tilden and greenback Hendricks.

J. C. TERRY, jr., sup't of carriers, and C. C. Kelley, register clerk of the St. Paul post office, were arrested on Wednesday for opening letters and stealing money therefrom, and bound over to appear at the next term of court.

Boss Tweed Caught.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Wm. M. Tweed and his cousin, Wm. Hunt, have been arrested in Port Vigoon, on board the Spanish merchantman Carman. Tweed was traveling under the name of "Secor." Both prisoners were lodged in the fortress.

THE great Democratic-Tilden Reform party, has acknowledged its own sinfulness, that its standard-bearer has been a perjurer and a thief, stealing money from the public treasury, and that, too, when it was most in need of every dollar, and now only hopes to succeed in the present campaign by making Hayes appear as black as Tilden. *O tempora! O mores!*

WE are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but we will venture to predict that Hon. W. W. McNair will carry his Congressional District by over 5,000 majority. A great revolution has taken place in Northern Minnesota within the last two year. The people have had enough of Republican congressmen.—Red River Democrat.

A miserable "venture," Bro. Barker, that it is unnecessary for you to prefix with an acknowledgement that you "are not a prophet or the son of a prophet." Your prediction stands about as much chance of being fulfilled as does the *Dispatch's* threadbare prediction that the perjurer Tilden will be elected.

AT Duluth the other day we ran across an old fresh water "salt," who evidently appreciated the wisdom of "Salt" very highly, and was considerably "out o' sorts" with everybody and everything else. He was, to all appearances, very willing to talk whenever and as long as he could gain an audience, and was equally posted upon "any subject you could name," and had the same crotchety, and, with all, sort of soured views upon all. A crowd had gathered about him and he was improving the blessed opportunity to talk. He had "owned a skunner onct 'himself,' but she went to the bottom o' the lake, and he hadn't seen stamps enough to cover another since." He possessed a particular antipathy against Duluth and the Northern Pacific railroad. He said that "Duluth was a lively town until the Northern Pacific busted, and he was going to stay here a year or two until somethin' turned up and he could git away, Duluth was bankrupt, the N. P. was bankrupt, and every body was bankrupt in the country," etc., etc. We here considered it our duty to make a correction, and we edged through the crowd towards him (tell us, please, where a reporter could not *edge* in the line of a plain duty), and watching an opportunity when "Salt" was taking breath, we took him "between wind and water," about as follows: "Stranger we live on the Northern Pacific road, and feel quite an interest in its standing and its prospects, and will you be kind enough to give us your authority for saying it is bankrupt? Are your grounds in the facts that the Company owns over six hundred miles of the best road in the United States, in successful operation, and in excellent condition; well, aye, bountifully supplied with the finest rolling stock in the country, all in complete repair, and upon all of which it owes no man a dollar?" Are they in the facts that the road never was doing a better business and paying better dividends than to-day; that its last monthly exhibit shows its *net profits* for the month of July to be over forty-three thousand dollars, and that August will even exceed that sum? If so, and your grounds are similar for calling Duluth and every body here bankrupt, they certainly have reason to rejoice." We waited for an answer, but none came. We pressed it, and for once his tongue, usually so lively, had lost its cunning—he was speechless, and many of the Duluthians actually fell asleep through the unusual quiet.

If there are any others in this section who may be slightly given to "Salt," let them "remember Lot's wife."

LETTER FROM [illegible] WHITEHEAD, BLACK HILLS.

CROOK CITY, Aug. 20, 1876.

It has been some time since I wrote you last, and I will pass over several thrilling events that have grown old with us to the death of the Mexican who beheaded the Indian I wrote you of. He was shot by a white man and died in a few hours. The Indians seem to be gathering in larger numbers about us, and their depredations are becoming more frequent. On the evening of the 17th they killed the mail carrier from Fort Pierre, about eight miles from here, and took his horse and all the mail matter. On Thursday last a fine looking gentleman called on me and introduced himself as Rev. Mr. Smith, a Methodist clergyman, saying he wished to hold divine service in our new city if he could receive the proper encouragement. He desired to preach here and at Deadwood (about eight miles distant) alternately. It was finally arranged that he should preach his trial sermon to-day at 10 o'clock. Accordingly we all got on our clean shirts this morning and waited until 11 o'clock, when a messenger rode in with the news that the Rev. Mr. Smith was murdered, with his Bible in his hand, about three miles from town while on his way, on foot and alone, from Deadwood to preach *the first sermon ever delivered in Crook City.* The messenger also brought the tidings that the Indians had stolen the Montana herd, consisting of two hundred and seventy horses. We organized a party and went out, thinking to intercept them as we had done before, but they had taken another route, and we failed to give them battle. Later in the day an Indian killed a white hunter while he was skinning a deer, and his comrade killed the Indian on the spot. At evening another dead body was brought in, supposed to be a haymaker, who had just been killed, making three white men to one Indian killed to-day, beside the mail carrier on Thursday. A few of the Montana men are still in pursuit of their herd, but I fear the result, as it is a very dark, rainy night. The mining interest don't seem to be as well represented as earlier in the season. No new placer diggings of any importance have been discovered of late. Some very rich quartz is being brought in daily, but I am not at all satisfied that it is anything more than a drift.

The country is overstocked with merchandise. I would advise people not to come here before next spring. Let the Government send out a few ministers and coax the Indians to be quiet and times will be better here.

CROOK CITY, Aug. 21, 1876.

I wrote you yesterday by Fort Pierre, since which time the party in pursuit of the Indians have returned. They succeeded in re-capturing 170 of the horses and lost two men, Mr. Brown, the recorder at Deadwood, and one other. They were with twenty-three others in hot pursuit after the Indians, when one Indian by some means lost his horse and ran into a ravine and secreted himself in a small clump of bushes. Mr. Brown in trying to get a shot at him became exposed at short range and was shot dead. The other man stood near him and fell immediately after, killed by the same gun. The party found it too dangerous to approach where they laid, and left the field without recovering their bodies. They got them this morning, however, stripped of their clothing, valuables and guns. It is said that Brown had a fine gold watch and $200 in money at the time. These Indians have the finest kind of guns and are very skillful warriors. They are reported in large numbers all around us, and it is not unlikely they intend to attack our city. If they do we will make it as lively for them as we can. There has been but one Indian killed to the five white men that have bitten the dust yesterday and to-day.

LONSDALE MUSLIN, 11 1-2 cents, by the web; Unbleached Muslin, 9 and 10 cents, by the web, at SMITH & CAMPBELL'S.

Where to Fish for Trout on Lake Superior.

Colonel Graves, Hon. H. M. Rice and Frank Clark reached home on Tuesday from their fishing excursion on Nipigon river, down the north shore below Thunder Bay. They report that river to be a perfect paradise for the Isaac Waltons, as the "speckled beauties" abound there in such immense numbers that the hooks scarcely reach the water until they are grabbed up, and that in a very few hours it actually becomes labor instead of sport to haul the large, luscious trout out. Indeed, so monotonous did the exercise become, that after the first day the party caught but few fish more than was necessary to supply their wants. These gentlemen unite in recommending all those who wish to know what trout-fishing in its perfection really is, to go down and drop their hooks in the Nipigon river—which stream, by the way, is considerably larger than the Mississippi at Brainerd, and whose waters are almost icy cold and as clear as crystal.—[Duluth Tribune.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. [illegible] all cases.

Legal notices 75 cents per square for the first and 37 1-2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

To insure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office as early as Thursday noon; communications, Thursday night; and local notices of religious meetings, etc., Friday noon.

Correspondence to the TRIBUNE, upon topics of general interest, is respectfully solicited.

NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.

L. P. WHITE.

ONE price, and that the lowest, at SMITH & CAMPBELL'S.

THE best cigars in town are at J. L. Martin's, on Fifth street. Try them.

EDDIE GLARR has opened a candy and cigar store, on Laurel street, next door to J. L. Starcher's.

Go to SMITH & CAMPBELL'S for anything you want in Boots and Shoes—cheap.

THE time for redeeming lands sold in 1874 for taxes, expires on the 18th inst. Beware.

SUMMER Goods and Remnants at less than cost, at SMITH & CAMPBELL'S.

S. C. TENNIS, of West Brainerd, favored us with a nice mess of luscious tomatos and a large water melon, this week, and has our thanks.

P. D. DAVENPORT showed us a cucumber on Saturday last, raised in his garden, that measured five feet two inches in length. How is that for high?

MR. SWEET, of Duluth, arrived in Brainerd on Friday morning, and is now duly installed as accountant at the Headquarters Hotel, in the position Mr. Bloom has occupied.

J. B. CONANT left a single branch of a tomato vine at the *Tribune* office this week from his garden, on which we counted twenty large well formed tomatos. It is certainly a curiosity.

REV. C. A. CONANT, of Amherst, Mass., who has been chosen pastor of the Congregational churches of Duluth and Brainerd, to preach every other Sabbath in each place, as Mr. Salter did, arrived in Duluth, with his family, last week, and will make his home there. He will preach in the Congregational Church here next Sabbath morning and evening, and regularly every alternate Sabbath thereafter. In anticipation of his coming, the interior of the church edifice has been thoroughly renovated, and presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

Personal.

J. C. Congdon, E. Westfall and Jas. Dewar, started Thursday for the Centennial.

C. S. Douglass of the *Superior Times* accompanied by his mother and sister, passed out over the Northern Pacific to Moorhead and back this week, and called at the TRIBUNE office. Charley is one of the boys we always like to meet.

Mrs. A. F. McKay met a severe accident on Wednesday morning last. She stepped on a slippery board and fell, spraining her ancle and receiving other injuries that were quite severe for a time, but at this writing we are pleased to state that she is around again well as ever.

P. J. Rooney, of Kewanee, Wisconsin, brother-in-law of J. B. Conant, of this place, is here on a visit, and gave the TRIBUNE a call. He was at one time connected with the Kewanee *Enterprise*, and is now Clerk of the Court in his district. Mr. Rooney is a red-hot Democrat through and through, and proposes to vote for "Tilden and Reform," if Tilden don't withdraw.

F. Moorman, Esq., and daughter, of Otisco, Michigan, the father and sister of our better half, arrived in Brainerd yesterday, on an extended visit with us, it being their intention to remain the winter. Mr. Moorman came armed with his trusty rifle, and will make havoc among the deer and other game during the hunting season.

C. Bloom and family take their departure from among us on Monday next, for Missouri. Mr. Bloom has filled a position as clerk in the Northern Pacific Auditor's office for a number of years, and of late has kept the books at the Headquarters Hotel. He has made many warm friends here, who will regret his departure very much, and send good wishes with him to his new home.

NOTICE.

An Aitkin County Order, bearing date April 28th, 1874, favor Geo. Clapp or Bearer, registered Sept. 23rd, 1874, is lost by the owner, T. C. Fernald, and a duplicate has been issued. All persons are notified hereby against purchasing said original order, as it will not be paid.

AITKIN, Sept. 8, 1876. C. C. KNOX,

39-3w Auditor.

VOLUME 1, No. 1, of the Little Falls *Transcript*, a paper just started at Little Falls, Morrison Co., is at hand. It is a 32-column paper, Republican in politics, and supports Hayes and Wheeler. It is neat, newsy and readable, and obtainable at $1.50 per annum. It uses able, candid and reasonable argument, eschews mud-throwing, and will consequently gain the confidence and respect of even its enemies. Taken altogether, it is an excellent paper.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—The most rigid analysis by good chemists have failed to discover anything in D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* which can, in the least degree, be detrimental to health. While the women of our country entertain sentiments widely different upon other matters, all concur in a verdict that the Best Chemical Saleratus is the only infallible article in use for light and sweet bread.

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

Brainerd Tribune.

BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

TIMELY TOPICS.

La Crosse wants a pontoon bridge to bring the trains of the Southern Minnesota railroad into the city. The way to get it is to go to work and build it.

The Supreme Court has struck a blow at usury. It decides that usurious interest charged by "a national bank" vitiates the contract, and works a forfeiture of all interest agreed to be paid.

The statue of Dr. Livingstone, lately unveiled in Edinburg, represents the explorer in traveling costume, his right hand holding out a Bible, and his left resting on the handle of an ax. The material is bronze.

Of all the big stories yet set afloat by California, the last is the biggest. It is that of one field of wheat ten thousand acres stood five feet high and turned out an average yield of seventy-five bushels per acre.

The brutal combat between a drunken wife and husband, in Jersey City, ending in a revolting murder, is almost too coarse to furnish a moral. It is merely a reminder that human nature at its worst is the blackest of black clay.

The failure of the Quebec Railwa loan in London proves that British capitalists have been effectually dissuaded from encouraging railroad rivalry in Canada. Only such Canadian lines as are really wanted can henceforth expect aid from English investors.

The New York Mercury is publishing a romance about Old Bets, the ancient squaw seen by nearly everybody who visited St. Paul between 1862 and 1875. Old Bets was a suggestion of anything but romance. It can't be that the author of the story ever saw her.

A sheriff named moon arose to the occasion in Dallas (Texas) the other day. A mob approached the jail with the intention of hanging a colored man. The sheriff mildly remarked that they might kill him, but they couldn't have that prisoner, and the crowd dispersed.

Claude N. Avenstein, the naval officer who committed suicide in New York last week, suffered from an hallucination which made him believe that the spirit of his Pauline called him to another world. He left a wife at Portland, Me., whose name, it is presumed, is not Pauline.

The New York Herald has come to the conclusion that Geo. W. Curtis cannot be ranked as a statesman or a politition, but only as a contributor to the public amusement. This is a high compliment from the Herald, which is everywhere recognized as the sole organ of roley-boley, and all other athletic sports.

Boston, notwithstanding its Puritanic origin, its churches and ministers, and its Radical Club, is making a bad name for itself. How Cotton Mather would have been shocked had he known that, with a population of 350,000 people, Boston would consume 720,000 bottles of lager beer per day, or over two bottles for every man, woman and child!

Some ingenious liquor-dealer has invented a story about George Stravarides, of Smyrna, who drank 100 drams of brandy daily, and yet lived to be 132 years of age, being to the last vigorous and in full possession of all his faculties. We feel a little doubtful about the identity of George, and question whether Smyrna has ever been called upon to mourn his loss.

Two Canadians named Young were in prison under sentence of death, and escaped the day before that set for the execution. Though they have since been recaptured, the authorities are in a muddle about the hanging, as the day fixed by law passed by without its being enforced. If they were down in Missouri, now, no little question of law would stand between them and a well-conducted mob.

Fabulous gains in oil, recalling vividly the outbreak in '64, are reported from the oil regions. A sudden demand from abroad, or some other unexplained cause, has run the price of the oleaginous staple up to two and three dollars above the usual rates. Those who held stock have cleared enormous profits, one lucky holder as high as $600,000, while a score followed after in big bonanzas.

A man named Julian was driving a wagon load of giant powder along a St. Louis road, when he discovered fire in the bottom of the vehicle. One box had just caught, when he coolly turned and threw it out. Finding he could not extinguish the flames, he drove the wagon into a ditch, and, unhitching the horses, drove them a short distance away before the explosion came. People were thrown down and houses wrecked, but the plucky driver got away with his uninjured horses.

A friend, meeting another, spoke of having some centennial republican pups. Meeting the same friend a few days after, he said; "I've some democratic puppies at my home." "Why, how so," cries the friend, "I thought you called them republican pups a few days ago!" "Well," answered he, "so I did; but they have their eyes open now."

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties

The prize fight murderer, Weeden, and his second, Goodwin, have been arrested.

The sentence of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, of Boston, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

By the explosion of a threshing machine boiler, in Dover, Minn., three men were instantly killed and three badly wounded.

William Carnthers, station agent at Chatham, on the Great Western railway, has absconded taking about $10,000 of railroad money.

A colored attorney named Yardley has announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee, because the Republican convention refused to give him the nomination.

Henry Howe is the last name on record as a noble martyr in the cause of saving human life. In Boston, a few days since, he attempted to save two young ladies from drowning and succeeded in rescuing one, but went to the bottom with the other and both were drowned.

Advices from Decatur, Tex., says Rev. W. G. England, a Methodist minister, his wife, and four sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montague, by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair are received, but it is supposed the buthery was committed for money.

The office of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Princeton, N. J., was lately robbed of a hundred thousand dollars worth of tickets. The thieves, finding that the tickets had been made useless, tried to make something by negotiating for their return to the company, but they were not sharp enough and were arrested by a sharp detective.

John Sheldon, wife and little boy, five years old, from Maysville, Ky., accompanied by John Burke, of Cincinnati, on their way to Cario in a skiff, attempted the passage of the falls at Jeffersonville, Ind. Just below the bridge the skiff is supposed to have struck a rock and capsized. The boy was drowned By the the timely aid of a fisherman close by, Sheldon, his wife and Burke were saved.

A community of lunatics calling themselves cobbites, has been found in Arkansas, in White county. An old man named Cobb they look upon as of divine origin, and his orders are obeyed even to the killing of infants as sacrifices. A young man who fell into their hands was brutally murdered. In attempting their arrest the sheriff's party killed two men and wounded another. The remainder of the party, numbering four men, four women and two children, were arrested. There seems little doubt that they are crazy from religious excitement and starvation.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

The recent Arkansas State election was Democratic by a large majority, of course.

The Democrats of Burks county, Pa., have nominated Hon. Heister Clymer for reelection to Congress.

Frank Moulton has filed a supplementary complaint against Beecher, locating the action in New York.

The Republicans of Connecticut renominated the old State ticket, headed by Henry C. Robinson for Governor.

In German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract Turkish complications, so she can complete her own preparations.

A new Democratic Convention has been called in New York to nominate a candidate for Governor in the place of Horatio Seymour, declined. The convention was called to meet in Saratoga, Sept. 12.

The Morning News, of Auburn, N. Y., took down the Democratic State ticket from the head of its colums as soon as it became known that Seymour refused to accede to the demands for him to accept the gubernatorial nomination, and said their was gross fraud somewhere. The papers with other calls for a new convention.

The New York Democratic convention nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor by acclamation, in the face of a telegram from that gentleman, saying: "You must not let my name be used for Governor. My health will not permit." The convention then adjourned for one day. On reassembling next day Gov. Seymour's acceptance was announced, and Dorsheimer was renominated for Lieutenent Governor, and the convention adjourned. No sooner was the adjournment had, however, than it was authoritatively stated that Gov. Seymour positively and unqualifiedly declined the nomination, and the naming of a substitute is the duty of the committee.

Miscellaneous News Items.

New Haven, Conn., last week shipped fifteen million cartridges to Constantinople.

The public debt statement for August shows a reduction of over three millions for the month.

Wages of coal miners in the Pennsylvania mines have been reduced 15 per cent. in view of the late decline in coal.

President Grant has replied to the note of the Emperor of Germany congratulating this country upon its Centennial success.

Now here's a crumb of comfort in the midst of the hard times. The Atlanti Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., will put 1,400 men to work on the 14th

The final arrangements have been made for opening in Chicago of a branch wholesale dry goods house of the great firm of A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the new 4 1-2 per cent. bonds may be distributed as security for bank circulation of national banks.

A counsel of ministers and great dignitaries of the empire have declared Abdu Hamid to be Sultan of Turkey in the place o Murad whom they disposed.

The Spanish government, is again circulating the report that they are about to send additional troops to Cuba. This time the number threatened is 24,800.

The situation in Servia on the 1st inst. was reported to be unchanged. The prospects of an understanding between the advisory powers was not promising, the main difference being between Russia and England.

Advices from the Indian campaign received on the 5th state that Terry had crossed the Yellowstone and part of his force were preparing winter quarters at the mouth of Tongue river.

Disraeli has no children to inherit his earldom. Besides his own fortune, he has received in bequests from admirers about $200,000, and he has for some time received a pension of $10,000 a year from the government as an ex-minister.

The Servians met with a crushing defeat at Alexinatz, on the 3d inst. The battle lasted eleven hours, and is described by a correspondent of the London Times as extremely bloody, but badly managed on the part of the Servians. The retreat was an utter route and the demoralization complete.

Instructions have been issued to the United States Marshals in the South to secure to voters their rights as citizens and protect them from violence in the coming election. It is settled that in national elections the federal authority is supreme and the marshals will be held responsible for all breeches of the peace in their respective districts.

It is asserted that Montenegro did not intend to join Servia in suing for mediation and did not agree to the course taken by Prince Milan. But Prince Nicholas has informed Prince Milan that he (Milan) need consider himself no longer bound to keep the agreement made at the beginning of the war, that neither should separately enter on negotiations for peace.

Dom Pedro and the Mennonites.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Ever since the Herald published the facts in relation to the effort of the Emperor of Brazil to induce the Mennonites to change their destination from the western portions of the United States to Brazil there has been a very warm feeling in relation thereto, not only among their friends here who have given the thousands who have already found homes in this country needed advice on landing, but also among the immigrants already here and perfectly satisfied with the change they have made. Their hopes were strong that their friends, reared in the severe climate of Russia, would not be induced by improper statements to attempt to build homes and follow their accustomed agricultural pursuits in the hot, and to Northerners, really unhealthful climate of Brazil. In order to gain further and latest information touching the progress of the Brazilian scheme, a reporter of the Herald was sent to interview such of the nearly 200 who landed here last in relation to the matter and also to the feeling among the many thousands who are still looking anxiously for homes abroad. The result was as follows:—the surprising statement published heretofore in the Herald was verified by them and the progress made detailed. The forty colonies, before noted, had appointed five delgates to go to Brazil and spy out the land, ascertain the conditions offered by the Emperor, and report their conclusions to the proposed colonists, who are still at their homes. The delegates left, but on reaching Hamburg, on their way to Brazil, were sadly disappointed on finding that the first of the conditions promised had not been fulfilled. The promise made was that such delegates as the forty colonies might select should receive a free passage from Hamburg to Brazil, be cared for while there, and the expenses of their return paid. On reaching Hamburg they found that there had not been any provision made for them, but nevertheless, they resolved to fulfill their mission, made the needed arrangements on their own account, and the belief of their brethern is that they are already in Brazil. Those who have landed here lately and are on their way to the Western States are very much afraid that the attention the delegates will receive aud the promises which will be made to them will blind their minds to the very dangerous climate conditions, and that they will thereby be led to report favorably.

In fact the very serious difference between the climate in which they have been reared and that of Brazil was not appreciated by those who came here last, until they made inquiries in regard to it; for they are a people who have traveled but little before starting to change their homes, have been engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits and have been mentally exercised mainly in relation to their desire for freedom to live in accordance with their religious and social beliefs. Before leaving here those who have now gone westward expressed their determination to inform their friends at home of the facts now clear to them, and were anxious that the people here should aid them in causing proper statements of the respective conditions in Brazil and in the United States, to be made in such manner as would cause the knowledge to be spread abroad among their brethern who remain behind.

Story of a Golden Robin.

From the Boston Post.

Lovers of birds will be interested in the story of a golden robin in Newburyport that has been through quite a tragedy for a small chap. While engaged with its mate last week in building their nest, which was suspended 50 feet high, from an extreme branch of an elm, his foot became entangled in a piece of twine, which he was deftly weaving into the structure, and, losing his balance, he dropped about two feet, the length of his rope, and hung in mid-air. The little rascal had just stolen the string from the grocery steps near by, and retribution was sure and swift, though he doubtless thought hanging severe penalty for so small an offense. He hung several hours, struggling till exhausted, to regain his nest, his terrified mate fluttering and screaming around him, and the spectators below pitying his fate, but unable to relieve him. Finally a tender-hearted spectator came to the rescue with a long ladder and a hooked pole. He ascended the tree and climbed along the limb till he could reach the bird with the hook, and, capturing him, brought him down in safety. Robby's leg was found to be badly broken and twisted. Dr. Hurd volunteered to set it, thinking it might possibly be saved, though in a few days it was obvious that amputation would be necessary, and the Doctor performed it as skillfully as if his patient had been a Christian, and at a third visit removed the bandages and pronounced him all right. After Robby had been stumping around his place of confinement a few days, his kind protector caught his mate and restored her to the bosom of her lord and now the little couple are the happiest of all the songsters that compose this "happy family."

A Very Old Maid.

The British Medical Journal says: "There is reported from Stornoway the death of a woman at the age of 115 years; and it is said that the age can be authenticated. It is noteworthy that she resided all her lifetime in a little thatched hovel. She was never married, and until the last few years enjoyed pretty good health, and was able to be out of bed occasionally."

An agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading, "Every man his own washerwoman," and in its culinary department says that "potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."

The new flouring mill at Morristown will be in operation soon. The machinery having arrived.

POLITICAL.

Tilden and Hayes Concisely Contrasted.

Scattering Tilden's Bar'l o' Money in Ohio.

The Candidates Contrasted.

Hon. John Sherman, in a speech in Mansfield, Ohio, said: "And now, fellow citizens, there is but one political topic to which I wish to call your attention, and that is a contrast between the candidates of the two great parties. I know them both very well, and have not one word of unkindness for either. Both are men of ability and character, but we may draw from their personal traits and tendencies many things that may tend to determine your choice. Mr. Tilden is a New York lawyer, raised in the school of Van Buren, always active in politics, and especially familiar with the acts and agencies by which the city of New York, the great Lazar House of American politics is governed. Governor Hayes is the outgrowth of Ohio, born and educated here, and governed by the purer influence of Ohio politics. He was educated in our common schools, graduated in an Ohio college, and his whole life has been under your eye and view. Mr. Tilden in 1860 was a Secessionist, or so near to it that it is hard to draw the dividing line. His letter to Wm. Kent dated Oct. 26, 1860, is full of the very dogmas which encouraged the South to rebel, for it recognized in every State an organized rebellion, and he did not dream of the power of the Union to put it down.

Hayes has always been for the Union—first, last and all the time. He never dreamed of its overthrow by secession, and never uttered a word inconsistent with his supreme allegiance to the United States. Tilden was a laggard growler during the war. I have read all that his pamphlets have said of him, and what Mr. Hewitt and Marble have said, and what does it amonnt to? Considering his wealth, his influence and his power, it is a sorry record for the time when his country was in danger. Hayes promptly enlisted in the military service and fought through the war. He was several times wounded, and was always brave, gallant and successful. Tilden in 1864 was a member of the Chicago Convention. He was a member of the committee, which framed the infamous peace resolutions, the darkest act of infamy during the war. It was reported unanimously without a word of objection from him, and the assertion now made that he advised General McClellan to repudiate the worst phrase of that platform, subjects him to the suspicion of duplicity. Hayes at that time was with his division in the presence of the enemy. He performed his full part in the great achievements under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and when nominated for Congress, at home, he nobly refused to leave his comrades to promote his election.

Tilden was the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York in 1868, and under his name, and with at least his passive silence, the great crime was organized by such men as Tweed and Hall, by which the great State was cheated out of its vote in the Presidential election. Hayes was the patriotic Governor of Ohio, winning golden opinions from all sorts of men; carrying out reforms in your benevolent institutions, and especially seeing to it that our election should be fair and free, without fraud or the suspicion of it. Tilden is rich from the plunder of railroads, not stolen plunder, but that kind of plunder which, even with the sanction of Courts, has given to railroad attorneys such exorbitant fees as amounted to extortion and plunder.

To the disgrace of Courts, railroad wrecking has been accompanied by such extortion under the name of fees as to arouse public attention. Hayes, though practicing his profession, has been free from such reproach. I never have heard his name mentioned with unreasonable charges, or harsh practices. Mr. Tilden is a bachelor, and our experience with Mr. Buchanan makes that a bad omen. Hayes in the White House will have with him the charm of home with wife and children around him.

But, after all, the great thing is that Tilden is a Democrat, wedded to the series of opposition measures that have distinguished that party for twenty years, with no affirmative principles and no hope of reform. Hayes is a Republican, ardently attached to the principles and policy of that party, and ready to lend its advance to new measures of progress and reform. And I may say, in conclusion, that whatever faults may then and there have been committed by Republicans in office, the Republican party have always led the way in every reform. It has frankly taken its position on every question and has never receded, and has never in the end been defeated. It is the party of progress. It naturally wins to it the young and enthusiastic lover of liberty and Union. Every step of its progress in foreign and domestic policy has tended to secure equal rights to all, rich and poor, white and black, native and naturalized. Its very composition compels it to advance. It has made no promise to be broken, and when performance was delayed by opposition, it has renewed the contest and won. With such a party every citizen of the United States who loves his country may proudly take up his march."

Tilden's Bar'l o' Money.

Cleveland, O., dispatch of Sept. 1.

There is no doubt that Tilden's "barrel o' money" has arrived here, and is being distributed where it can do the most good. On Friday last there was a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Put-in Bay House, Put-in Bay Lake, Erie. It was called by John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, who presided over the deliberations. There were present not only a majority of members of the committee, but a large number of prominent Democrats from different parts of the State, who were invited to join in the consultations. The meeting was held in the dancing hall of the hotel, on the ground floor of a temporary frame building. A Cleveland newspaper man, who had been denied admittance to the meeting, with commendable enterprise, secreted himself where he could hear everything that was said. He states that the principal object of discussion was the use of a corruption fund of $250,000 placed at the disposal of the committee by Mr. Tilden's friends. It was stated as the opinion of several gentlemen that 3,000 votes could be changed from the Republican to the Democratic ticket by the judicious use of money, and that this change in the October election would make Ohio sure for Tilden in November.

Another Democratic Murder.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: "The Democratic papers are engaged in constructing elaborate theories in regard to the assassination of Dr. Dinkgrave at Monroe Wednesday, attempting to make it appear that he was killed for some other reason than that be was a Republican. Republicans here from that section express their opinion that the latter was the sole reason. A letter received in this city from Dr. Dinkgrave, written the day before he was assassinated, expressed the fear that there was trouble ahead, and stated that a large consignment of arms had been received by Democrats in that section.

He was the principle Republican organizer in that parish He was told that, if he did not cease organizing colored clubs, some night he would meet with blue ruin. The manner adopted by the murderers was very similar to that adopted by the assassin of King, Ord, and Twitchel. Dinkgrave is the third prominent Republican who has been done away with recently in that section. The latest advices from there are that the colored people in the county have mostly taken to the swamps.

A Hint to Tilden.

Governor Underwood, of Vermont, says of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

I have known Tilden for twenty years; I know he holds the opinion that the war was unconstitutional; I heard him declare, in conversation with myself near the close of the war, that every man of the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser, and liable to a suit for damages.

It is a little strange that Governor Tilden has not added to his railway-wrecking practice this class of professionel business. According to Tilden, every plantation owner at the South over whose soil the Union armies marched has an action for damages against each "boy in blue." What more natural, in the event of his election, than that Tilden should propose to lump these suits for damages in one grand claim for the benefit of the States of the late Confederacy!

An Outrage Averted.

The Democrats of Jefferson county Mississippi, prevented a grand outrage Aug. 17th. The Republicans of the county had made arrangements to raise a Hayes and Wheeler flag pole at Fayette, the county seat. But on the day fixed the Democrats ralied and marched through the streets in military style, armed with rifles, revolvers, and one brass six-pound gun. They drew up in front of the Court House and gave notice that that pole should not go up. It did not, and thus did the prudence of Democrats prevent outrage and blood-shed.

Southern Democratic Sentiment.

From the Brownville (S. C.) Sentinel (Dem.)

The Pickens Sentinel says white Radicals are getting to be as scarce up there as hen's teeth. Wish Barnwell could say the same. We have not so many carpet-baggers in our midst as infest other countries—but the scalawags! There is no end to them, and won't be until next November, then the blamed devils will have to get up and dust. Carpet-baggers are getting their bundles ready.

Sent Round the World.

Three months is a short time to make a voyage around the world, even for a piece of paper. It has been accomplished, however, in little less than three months. The United States Mail, a journal devoted to postal matters, tells of a gentleman residing in the suburbs of New York, who recently made an experiment, with a view to ascertain how long it takes a letter to travel round the world by mail.

He addressed a letter to the United States postal agent at Yokohama, Japan, marked it "via Brindisi," and dispatched the same by steamer from New York to Southampton, England, on the 13th of May last. The letter enclosed another, addressed to himself at New York, which he requested the postal agent at Yokohama to forward to the United States via San Francisco, by first steamer.

The letter arrived in England on May 24th, and was then dispatched via Brindisi, Aden (via Suez), Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong to Yokohama, arriving there July 11th. From there the inclosed letter (addressed to the writer) was forwarded by steamer, leaving Yokohama on July 12th, and arrived at San Francisco July 31st; left San Francisco August 9th, having accomplished the circumferaneous journey in exactly eighty-eight days.

A Pin in His Back.

The Albany Times of Friday says: "One of the dodges of the innumerable multitude which is always striving to live without work is thus described by a resident of Hamilton street: A strong healthy-looking man rang the door-bell and asked for a few pennies to buy him some bread. They were refused on general principles, and then the sturdy beggar began writhing as if in misery, and explained that he had a pin sticking in his back, which hurt him severely. He would like to go into the house a minute, in order to remove the troublesome thing. In the case referred to, suspicion was aroused, and the man with a pin in his back was ordered to move on. In others, however, the imposter has been allowed to go into a room alone, where he has helped himself to whatever he could lay his hands on. The trick was quite common on Arbor Hill a few years ago, and in one instance the lady of the house, who was alone, was rudely insulted. Our readers will do well to beware of the man with a pin in his back."

An old scientist says this world will eventually be one solid piece of ice; and one could not help thinking so last night, as he vainly endeavored to fan himself to sleep, that the time is rapidly approakhing. That is, the time is rapidly approaching when such old frauds should be roasted to death. Yesterday and last night would have dissolved a chunk of ice twice as large as this world.—Ex.

The tree that bears the most fruit to market is the axle-tree.

Chinese Carvings.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The wood and ivory carvings in the Chinese section of the main building win the admiration of all who see them. In the amount of patient labor required for their execution there are no carvings at the exhibition that approach them, and many of them can scarcely be excelled in beauty by any in the world. The ivory carvings merit special attention, and they receive it, for their location is more visited than any other spot in the section. They formed part of a collection of carvings and jewelry exhibited by Lee Ching, Wao Ching, and Yut Ching of Canton. In a glass show-case will be noticed an elephant's tusk two and a half feet in length, standing with the convex side of the tapering end embedded in a solid mass of ebony carved into a representation of a rocky eminence rising out of a bamboo plantation, through which Chinese laborers are making their way, pushing aside, as well as they can, the tall and elastic canes. Beginning at the apex of the tusk and extending up the concave side to the thicker end is an ivory city on a mountain side, wonderfully well executed. There are the joss-houses and the palaces, shaded by tall mulberry trees, military marching in the streets, pumpkin-head celestials, with half their bodies out through the windows to see what is going on, and, towering above all, the characteristic landmarks of a Chinese city—pagodas. In the joss-houses are seen, on their knees, or prostrated on their faces, jossmen and hundreds of women, but very few laymen, the jossmen having only indifferent success in their endeavor to instill into the hearts of the males piety enough to attend worship. It required the labor of one man for over three years to execute this carving, and yet its price in China is only $320, and for that sum it has been sold to the Pennsylvania Museum of Art. Ivory carving is a prominent industry in China, but it is confined chiefly to Canton. The workmen are paid 15 cents a day and their food. This explains the reason why an article which, if made, by Americans could not be sold without sacrifice at less than $3,000, is offered by Chinamen at about one-tenth of that sum. All these carvings—in fact, all the articles in the Chinese section—were executed by hand, there being little machinery in China, except that used by Europeans.

The second great feature of the exhibit is a perfect pagoda, or Chinese tower, in miniature, four and a half feet high. It has ten stories, each story being capped by one of those peculiar projecting roofs so well known from tea-caddie art. Pagodas have no use in China except as ornaments and observatories for cities. They are, as far as possible, located on eminences, and when suitable elevations are not in a city, the pagodas are built on hills outside the walls. The number of pagodas in a city depends upon the size of the latter. Chinese cities are of four classes. In a city of the fourth class there are five pagodas; in one of the third class, ten; in one of the second class, 15, and in one of the first class, 20. The height of these towers is generally from 150 to 300 feet. The joss houses are used for worship, but the costodians of the towers are jossmen, to whom a small fee is paid by visitors. The pagoda stands on the centre of an ivory base representing a plot of ground enclosed by a fence of ivory posts, supporting carved ivory panels that must be scrutinized closely to be distinguished from the finest flowered lace. Within this area is the portal, which would pass as a miniature of the one at the western entrance to the Chinese section. In the plot about the tower are fourteen trees heavily laden with fruit, and in their shade Celestials, young and old, male and female, are scampering about and having a jolly time. The Chinese manifest in their pictures and statues of the human form either their inability to represent it or a delight in berlesquing it after the most outlandish fashion. The tower is hexagonal and slightly pyramidal. At each edge is a round support running from top to bottom. These six supports brace the main portion of the structure, which consist of sheets of carving, having the same similarity to elegant Belgian lace as the panels of the fence. Each story is encircled, just above the capping of the next lower story, by a railing similar in construction as the fence, and from the four corners of each of the ten cappings are supported as many bells. This pagoda does not, like the city on the hillside, consists merely of one solid piece of ivory, but of many pieces cunningly joined together by overlapping or dovetailing process, without nail, pin, or cord. If Americans had the patience, and it may be added, the skill, to execute a work like this, they could not sell it profitable for less than $6,500. The Chinese, however, have marked it $600.

But the most curious, and to many people puzzling carvings of the lot are the ornamental ivory balls. One of these is five inches in diameter, and has fourteen circular perforations, each three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Within a hollow sphere are twenty-three other smaller ones, each moving free of all the others. Superstitious people ask how the latter got in there, and look around them as if on the watch for witches. The operation is a very simple one, but it requires immense patience. The solid sphere of ivory is taken and the fourteen or other number of holes bored until they have reached points, say half an inch from the centre. A small sharp carving instrument the cutter of which must be at a sharp angle with the handles, is introduced into each hole, and by careful cutting, a small ball may be freed in the centre of the mass. It will hardly, however, be perfectly spherical. This process is repeated as often as is represented by the number of spheres to be freed. But the most delicate part of the work is to follow, for the outside sphere of the ball in question has been transformed by the magic touch of the Oriental artist into forests, cities, and groups of people, and each of the inside ones into ivory lace of the most flowery and delicate patern. It required the labor of one man for over a year and a half to carve this ball, and yet it is marked for sale at $200. There are dragon-boats, flower-boats, and numerous other articles of the same material and wonderful execution possessed by those described, and it is hardly possible that Europeans and Americans who examine these and the unexcelled wood carving of the show-cases and furniture will turn up their nose at John Chinaman again.

Minnesota Matters.

The Governor on the Grasshopper Plague

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXEC. DEPT.,
ST. PAUL, August 30, 1876.

The continuance and increasing ravages of the locusts or grasshoppers in many of the Territories and frontier States of the Union, have been deemed sufficiently serious to warrant a meeting of the governors of such States and Territories for consultation, with a view to seek Congressional aid, or otherwise secure combined action in resistance of the growing evil. Such conference has been called to meet in October. Meanwhile the widening area of the visitations of these insects in this State induces me without delay to urge the people whose interests are most directly involved, to assemble in public meetings in their several localities, for the purpose of collecting information, interchanging views and devising plans of concerted action for the destruction of the insects, and for a common defense against their ravages. Both the correction of exaggerated reports and the promotion of an intelligent apprehension of the actual evil to be encountered, it is believed, would result from this course, while the hope of thus attaining practical means of mutual protection certainly justifies a united and energetic effort in behalf of an object common to the public welfare.

It is the concurrent belief of all who have given close attention to the subject that it is practicable to destroy the pests in great measure to ensure a vast mitigation of the worst results, by the timely, concerted and persistent efforts of the several communities directly concerned, and the employment of simple agencies readily available. To this end I have taken pains to collect from the most reliable sources, information of the several modes which have been successfully employed, which I here detail for the consideration of all concerned, and I earnestly invoke the united and resolute action of the people in a manful defense against a common enemy:

First. The crushing of the insects by rollers and other implements, and the catching of them by bags and traps during the season of copulation or mating, when by reason of their stupid and inactive condition they may be destroyed in vast numbers. This is the first and vital step towards their destruction, and can be resorted to immediately, the insects being in the condition named from about the middle of August variously until the approach of cold weather.

Second. The plowing under deeply of the eggs and the thorough harrowing of the bare, dry knolls and other comparatively small, warm spots where the eggs are deposited, so as to dislodge them from their cells or pods, which destroys their germinating power. New breaking being a favorite resort for such egg deposits this mode of destruction is readily available in the ordinary course of farm work, for which purpose these operations should be delayed till as late a period in the fall as practicable.

Third. Co-operative action for the preservation of the prairie grass until the proper season for its burning in the spring, by means of extended fire-guards along township boundaries or other large areas, to be accomplished by means of plowed strips or by wide parallel furrows and the careful burning of the intervening space. The burning of the grass thus preserved, when filled with the young grasshoppers in the spring, has been found to be a very effectual means for their wholesale destruction.

Fourth. The placing of loose straw on or near the hatching places, into which the young insects gather for protection from the cold in early spring, where they may be destroyed by firing the straw at the proper time. To this end straw should be carefully saved and not needlessly destroyed at threshing time.

Fifth. The construction of deep, narrow ditches, with deeper pits at intervals as a defense against the approaching insects in their infant condition. Into these the young when comparatively helpless, accumulate in vast numbers and perish.

Sixth. The sowing of grain in "lands," or strips, fifty to a hundred feet wide, leaving narrow vacant spaces between through which to run deep furrows and construct ditches into which the young grasshoppers may be driven and destroyed.

Seventh. The catching of the insects at various stages, and especially when young and comparatively inactive, by means heretofore employed, and by such improved instruments and processes as experience may suggest.

Eight. And, finally, the driving of the winged and matured enemy from the ripening grain by passing over it stretched ropes continually to and fro, aided by annoying smoke from burning straw or other smudges, and by loud and discordant noises made by striking tin vessels, and by shrieking and yelling with the voice, which are said to aid in disturbing the pests and inducing their flight.

Let the common enemy be thus fought at every stage of his existence and at every point of his attack. Each one of the modes here prescribed will doubtless aid to reduce the grand total of the annual destruction, while all of them, faithfully pursued in succession, together with other methods to be devised, it is confidently believed, will acheive substantial exemption from loss to avert its saddest effects. But should all means fail there will remain the consciousness of having made such helpful and assiduous attempts as deserved success.

The danger of weakening the habit of self-reliance among the people, as well as the difficulty of reaching the most worthy recipients of public aid, renders the distribution of seed grain and other assistance heretofore extended to the sufferers, of very questionable policy; and I feel it my policy to warn all persons against relying upon public aid of this character. Whatever action may be taken by the next legislature or by Congress should wisely contemplate future protection rather than indemnity for past losses, and if practicable should discriminate in favor of such as evince a disposition to help themselves. At all events if aid or succor of any kind or from any quarter may reasonably be expected, it will be both better deserved and better employed after courageous and determined efforts shall have been made for self-protection.

J. S. PILLSBURY,
Governor.

THE STATE TREASURY.

State Treasurer Pfaender has issued the following statement of the condition o the treasury September 1st:

Balance in treasury,	
Revenue fund	$ 6,430 75
Interest fund	15,818 62
Sinking fund	16,117 03
State institutions fund	80,796 19
Permanent school fund	3,265 47
General school fund	148,062 99
Permanent university fund	2,250 99
General university fund	14,819 00
Internal improvement fund	34 79
Internal improvement land fund	1,944 92
Inebriate asylum fund	1,269 69
Total	$ 290,346 44
Total invested funds	$1,480,800 00
Increase in invested funds since December 1, 1875	$ 127,000 00

OLMSTED.

A terrible accident occurred fo miles south of Dover, on the 31st ult, by which three men lost their lives and several others were more or less injured. A steam thresher on the farm of C. B. G. Jones exploded its boiler, the supposed cause being carelessness in permitting the water to get too low. The engineer was repairing the pumps at the time, and was blown ten rods from the engine. His name was Bennett. Another named C. Arnold was killed by a fragment of the boiler, and one unknown man also, who was measuring, had his head blown off. Everett Jones had his leg broken in two places and his arm broken. The flesh was torn from his thigh, besides receiving internal injuries. He will probably die. Several other men were slightly hurt, though not seriously. Dr. Stewart, of Winona, was summoned at once and dressed the wounds.

The official Gazette publishes the convention concluded by the government with Spanish capitalists for an advance of from fifteen millions to twenty-five millions of piast es for the expense of the war in Cub

We pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that Parson's Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale

WHAT THE BULLET SANG.

BRET HARTE.

O joy of creation
To be
O rapture to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my love—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands,
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown:
I shall know him by his face,
By his god-like front and grace;
I shall hold him for a space,
All my own!

It is he—O my Love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
It is I. O Love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
Ah, sweetheart, what is this?
Lieth there
So cold!

A STORY OF OTHER TIMES.

The Advocate's Right Bower.

It may be asked what we mean by putting a "right bower" in such connection.

It was Judge Lurlington's own expression.

Half a dozen young lawyers, fresh from their studies, and just admitted to the bar, were listening to his advice. The old jurist had a bottle of wine at his elbow, and was in a communicative mood.

"Young men," he said, "whatever may be your strait, never take a case before a jury, or before any court, unless you have your right bower for a head."

If the reader surmises from this that the old judge was fond of euchre, he will not have surmised amiss.

The young men looked at him inquiringly.

"I mean," he added, "that you shall never advocate a cause into the work of which you cannot enter with a clear conscience. You shall never accept a client whose cause you do not believe to be just."

"Can that rule be always adhered to?" asked one of the listeners.

"It can," answered Lurlington, emphatically. It is a lawyer's firm rock of foundation, and the only sure point of departure to the respect and confidence of his fellows."

"Have you always followed that rule, judge?"

"I was never tempted from it but once," he replied. "I will tell you the story, if you would like to hear it."

Of course they would like to; and having laid aside his pipe, the old man commenced:

"One day I was waited upon by a man who gave his name as Laban Sarfurt. He was of middle age, well dressed, and at first sight appeared to be a gentleman; but the illusion was dispelled when approaching business. He was hard and unfeeling, and naturally a villain. Success in speculation had saved him from being a thief or a highwayman. I heard of him as a heavy dealer in the up river lands. He asked me if I would undertake a job which would call me to Shierton. I told him I was open to anything legitimate that would pay."

"Mr. Lurlington," said he, tapping me on the shoulder, with coarse familiarity, I want to secure your services. You must not be engaged on the other side."

I told him if he would explain to me the case I might be better able to give him an answer. He bit an enormous quid of tobacco from a black plug, and having got it into shape between his jaws he went on with his story.

"The case was one of ejectment. An elderly man named Philip Acton, had died, leaving a valuable estate. There was nearly a thousand acres of land, with opportunities for developing immense water-power, and ere many years that land would be worth more than a million dollars. At present upon the estate, and claiming it as a son of the deceased, was a man calling himself William Acton."

"But," said Sarfurt, "he is not a legitimate child at all. His mother was Betsy Totwood, at one time a girl in Acton's employ. Acton I know was never married. He brought the boy up and educated him, and the fellow thinks he can step into his protector's shoes. I can prove that I am the only living relative of Philip Acton. He was my uncle—my mother's brother—and, to a lawyer as smart as you, there can be no difficulty in proving my title. I can bring witnesses to my hand."

"He told me he would give me five hundred dollars if I would undertake his case, and an additional thousand if I gained. That was a big fee—far more than I had made in all my pleading. It was tempting. And yet I saw that it was not yet perfectly clear—not entirely honest. The probability was that this William Acton was Philip's child; and it was not impossible that Philip had married Betsy Totwood. It struck me that Laban Sarfurt was a villian, and that he fancied he had young Acton so far in his power that he could eject him from the title. But what had I particularly to do with that? If I accepted a client, I must serve him. I had no business but to serve his interest. I finally told Mr. Sarfurt that I would think the matter over, I should probably have business in Shireton during the session of the court, and I would call on him there and examine more fully. I could not take his retainer until I had further light."

"But," said he, "will you promise not to take up the other side?"

"I told him I would do noting without further consultation with him."

"Because," he added, "if you are for me I am sure to win. Acton can't find a lawyer that can hold a candle to you. I know them all."

No matter whether I believed him or not—I did not feel flattered."

"Two weeks later I received a letter from Sarfurt, promising me $5,000 if I won."

"The five thousand dollars was a strong argument. Was not law really a game of chance, in which the strongest hand and longest purse must win! I told myself yes. Yes—and I sat down and wrote a reply, saying that I would take the case. But I did not mail it at once. That night I put it under my pillow, and slept over it: and on the following morning I threw it into the fire. I would not make up my mind until I had seen other parties—until I had been on the ground. And I wrote to Laban Sarfurt to wait."

"Two weeks later I harnessed my horse to the wagon, and with my wife and child, started for Shireton. I had been married two years and one little babe, a girl, was a year old, our pride, our pet and our darling. Shireton was a distance of about thirty miles. We had been having rainy weather for a week or so and it had now cleared off bright and beautiful. We stopped and took dinner at a wayside inn, four miles beyond which was a stream which must be forded. The inn-keeper told me that the stream was somewhat swollen from the late rains, but that if my horse was trusty there could be no danger."

"Arrived at the stream—the Wampatuck river—I found the water indeed rising and the current strong, but I saw that others had recently gone over, and I resolved to venture. I knew my horse and had faith in him. My wife was anxious, but she trusted my judgment. A third of the way across, the water was over the hub of the wheels. A little more and it would have reached the body of the wagon. I began to be alarmed; I feared I had left the true track. Presently my horse stumbled and staggered, having evidently stepped upon a moving stone. The wagon swayed and tipped, and the flood came in upon us. My wife slipped, and in a moment more we were in the water. With one hand I grasped the harness upon the horse, and with the other I held my wife. I was thus struggling when a wild cry from her lips startled the air. Our child had been washed away.

"Oh, my soul! I cannot tell you what I suffered in those moments. I could not help our darling. If I left my wife, she was lost. I clung to my horse and clung to my shrieking wife—shrieking to God for mercy for her child. The horse was struggling for shore. In the distance upon the bosom of the surging flood, I could see our little one, her white dress gleaming in the sun, being borne swiftly away. A moment more and I saw a man plunge from the bank; an intervening point of land shut off the scene. the horse was now rapidly nearing the shore, and ere long my wife and I were upon dry land, with the horse and wagon. As soon as my wife was safe, I left her to care for the horse, while I posted off down the river bank in quest of the swimmer and the child.

You may well understand that all this time I was frantic. I was a machine being operated upon by a surging and agonizing emotion. How long or how far I wandered I do not know, but at length I met a man, wet and dripping, with my darling in his arms—my darling safe and sound. He told me had caught the child within a few yards of the falls, and then in landing had cleared the fall abyss by not more than two yards. He was a young man—not more than twenty-five—handsome and stalwart. He said he had seen my wagon tip, and was coming to my assistance, when he saw the child washed away. "I threw my life into the balance," said he, with a genial smile, "and, thank God! both the lives were saved."

I asked him how I should ever repay him. He stopped me with an imploring gesture.

"If you talk of more pay than I have already received,' he said, "if you can rob me of the only solid reward I can claim, mercy! if saving the life of such a cherub is not enough of reward in itself, then hard is the heart that can crave more." And with moistening eyes he told me that he had a child of his own at home—an only child—of nearly the same age.

I asked him if he would tell me his name. With a smile, he answered that his name did not matter—he was not sure that he had a name. I then asked him if he knew me. He nodded, and said he thought I might be Mr. Lurlington, of Walbridge. When I told him he was correct, he said I must excuse him. He was wet and must hurry home. And with that he turned away. I was too deeply moved to stop him, and when he had disappeared I started to rejoin my wife with a dawning impression that the man might be slightly deranged.

But my darling was safe—her broad, fleecy cloak had floated out and kept her head above water—and I went on my way rejoicing, resolved that the preserver of my child should not be forgotten.

I will not tell you of the emotion of my wife when she held her child once more in her arms. We reached Shireton before night and found quarters at a comfortable tavern.

On the following day Laban Sarfurt called upon me and was about to spread his evidence for my inspection, when I interrupted him. I told him I could not accept his confidence until I had made up my mind to take the case in hand. Something seemed to whisper that there was danger ahead. I did not feel comfortable in that man's presence. I felt as though he was trying to buy me. The court would sit in four days. I told him I would give him a final answer in two days from that.

That evening I made a confidant of my wife, and asked her what I should do. "If I take the case," I said, "I'm sure of five thousand dollars," She bade me to do what was right. "God has been very kind to us," she said. "Let us look to him for our further guidance."

After this I called upon the clergyman of the place, whose son had been my classmate in college, and whom I had once before visited. He received me heartily, and by and by I asked him about William Acton. The result of all he told me may be summed up in his closing sentence. Said he:

"I am sure William Acton is Philip Acton's child—in fact, I know it—and I think the father and mother were married. Betsy died very soon after her child was born, and we know Philip always treated the boy, as a legitimate child; and that he loved him as such I can confidently affirm.'

On the following morning, after breakfast, as I sat by the window in the bar-room, I saw coming from the street, the man who had saved my child. He was walking slowly like one in trouble. I pointed him out to my host, and asked him who he was.

"That is William Acton. Perhaps you have heard of the trouble he is likely to have with Laban Sarfurt."

I said I had heard.

"I hope he may come out all right," the host added; "but I am fearful. He has got a hard and heartless customer to deal with."

I shut my mouth and held my peace, until Laban Sarfurt called for his final answer. I said to him:

"Mr. Sarfurt, I have been considering all this time whether I could undertake your case with a clear conscience—whether I should be helping the side of justice and right in helping you. I had concluded that I could not do so before I had seen William Acton, to know him by name. I now know him for a man who nobly risked his own life to save the life of my child. For that deed I will reward him if I can. I have as yet accepted not one of your private disclosures, I have gained from you nothing which you could wish to keep from the public. I can not take your case, but I tell you frankly, that, if you prosecute, I will defend William Acton."

I did not mind Sarfurt's wrath. He raved and swore, and then he went off and engaged two lawyers from Herkimer to take his case. I called upon Acton and I told him I would defend him if he accepted my services as I had accepted his. He took my hand and thanked me.

I have made a great many pleas in my life, but I think I never made a better one than I made to that jury on that occasion. They were not out over five minutes. By their verdict, William Acton was the lawful possesor of the estate his father had left.

From that day I never hesitated to refuse a case to which I could not give my heart. Such a stand on the part of a lawyer becomes known, and the public feels it; and what the public feels, juries are sure to feel.

Concerning William Acton, I will only add that he owed his title to his valuable property to me; and I knew that I not only owed the life of my child to him, but that I was indebted for the home that was mine for thirty years. He was very delicate in the gift of that piece of property. He deeded it to my wife. The husband of my oldest daughter is his oldest son.

The Cattle-King of the Plains.

From the New York World.

The experience of Mr. Iliff, the "Cattle-King of the Plains," whose great ranch in Northern Colorado includes hundreds of square miles of bottom and upland ranges, is typical of the whole. During the severe winter of 1871-'72 there were deep snows that remained a long time, and the storms were incessant. In the midst of them Mr. Iliff visited his ranch and found his cattle dying and scattered by thousands. In spite of all he could do, less than half of them were recovered, and those had strayed at springtime into two different States and four different Territories. More than $20,000 were expended in efforts to find them. At last, in the spring of 1874, 5,000 undiscovered head were charged to profit and loss. Could these have been sold the previous fall they would have brought at least $18 a head, a total of $90,000. Yet the Cattle King, and many cattle princes besides him, make money from cattle raising on the plains, for they learn much by experience, and the demand is great enough to warrant all their risks. Mr. Iliff has now more than 26,000 head of cattle of all ages, sizes, and conditions. Nearly 5,000 calves were branded on his ranch last year, and he sold about the same number of four-year-old steers and fat cows, at the average selling price of $32 a head net. 4,000 head brought him $128,000. He employes from twelve to thirty-five men to take care of his immense herds in summer. By the introduction of thoroughbred Durham bulls the herds are rapidly graded up, and he estimates the increase outside of purchases and sales, to be about 70 per cent. per year. Besides the cattle raised on his ranch, he deals largely in Texas and Indian cattle, and last season advertised for 20,000 head of Texas cattle to be delivered during the driving season of 1876. If he does not receive this number from Texas, he expects to supply the deficiency with Oregon and Montana cattle, which are beginning to come East. The Laramie Plains, higher up among the mountains, are a paradise for stock, especially sheep, and away over the mountains toward the Pacific, there are stock ranches that throw even Iliff's in the shade. In the Humbolt Valley, some 550 miles east from San Francisco, one cattle firm, Dunphy & Hildreth, have 20,000 acres fenced in. It is 7 miles across from their eastern to their western fence. The fences, made of redwood posts and Oregon pine boards, cost about $900 a mile, and there are twenty miles of them. The firm own 40,000 head of cattle, which are mostly shipped to San Francisco. The stock is all of good quality, and some of the best blooded animals in the country are anually purchased to improve the grades. The snow here seldom falls deep, does not stay long, and the grass makes its appearance early in the spring. Grass, though, does not seem essential to the well-being of some of the fattest cattle on the continent. Further down the Humboldt Valley, where nothing else but sage-brush, grease-wood, and alkali dust is to be seen, the Central Pacific trains have to slacken speed to avoid maiming the heavy herds, for which the green grease-wood bush is alleged to furnish abundant provender.

Sunken Lake.

Sunkan Lake, in Florida, is a most remarkable body of water. It is situated in the Cascade Mountains, about seventy five miles northwest from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the surface of the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beech. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No living man ever has and probably never will be able to reach the waters edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the everlasting hills, like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountain in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. A rifle fired into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, gave a space of several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. The lake is a most remarkable curiosity

The Country Gentleman says: "During a recent visit at the farm of H. O. Tucker, of LaSalle, near Niagara Falls, he showed us a small patch of lucerne, covering half an acre, from which he feeds three cows the summer through by soiling some four months, or from June to autumnal frosts. It was sown three years ago on rich soil, with dry bottom. It may be cut more frequently than clover, and yields a heavier crop. It is uninjured by winter.

Agricultural Department.

Rye for Hogs.

We are pleased to learn that many farmers in the big woods are now fattening their pork on rye. They claim that this grain makes as good pork as corn, and it is not half as expensive The rye is sown in the fall of the year and upon reaching maturity, say late in June, or early in July, the swine herd is turned into the field of rye, and help themselves all summer long to the raw grain. It seems to us that it would be better to harvest and thresh the grain, and then add water to it in the shape of wet feed, but those who have tried both ways inform us that the latter is more expensive and not so good a way as the first. Pork is made in this way at half the expense when fed on corn.

The Apple Blight.

The cause of the blight of the apple trees seem to be shrouded in mystery. The late Wm. M. Harrison, who was certainly at the head of the pomological interests in Minnesota, was certain that the cause could be attributed to an insect. On the other hand, Wyman Elliott thinks it is a kind of fungus, mold or mildew. Now, both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Elliott are good authorities. It is certainly a difficult matter to determine the cause, but it will be observed that the blight always occurs during hot weather, hence it must in some way be connected with heat. If so the explanation may be put down in this way:

The nutritious juices are thown into a state of fermentation while exposed to the hot rays of the sun, and hot air in the leaves, and thus all the saccharine and other nutritious principles are evaporated, the sap turned to vinegar, and the wood, or branches, or leaves, or fruit, that depended upon this saccharine principle for food must perish.

We don't suppose that many will agree with us, but it is a matter that we have bestowed a good deal of attention, and can come to no other conclusion, and if the mystery is ever solved we are pretty sure that the above will be pretty near the answer.

If we are correct in our theory this idea suggests itself: The parts effected dies of starvation.

Western Dairies.

Our Eastern friends are a good deal exercised over the fact that the West carried off the first premium at the Centennial Exposition. It is a satisfaction to know that a Northwestern State was the successful competitor. The following article on eastern and Western daries will be read with interest.

In the Eastern markets dairy products are classed as Eastern and Western: the former being much superior to the latter. Eastern producers and consumers have been startled and surprised at the result of the recent competition between the dairymen of the United States at the Centennial Exposition, Iowa having carried off the first prize. Upon this subject the New York Bulletin makes the following remarks: "The announcement that an Iowa creamery has carried off the first prize over all exhibits of butter from other States, at the Centennial Exhibition, naturally attracts the attention of the trade. The products of our own State has always been considered superior to that of any other section of the country, and the result of this competition from Iowa is to many a little surprising. Yet, after all, we find a large number of our dealers who look upon the award as a just and natural sequence of what is mildly attributed to the carelessness on the part of many New York dairymen.

Relying upon an established reputation to carry them through, they have neglected giving that careful attention to the product of the churn common in former years, and hence this season complaints are numerous that a large percentage of water has been worked into stock, as if for the purpose of increasing weight, but at the sacrifice of solidity and staying qualities—a fault which has developed itself very decidedly during the present warm weather. There is, no doubt, just as good butter produced in some sections of the State to-day as heretofore, and it is claimed that a proper representation of some makes at the Centennial Dairymen's Association building would have retained the laurels for New York. But it is also admitted that these really first class offerings are the exception rather than the rule; that constantly studying the wants of the cities on the seaboard, the West has dispossessed itself of the idea that almost anything would do to send to New York, Philadelphia or Boston, and, steadily improving on the product, it now begins to produce grades on which it is not uncommon to obtain rates equal to those of the best State, outside of a few special daries which preserves their superiority simply by practicing the old-time care in preparing butter for market. Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, and other large sections of the West, are all magnificent dairy countries, and will obtain the supremacy for which they are striving, unless our dairymen at once awake to the necessities of the case, and by proper energy re-established the rapidly waning celebrity of New York State butter. It would not be amiss for certain of our cheesemakers to apply the same admonition to themselves—a corresponding evil beginning to exhibit itself in that product also, though to a smaller extent.

We have always contended that the West has all the facilities over the East for making good butter. Especially is this so in the three northwestern States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. All that is required is experience. The butter product in these three States could be built up into mammoth proportions. Had we the dairy women of the East in the West it would help matters very much. If there is any one thing neglected on the farm in the West, it is the butter interest.

That Your Animals Study.

Some men are so indifferently constituted that they do not really know how to treat the domestic animals under his control. If the team gets stalled they think that the only way to get out of the rut or mire is to take a recess of two or three minutes of hard swearing, after which a budget is procured, and the oaths are interspersed with whacks on the back of the poor brutes, who have been given more than they can do. A cow is being milked and she has sore teats. She endures the process of milking from rude and careless hands until the tingling pain causes her to lift her foot—perhaps kick—and in some cases to upset the milk. A few or several kicks with a heavy boot, and sometimes accompanied with pounding, eases the mind of the milker, and he goes to work again milking the frightened animal, but does not, naturally, get the quantity of milk from her he should. Going to the house in a bad humor over the loss of his milk, he does not see the faithful watch dog at the door and nearly stumbles over him. A vigorous kick with his boot seems to relieve the man's anger materially, as he mutters, "Now, there you got it!" and passes into the house. The poultry gets into the garden through a gate which he himself so carelessly left open. With an exclamation of anger, he picks up a few sticks and a few good-sized stones, and sallies into the garden to drive out the intruders. A few well-directed shots clear the garden of the fowls, with the exception of a few he maimed. And so it goes with all the stock; yet John wonders why all the stock run away from him or cower in fear when he is around, and cannot think how it is that the poultry will come on a hop, skip and a jump to eat out of his little brother Willie's hand whenever he calls them, as will all the other stock. John says "The animals shall mind me," and uses force unworthy of the brutes he tries to bring under his complete subjection, forgetting that kindness, though it binds with silken cords is far more powerful and durable than can ever be the obedience produced through fear of punishment. Being an ardent lover of pets, I so thoroughly detest cruelty to animals that I will not consider that I have written in vain if it will but lessen even a tithe of the cruelty so often practiced and so little noticed.

Something New About Eggs.

The London News says that England imports $12,000,000 worth of eggs every year, and then proceeds to speak of the practice of drying the egg substance as adopted in Germany saying: "There is one establishment at Passau, on the Danube, which has been for some months busily engaged in in drying the contents of eggs; and although it is scarcely probable that the dissected albumen can ever replace new-laid eggs for breakfast, we are nevertheless assured that an omelette, as also the finest pastry may be prepared from the product. Several German chemists, and Professor Pettenkofer in particular, are very sanguine as to the success of the experiment, and they pronounce dried eggs to have lost none of their valuable properties by the gradual evaporation of the water contained by them in their natural state. Eggs are largely employed in industry and manufactories, sometimes the whites being used, as in the case of albumenized paper for photographers, and sometimes only the yolk. In these cases much economy will result from the employment of dried albumen, for the consumer then needs merely to purchase the white or yellow part just as it suits him, and will not be obliged as at present to buy the whole contents of an egg, only one-half of which he can use. The fact, too, that the new product can be transported without any risk of breakage and decay, which entail a serious loss in the case of eggs, and naturally raise their price in the market, is also of vast importance.

Damaging Effects of Weeds.

Sir John Sinclair, some years ago, tried an experiment which will serve as an illustration here. He fallowed seven acres of land and sowed it broadcast On acre was measured off, and not a weed was pulled from it; while the other six acres were carefully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels, the six weeded acres 135 bushels, or an average of 22 1-2 bushels; that is 4 1-2 bushels in favor of weeding. In another case a six acre field was sown with barley in fine tilth and well manured. The produce of the unweeded acre was only 13 bushels, of the weeded 28 bushels; a difference in favor of weeding of 15 bushels to the acre.

It is very difficult to find illustrations of the benefit of weeding on all our crops, but that the grain is large, is a matter of everyday experience; and that there is a loss, a great loss, which comes from a little carelessness in using the hoe, both horse and hand, effectually, everyone knows to his sorrow.

We might speak of the vast growth of purslain which we often see in neglected gardens and elsewhere, and we might show the loss through the direct usurping of the chemical elements needed by our crops. Yet this would tell but a portion of the story, and is unnecessary. We believe in planting large areas, and is taking good care of the crops; but if you must neglect your crops, why then the loss may in some cases be measured by the size of the field. It is not only necessary that our fields should be fertilized, but also that they must be cared for, in order to carry forward the most successful farming.

We cut the above from an Iowa paper, and will only add that the article will apply to this State as well as to Iowa, or any other State. It is a notorious fact that our farmers are being overrun with weeds of almost every variety.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, 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.

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. B., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was curved like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

English capitalists are said to have lost about five hundred millions of dollars in twelve months in Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian securities.

No. 2 BARLEY WANTED 10,000 bushels No. two (2) Barley for which the highest market price will be paid. F. M. W. F. GRAFF & CO., 75 Eastern Av., St. Paul, Minnesota.

$20 a Day. NEW 30 RAPID Soliciting new and useful. Cow. Forge & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$250 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Business old reliable and first-class. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW Humorous Entertainment, Sent 15c by 10 Elocu. Albert E. Sawyer, Factory, Chicago, Ill.

$12 a Day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and sample free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance ever. Write at once. DAKLEY & CO., 6 Clinton Place, N. Y.

20 a week salary guaranteed to male & female. Best selling for circulars. E. M. Scofield, Indianapolis, Ind.

Profitable, Pleasant work; business now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. W. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

WANTED—Traveling Salesmen and for every county. Liberal salary or commission. Gem Man'g Co., St. Louis.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Sile & by G. T. Coggswell & Co., Cheshire, Conn.

SAWS FILED really fine. New machine. Stamp for illus. circulars. K. ROTH, New Oxford, Pa.

Picture of next seat free. PRE NT KENDALL & Co., Boston, Mass.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chromo & Novelty Catalogue free. Felton & Co., 119 Nassau st. N. Y.

ALLEN'S PHOSPHATED LOZENGES, tone up the nervous system. $2 per box by mail. Address C. S. ALLEN & CO., 31 Pine street, New York.

$175 IN GOLD given away to every agent. Circulars free. Samples 25 cents. Empire Novelty Co., 597 Broadway, New York.

50 FINE Bristol Visiting Cards, white or tinted, with name, 13 cts. 40 small size, 9 lists, 10cts. STAR PRINTING COMPANY, Northford, Conn.

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 300 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

MARRIED LADIES under 45 years of age send stamp for confidential circular, of great value. Dr. H. G. FARR, 30 Hubbards Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ENGINEERS And Engine Owners should all understand the Allen Governor. Illustrated Circular sent free. S. B. ALLEN, Boston.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., Reopens September 13. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, the Classics, and English Branches. For Circulars, apply to Col. THOD. HYATT, Pres., P. M. A.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES. 22x28 inches. Sent by mail, 50 cts. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUTTONS & SONS, BOSTON.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. P. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. The best offer ever made to young ladies and gentlemen. Address, with stamp, SHERMAN TEL. CO., Oberlin, Ohio.

Eldred's Catarrh Cure is guaranteed to cure. Sent to any address, with instructions on receipt of 50 cts. Address J. W. ELDRED, Blanchester, Pa.

REVOLVER Little Giant, 7-Shot, Self Acting Cylinder, with Box Cartridges, $2.50. 64 pp. catalogue free. Sporting Goods, Novelties, rare books, etc. New Goods for agents. BALDWIN & CO., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

Revolvers cheaper than wholesale prices. $3 will buy a FIRST-CLASS for $3 nickel plate, self-revolving, seven shooter, including box of cartridges. The Pearl or Bulldog Bill revolver for $2.25. Address AMERICAN GUN CO., Chicago, Ill.

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TOBACCO USERS should mix NIC-IN-NOC with their TOBACCO. Prevents Vertigo, Dizziness, Faintness, Nervousness, without impairing its Sensoring, Comforting and Tranquilizing powers. Trial packages by mail 25 cents. F. STEARNS, Druggist, Detroit, Michigan.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. From $5 to $600, and sold on monthly or quarterly payments, or rented until the rent pays for them. Burdette Organs, Steinway and Miller Pianos, the best in the world, sold on easy terms. DYER & HOWARD, 57 East Third street, St. Paul.

10,000 AGENTS Wanted—$60 to $100 a week, or $60 forfeited. New novelties chromos, stationery packages, watches, jewelry, etc. special terms given to agents: valuable sampler, with catalogue, sent free; a 14-karat solid gold watch given as premium. R. L. FLETCHER, 11 Dey street, New York.

A BOOK for the MILLION. MEDICAL ADVICE A 40 page Pamphlet on Special and Chronic Diseases, Cancer, Catarrh, Rupture, Opium Habit, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

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Leather & Findings, 78 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn

Dilatory Self-Acting Trap. Catches game alive. Many can remain in the trap before being removed. Big bodies, always ready, and the best trap for Mice, Rats, Gophers, Rabbits, and all other Animals and Fowls the world ever produced. Send $1 to and get a small trap, postage paid, and be convinced it is the trap of all traps. Traps to wear them. No family should be with out the Rat and Mouse size. U. S. Pat., 1876. Canada Pat., 1876. For traps, rights, Agency, &c., address the inventor, John Biddlime, Limeswyle, Montour County Pennsylvania.

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Not claimed should double of other Turbines, but has never been tested. Self-Gauging Gate. Sent free. N. P. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

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GREENMAN HOUSE. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. TERMS $2.00 PER DAY. JOHN BAUGH, PROP. This Hotel is most centrally located, being but one block from Post Office, Opera House, Rice Park, United States and District Courts. First-class in every respect. Rates as low as any first-class house in the City.

Commercial Hotel. M. T. C. FLOWER, PROP'R. Nos. 95 and 97, Seventh, st., between Robert and Jackson, (Barney's Block,) St. Paul, Minnesota. Great reduction in prices. Transient board $1.00 per day. Day board $4.00 per week. This house is new, well and neatly furnished, and table first-class.

Patton's American People. The press calls it "the best." Sells where Bibles, "Centennial Histories" have no chance; 1020 pages, illustrations, Autographs, Maps, Charts, etc. Price low. A $5 Steel Engraving (now at Memorial Art Hall, Centennial Exhibition) to subscribers. CANVASSERS wanted on Liberal terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York and Chicago.

The Enemy of Disease, the Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, In the Grand Old **MUSTANG LINIMENT.** WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS. THERE IS NO SORE IT WILL NOT HEAL, NO LAME BEAST IT WILL NOT CURE. NO ACHE, NO PAIN, THAT APPLICTS THE HUMAN BODY, OR THE BODY OF A HORSE OR OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. No one should travel without a bottle of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. Changes of temperature, irregularity of rest and eating, and exposure to draughts, are great and active agents in deranging the secretions of the body. A dose of this aperient will prevent the evils resulting from such causes, and save many inconveniences and dangers SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century. **COLLINS' Voltaic Plasters,** THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic Plates, carefully attached together, and imbedded in a Porous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grandest medical agent of this century. It is a gentle and constant **Electric Battery,** Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cure in the most distressing cases of chronic external muscular and nervous ailments and in diseases originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits Proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Rupture and Strains, Fractured, Bruised, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body. "The best plaster in the world of medicine" Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted. AY, WEEKS & POTTER, Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.

MARRIAGE SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide Illustrated with numerous engravings from life, another edition for females should know of Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Interpretation of Generation of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Disease, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their cause and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their cause, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent privately sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. C. A. BOHANNAN, 612 North 7th street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

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St. P. N. U. No 36 1876

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THE MINNESOTA CHIEF! The Crowning Success of a Century's Experience! NEITHER VIBRATOR OR APRON MACHINE, BUT COMBINES ALL THE GOOD FEATURES OF BOTH, WITH THE OBJECTIONABLE ONES DISPENSED WITH, AS SHOWN BY THE MOST PERFECT THRESHING—BEST GRAIN CLEANING—GREATEST GRAIN SAVING, LIGHTEST RUNNING—MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL AND LEAST EXPENSIVE MACHINE IN THE MARKET. *For Price Lists and Circulars Address* *SEYMOUR, SABINE & CO., Manuf's,* STILLWATER, MINN.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

W. W. HARTLEY, - - Publisher.

Official Paper of the Counties of

CROW WING, CASS, WADENA AND AITKIN.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

AITKIN.

AITKIN, Sept. 6, 1876.

DEAR TRIBUNE:—Were it not for your welcome sheet the Aikenites would not know one half the time what was transpiring in their town—as they pay so much attention to seriously minding their own business that outside matters and the ways of this wicked world is but little known at the domestic fireside—they don't run around and talk about their neighbors, Oh, no, they are too good for that; and even if Sally Ann has a new bonnet it is not discovered as soon as it would be elsewhere. But this is not what we commenced to talk about.

The contract for our school house has been awarded to Messrs. Wilson & Gillespie, two young enterprising mechanics who have lately taken up their abode with us and built a fine shop. The school house is to be finished by 15th Oct., 1876, and judging from the character of the gents we do not doubt that it will be done.

Cranberries still come in, and no drunken Indians around. Strange!

Gil. Hartley spent Tuesday with us looking after his winter lumbering operations. Gil. is a good boy—if he don't — want to keep a hotel.

Regular Episcopal service was held last Sunday, Father Gurley presiding. Dave Willard is Deacon, and a sturdy good one he makes, coaxing persuading, and driving the boys to meeting. Last Sabbath he was trying to induce one poor wayward sinner to "come to church;" the sinner said he would go, provided Dave would throw him. Off went coats and down went the sinner The pair then marched off to prayers.

Pet bears are now all the fashion with the Ait inites—one bear to each family. The excuse is they are so fond of hugging.

Matrimonial events are still in vogue, and you may expect to hear of one any day. No cards.

Capt. Houghton was expected here this week, but as yet his genial face has not been seen in our midst. Freight, however, is arriving for the first trip of the steamer. AQUATIC.

WADENA.

BRO. HARTLEY:—We have waited three weeks for some news to dish up, and Brintnell has come to our rescue somewhat, and we report "a girl." We are thankful for small favors, and Harry looks happy.

MR. Davis, of the firm of Sawyer & Davis, of Duluth, was in town on Saturday and Sunday last. Saturday we took him out for a little walk on the R. R. track, and finally brought up at Aldrich, and from thence we took a stroll north and south and viewed the beauties of nature. The beauties of nature were satisfactory, but oh! that gentle "sketer," that's was what's the matter.

We came near having a first class runaway, but it didn't amount to much of a smash, but something of a run, and our startling news was brought to sudden and harmless end. Mr. Alex. Buckley was coming from the depot with his team—one of the lines broke and the horses started on the run—but, fortunately, they made for Mr. Yeaton's store, and were correlled there by some of the byestanders. Of course we are glad for Mr. B., but, then, a tip top, runaway smash-up would make a startling item.

Harry Brintnell has recently added a fine stock of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, and boots and shoes to his stock in trade. His store now presents a very fine appearance, and his customers are sure to find most anything that is needed for the family.

Canterbury & Ashburmer, and Cook & Adams are now busy with their threshing machines. Grain is turning out a fair yield, but not quite so good as expected. Several loads of new wheat have been brought in to market. Our new elevator is now in good running order.

Our village school commenced on Monday, under the tuition of Miss Lucy A. Brown.

There was an impromptu instrumental concert at the residence of Mr. Yeaton on Monday evening. We understand the same was directed by Lee himself, and that he was so much gratified at the success of his performances that he has promised to repeat it some evening for the benefit of the public musically and the Sunday school financially, of which due notice will be given.

Esq. Brown, of North Star Boot and Shoe house, of Minneapolis, was in town on Wednesday. He deposited his little 10 cents on that little game of *pede.* HUCKLEBERRY.

THERE was a girl in our town and she was wondrous lame, she ran a heavy sewing machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she bought a new "Domestic" and was soon all right again.

HARTLEY, of the Brainerd *Tribune*, pulls himself up onto his high dignity, and proceeds both to lecture and sympathise with us because there is to be started by one or two disaffected persons a newspaper organ at this place, and he fears THE COURIER will go to grass sure now, because Lachance has purchased a printing press for campaign purposes and hired a Republican to run it for him on an "independent" basis. "We assailed a trusty, honest, honorable and able county officer," so he heard. Well, Hartley, there must have been about 15 yards of those ornamental side appendages of your head lying loosely down your back at the time you "*heard*," as you express it. We wonder if the source from whence you drew your information concerning the horrible injustice we had done the County Auditor was drawn from the same party that, on one occasion, called us out of our sanctum and offered us fifty dollars if he would withdraw those same charges made against Mr. L. Now don't you think, Bro. Hartley, you'd better attend to your own business, and keep your nose out of our local affairs! Pop guns of small calibre and short range are sure to show their weakness and insignificance when they attempt to bring down large game. We are indifferent alike to your censure or praise, neither one or the other having any weight. Just keep your nose clean, and be sure you are *paid down* for all such fulsome nonsense as that to which you refer.—[Little Falls Courier.

If the above is a sample of the argument Bro. Smith proposes to inaugurate in the *Courier*, we shall hereafter bid him a tender farewell. The *Courier* will please observe, however, that our article does not say that we "*heard* it had assailed a trusty officer," etc. We have seen it, we have read it in the columns of the *Courier*, and do not have it from hearsay—and what is farther, we propose to refer to the local affairs in Morison county or any other matter we chance to deem of interest to our readers whenever we choose, and give our views according to what we take to be right, regardless of the proffered advice of the *Courier*.

Regarding that fifty dollar bribe the *Courier* is so auxious to have it understood its editor has refused, we will say we do not believe he was ever offered a bribe in any amount whatever that he did not accept. We come to this conclusion because it is more charitable to the editor of the *Courier* than the other opinion—that he was only levying a little piece of blackmail and failed, as the following from the Little Falls *Transcript*, referring to this matter, would indicate:

"Early in Aug. last his (the *Courier* editor's) mother, who owns the material in the *Courier* office, made a visit to Little Falls, and he complained to her that by reason of poor advice on our part, when connected with his paper, *he had failed to obtain money to stop his attacks upon J. D. Lachance.* We were confronted with the above complaint, at the *Courier* office, in so serious and earnest a manner as to indicate that blackmailing was considered an honorable business, in that office."

WE know we are not so fortunate, friend Hartley, as to be sole proprietor and editor of a metropolitan journal of the dimensions of your Tribune, from which we are informed the N. Y. Tribune, Times, and in fact all the administration papers of weight and influence, clip their editorials, (your brilliancy being what attracts.) We are aware you can turn up your finely chiseled nose, of course you can, (we refer to the time that that nose was chiseled by that rough) at so small a sum as $25.00. We have not the least doubt that a certain fifty dollars that we lately refused to be bribed with, now lies snugly at the bottom of your pocket, in compensation for your gallant thrust for that much abused county officer. In fact we presume you daily light your havannas with nothing smaller than a ten dollar bill. because every one recognizes that you are wealthy, witty and wise, particularly the latter, and can afford it. But you should recognize the additional fact that some of us country editor's have not yet reached the high pinnacle of affluence and fame that you have attained, and consequently even $25 accounts seem worth looking after, and we shall probably continue to collect such bills in such ways as seem to us best, notwithstanding it may cause you an agony of contempt for the smallness we show.—[Little Falls Courier.

Bravo! friend Smith. It is so nice to be a gentleman and write such gentlemanly editorials as the above, though.

WE would ask the Brainerd *Tribune* how many times Chas. R. Smith and Miss Weeks are going to get married, anyway. He seems to marry her every few *weeks*.

We are sorry to learn that our oldtime friend, Richard Parker, foreman of the *Tribune* office, whilst going for one of those wall-eyed pike, down by "Harvey's garden," we presume, got a fishhook so entangled with one of his fingers as to be compelled to have it cut out by a surgeon. Dick, accept our sympathy — but, did you catch the pike?

The *Tribune* loves L. Ed. Davison, editor of the Detroit (Minn.) *Record*, so enthusiastically that among the endearing pet names it applies to him are, "contemptible sneak, a liar, a puppy, and a coward." L. Ed. must be an "ornamental" sort of a clothes-pin, indeed. Is he the tongs who divides his scalp in the center, uses bear's oil, and who went up to "show the Northern Pacific boys how to run a news paper.!" Heave brick at 'im.—[Lake City Leader.

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 GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen 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.

To Business Men and Travelers.

I HAVE RECENTLY LEASED THE

HINCKLEY HOUSE,

On the L. S. & M. R. R.,

AND refurnished 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.

C. MEYER & CO.,

Merchant Tailor,

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Five doors below Jackson,

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Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

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265 Broadway, New York,

721 Chestnut St., Phila.

NOTICE OF SALE ON MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 9th day of July, A. D. 1874, and executed by Alvah G. Peake, of the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota, as mortgagor to George B. Sargent, of Duluth, of the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, which said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wadena county, Minnesota, in Book "A" of Mortgage Deeds, pages 19, 20 and 21, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., whereby said mortgagor did duly mortgage and convey unto the said Geo B. Sargent all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in said Wadena county, State of Minnesota, described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: The north-west quarter (N W ¼) of section numbered seventeen (17), in township numbered one hundred and thirty-four (134), north of range numbered thirty-five (35) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; which mortgage was conditioned for the payment of one promissory note with coupons attached, made by said Alvah G. Peake, as follows, to-wit: One note for seven hundred and eight ($708) dollars, payable on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1879, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 9th day of July of each year, at The Corbin Banking Company, 61 Broadway, New York City, and bearing even date with said mortgage; and there is claimed to be due upon said note at the date of this notice the sum of eight hundred, twenty-six and eighteen one hundredths ($826.18) dollars, principal and interest, and eighteen and ninety-four one hundredths ($18.94) dollars, taxes for 1875, paid by the assignee herein,

And, Whereas, By an assignment in writing, dated the 14th day of July, A. D. 1874, filed for record in the office of said Register of Deeds in and for said county of Wadena, on the 15th day July, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., and duly recorded in Book "A" of Mortgage Deeds, on page 21, the said George B. Sargent, for valuable consideration, duly assigned, sold and transferred the said note and coupons and mortgage unto Alfred Sully, of New York City.

And, Whereas, Said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage to pay all taxes that might be assessed on said premises, and in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees.

And, Whereas, Certain taxes for the year 1875 were lawfully assessed on said premises, and on the 1st day of September, 1876, the same remaining unpaid, the said Alfred Sully paid the same, amounting at the time of said payment to the sum of eighteen and ninety-four one hundredths dollars. And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover or collect the debt due upon said note and coupons or mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, By virtue of said power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of said tract and parcel of land therein and above described, with the tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, by the sheriff of said county of Wadena, at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Wadena Hotel, in the town of Wadena, county and State aforesaid, on MONDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the amount then due upon said note coupons and mortgage, and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

Dated Wadena, Sept. 8th, 1876.

ALFRED SULLY,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. A. GATCHELL,
Attorney for Assignee. 31-7t

IMITATION

Gold Watches, Chains & Jewelry.

This Metal has all the Brilliancy and Durability of Gold.

COLLINS GOLD METAL

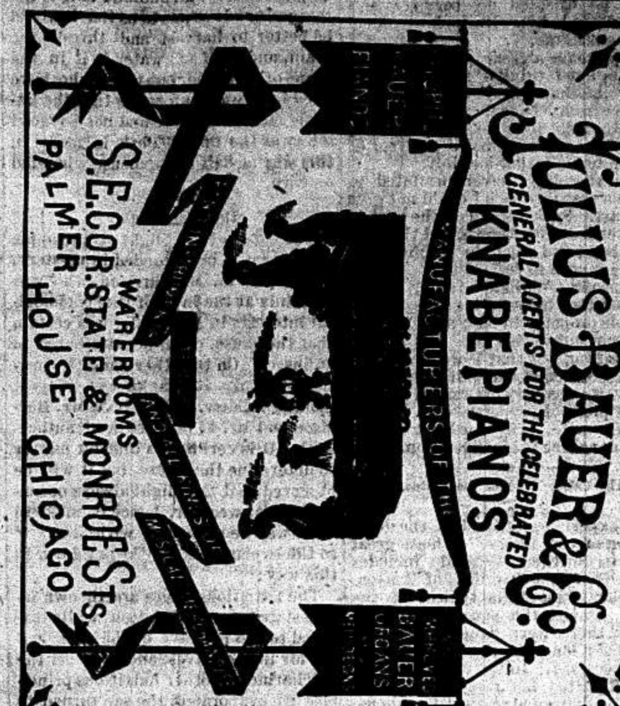
WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

$15. $20. $25.

These Watches, for accuracy of time and in appearance, are fully equal to Gold watches that cost $200. Some of our watches that have been used on railroads have not varied ONE MINUTE in six months. We manufacture three qualities, prices, $15, $20 and $25 each; all Patent Lever, Full Jeweled in Hunting Cases, Gents', Ladies' and Boys' sizes. Chains $2 to $12, according to weight and finish. Every watch is guaranteed by a special certificate. When six watches are ordered at one time, we send a SEVENTH ONE FREE. All kinds of Jewelry of the same elegant Collins Metal. Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery; or, if Post Office Orders be sent to us, they will then be sent to you free of all charges. The genuine Collins Gold Metal Watches can only be had of us; we have no agents. Send a stamp for circular. Address

COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY,

P. O. Box, 3696. 335 Broadway, New York City.



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A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being ☞

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer. *Every machine fully warranted.*

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NEW EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS for sale.

PLOTT'S STAR PARLOR ORGANS for sale at less than half-price for cash, or part on time for approved paper.

ONE STYLE A, EMPIRE PIANO (Advertised in another column), price $475, for sale at $275, part on time.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINES for sale at $20, one-half down and one-half on time.

DR. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, for sale at $2.00 per copy. Should be in every family.

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W. W. HARTLEY,
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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There will be many, who resorted to the fashionable mineral springs in by-gone years, whose pockets will not permit them to leave this year, as all must visit the Centennial. We advise such to buy

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient;

drink it, get good from it, save money, and visit Philadelphia. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

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$600,000 IN GIFTS!

Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Public.

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY $12.

THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORT, will have the first of their series of Grand Drawings at MAJOR HALL, in the City of Frankfort, Ky., on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of

$600,000.

THOS. P. PORTER, EX-GOV. KY., GEN'L MANAGER.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT!

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cas Gift		5,000
50 Cash Gifts of	$1,00 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts f	500 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of	400 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 each	30,000
200 ash Gifts of	200 each	40,000
600 Cash Gifts of	100 each	60,000
10,000 Cash Gifts of	12 each	120,000
Total 11,156 Gifts, All Cash		600,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3; 9 Tickets, $100; 27 1-2 Tickets, $300; 46 3-4 Tickets, $500; 95 3-4 tickets, $1,000. 105,000 Tickets at $12 each.

Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post-office Money Order or Registered Letter, made payable to KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.

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THE NEW YORK

MILITARY AGENCY

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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. 1842. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago.

$77 PER WEEK guaranteed to Agents, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & Co., Augusta, Me.

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Increases the Quantity. Improves the Quality.

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Good Fresh Butter all the Year round.

BUTTER IN 20 MINUTES.

LINCOLN BUTTER POWDER is an entirely harmless article made from a celebrated English recipe, and now in daily use by many of the most noted farmers in the butter counties around Philadelphia.

In hot weather this Powder makes butter much firmer and sweeter than it usually is, and keeps it from turning rancid. It also removes the strong flavor of turnips, garlic, weeds, corn stalks, cotton seed, etc.; and the increased yield of butter much more than pays the trifling expense of using it.

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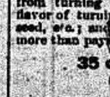
Great Mercantile College, Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi. Prof. Wm. H. Miller, General Manager. Nineteenth year. About Sixty dollars pays all expenses, for Membership, Board and Stationery. Bookkeepers, Penmen, Reporters, Operators, Architects, Surveyors and Teachers thoroughly fitted. English branches free. Free Lectures by Eminent Orators. Free Festivals with Brass Band in College Hall. Free furnished rooms for self boarding. Telegraphing free. Short hand writing free. Good boarding clubs, and family board. Railroad fare deducted. Immense business in Keokuk. No vacation. Address Baylies College, Iowa. State where you saw this advertisement.



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☞ Established 1861 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs. ☜

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A Private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the

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Northern Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads.

1876. Summer Arrangement. 1876.

THROUGH EXPRESS.
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STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
Duluth, - -	lv. 3·45 a.m.	ar. 11·30 p.m.
N. P. Junction,	ar. 5·00 a.m.	lv. 10·00 p.m.
N. P. Junction,	lv. 5·00 a.m.	ar. 9·50 p.m.
Brainerd, - -	ar. †9·00 a.m.	lv. †6·45 p.m.
Brainerd, - -	lv. 9·30 a.m.	ar. 5·15 p.m.
Fargo, - - -	ar. 4·40 p.m.	lv. 10·45 a.m.
Fargo, - - -	lv. 7·00 a.m.	ar. 7·00 p.m.
Jamestown, -	ar. 12·25 p.m.	lv. 1·20 p.m.
Jamestown, -	lv. 12·55 p.m.	ar. 12·50 p.m.
Bismarck, -	ar. 7·45 p.m.	lv. 7·00 a.m.

Lake Superior & Mississippi.

STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	SOUTHWARD.
St. Paul, - -	lv. ‡6·00 p.m.	ar. ‡6·00 a.m.
Minneapolis, -	lv. ‡7·00 p.m.	ar. ‡6·30 a.m.
N. P. Junction,	ar. 4·55 a.m.	lv. 10·00 p.m.
Duluth, - -	ar. 6·30 a.m.	lv. 8·30 p.m.

† Meals.
‡ Daily except Saturdays.
‡‡ Daily except Mondays.

All other trains daily Sundays excepted, east of Fargo. Between Fargo and Bismarck trains leave Fargo going west on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and Bismarck, coming east, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Connect at Fargo with daily Steamers for Fort Garry, and at Bismarck with steamers for Berthold, Carroll and Helena, M. T., and the Upper Missouri, and stages for the Black Hills, Big Horn, etc.

Dated April 19th, 1876.

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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	4.15
" " Winona and West, - -		7.30

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

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

All Combined for safety, make this the BEST ROUTE to

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EAST AND SOUTH.

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

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

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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.

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TIMBERED LANDS.—1,000 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 susceptible 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,
Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn.