BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

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

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THIS Fine Hotel has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished for the year 1876, and is now first class in all its appointments.

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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.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

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.

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Laurel St., Brainerd, Minn.,

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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.

BEEF AND FEED.

I am now ready to deliver good Beef, well handled; also Feed, Corn, Oats and Barley, and Flour and other Provisions, at Motley Station. CHAS. HARKENS.

LONG PRAIRIE, Nov. 15, 1876.

TWO SPAN OF HORSES FOR SALE.

CHAS. HARKENS,

Nov. 15, 1876. Long Prairie.

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DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

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Books, Stationery, Blanks, Pictures, Frames, School Books, Valises, Papers, Periodicals, Window Glass, Confectionary, Notions, Etc.

Daily Papers on Sale every Morning.

STRAUSS' BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

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,

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Groceries and Provisions, Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS., - - 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.

C. MEYER & CO.,

Merchant Tailor,

115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,

Five doors below Jackson,

SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA

FOR SALE—300 tons of wild Hay, Blue Joint, free from weeds, and well cured, can be pressed and shipped at short notice; also, a few thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs, from DeGraff's farm; one 2 year old Ayrshire Bull, with pedigree, took premium at State Fair.

BRAINERD, Oct. 11, 1876.

H. T. MOORES,

At Mooer's Farm, N. P. R. R.

Address, Brainerd, Minn.

NEW BARBER SHOP,

AT THE LELAND HOUSE,

Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing neatly done.

LADIES HAIR DRESSING A SPECIALTY.

S. C. LELAND,

1-89-tf Professional Barber.

J. BAIN,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,

Brainerd, Minn.

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

H. W. ADDISON,

MERCHANT

TAILOR,

Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice.

If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to ADDISON'S. tf

THE SITUATION.

Since our last issue the Presidential muddle has undergone a slight change, but still rests in the vale of uncertainty. Prominent men of both parties are present in each of the contested States, witnessing the proceedings, and the people have grown more resigned to the unavoidable delay.

Telegraph offices have become deserted, and the situation is only watched through the avenue of the press. Business men have turned to their counting-rooms and shops, and the great wheel of commerce moves on once more, though a certain degree of inactivity is noticeable, owing to the uncertainty of the result.

In South Carolina a bold stride has been made to the front. The board of canvassers, acting upon the ground that their powers are co-equal with, and independent of, those of the supreme court, and that the latter has no legal jurisdiction over the former, has disregarded the orders of the court and issued certificates of election to the Hayes electors and the members of the Legislature according to its count of the votes, which throws out the two counties of Edgefield and Laurens, giving the republicans a majority in the Legislature. Under the state law of South Carolina, the Legislature makes the canvass of the vote on governor, and, consequently, this insures the re-election of Chamberlain. After taking this action, the Board adjourned *sine die*, and some of its members have resigned, which renders it difficult for the court, if it had the power, to cause it to reassemble, at least until a session of the legislature, which has the power to make appointments on the board to fill the vacancies occasioned by resignation.

This can not transpire until after the meeting of the electoral college, when the object sought will have passed.

It is evident from the fact that the court had adjourned until Friday, that its intention was to delay the action of the board until after the expiration of its legal existence, which terminated on Wednesday noon by statutory limitation, and thus prevent *any* legal certificates being issued, and the board was entirely justified in complying with the law and rejecting the most extraordinary demands of the court, which, in the language of the *Pioneer-Press* of yesterday, had as much right to direct "the legislature to pass a law, or the governor to sign it, or all the State officers to eat fricasseed babies for breakfast, with power to forage supplies on private families," as it had to direct or control the action of this board.

Florida and Louisiana are as strenuously claimed by both parties as ever, and they are if anything more deeply involved in doubt and mystery, though the canvassing boards of each are busily engaged unraveling the snarl.

The most serious phase of the question however rests in the belligerent attitude and evident insubordination of certain of the democratic party, as exhibited by their threats and apparent disposition to submit to nothing short of the election of Tilden and their own way in every thing, and this, too, from sources to which we had looked for more reasonable, law-abiding counsel.

As a sample of the revolutionary programme likely to be adopted (with the attempt to enforce it), by certain factions at least of the democratic party, the *Pioneer-Press* of yesterday quotes the following special telegram from New York to the Chicago *Post*, and comments thereon as follows:

"Clarkson N. Potter has let the democratic cat out of the bag in a long letter to The Herald. The democratic house, he says, will maintain that it can exclude fraudulent votes, and will exercise that power if they find it necessary. If either candidate fails to receive a legal majority of the votes in the official count, which would be the case if Louisiana was thrown out; then the house must immediately proceed to elect a president.

The Herald editorially says this letter shows the democratic programme in the case of Louisiana being counted for Hayes. The democratic house will be present in full force, and when Louisiana certificates are opened, objections will be made to counting those votes. If two houses disagree, the representatives will adhere to their own decision, and at the count will decide that there has been no choice by the electoral college, and proceed at once to elect a president.

If this is the democratic programme it means that the democrats are going to take the law in their own hands and elect a president by revolution. Whatever doubts may exist as to the proper method of procedure in case there is a disputed count, there is no doubt whatever that the house cannot proceed constitutionally to elect a president except in the one contingency specified in the constitution when it is required to exercise that power. That contingency is when no person has a majority of the electoral vote. The house may object to receiving the vote of Louisiana, but what right has the house alone to decide the question? What clause of the constitution clothes it with the tremendous power of judging exclusively of the validity of an electoral certificate, and of disfranchising a state by the will of a partisan majority? And what would the senate, governed by another partisan majority, be doing about that time? Why the senate would say it is clear that Hayes has a majority of the electoral votes, of the votes certified to the president of the senate by the governors of the states in the form required by law. And the president of the senate would declare Hayes elected while the house was electing Tilden, and so we should have two presidents and all the conditions of a first class civil war. One of these presidents would be inaugurated and placed in the White House and in command of the army and navy. The other might appeal to the country, and with a Solid South and all the armies of the rebellion at his back might raise old Cain for a while. If this is the democratic programme then the country will be grateful to President Grant for his foresight in taking measures to prevent this threatened attempt to seize the government by revolution, and it is just possible that the protest of the Ohio democratic central committee against the action of the president in stationing a large body of troops in, and within easy distance of Washington was inspired by a consciousness that the presence of these troops might prove a formidable obstacle to the success of the revolutionary programme unfolded by Mr. Potter."

From this it will be seen that the question asked last week, "Who is elected President?" and the question, "Who will be our next President?" are two, neither of which are liable to be definitely settled until the 4th of next March, if then, for in our opinion, from the present outlook it does not require a very grave stretch of the imagination to anticipate an attempt at least upon the part of the Tildenites, if an attempt be made to inaugurate Hayes, to imitate the course of the Mexican insurgents and declare Tilden president, or to declare the Union a monarchy and Tilden its head, depending upon the "Solid South and divided North" to stand by them in their revolutionary measures, the measure of the success of which would only depend upon its number of adherents. We do not wish to be understood for a moment as expressing the belief that the success of such a measure is possible, for we are confident it is not, we feel confidsnt that a very large majority of the democratic party to-day would as rigorously oppose it as the republican party would, but we are not so confident that many in the democratic party are just foolish enough to believe in tis efficacy.

Why Gen'l Hawley was Defeated for Congress.

The Lake City *Leader* is bewailing the defeat for congress of Gen'l Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who was Bro. Russell's "favorite son" for the presidency in 1876, and the *Leader* already puts him up as its candidate in 1880. No use, Bro. Russell, Gen'l Hawley was too open-mouthed in his opposition to Hon. James G. Blaine, at Cincinnati, to ever reach the White House, or, it appears, to even secure an election to congress in his own district. The way of the transgressor is hard, but the verdict of the people is just. If James G. Blaine had received the nomination for the presidency, the republican party would not to-day be struggling at the very threshold of a bitter defeat, but would be the proud bearer of the greatest victory this country has ever witnessed. Instead of a contest resting on one vote, with the popular majority in favor of the democratic party, the republican majority would have been, as predicted by the TRIBUNE last spring, "a million strong." The evidences of this are in the large republican gains in congress and in the legislatures and state offices of nearly every state in the Union, and in the fact that the welkin rings, the popular cry demands, and, if he was elligible, this very James G. Blaine WOULD at the next session of congress be elected president of the senate, for the reason that there is a probability of that officer becoming the president of the United States pending a contest, and that, too, at a time, if at all, when the duties devolving upon the chief magistrate would be the greatest, most intricate known to the history of our country, and requiring the coolest head and ablest statesman in the land.

The people hold in remembrance those who deprived them of their choice and their rights, and will wreak vengeance at every available opportunity. So, Bro. Russell, you may just as well drop Gen'l Hawley, for he will never be president of the United States, neither (as a friend at our elbow suggests) will he be president of the next Centennial.

THE people of the northern part of the state, or the Northern Pacific R. R., report six inches of snow. None of that down this way, friends. The ground is as free from snow as if we were luxuriating in June weather.—[Lanesboro Journal.

Wrong, Bro. Wall. When that item was written we had not a particle of snow, and only have about three inches now. You must have been dreaming of the North Pole.

THE New York *Herald*, Democratic, sensibly says: "The country means to have an absolutely fair count of the votes of the disputed States. Let every southern man, white or black, believe that. And whatever the result may be, the country means to have it promptly, loyally, good naturedly accepted, and it will make it very unpleasant to anybody who attempts to create a fuss about it."

The I. O. O. F. Centennial Parade.

WE are indebted to the publisher, A. H. Taisey, Deputy Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Minnesota, for a copy of his history of the grand Centennial parade of the I. O. O. F. at Philadelphia, on September 20th. It is very tastefully compiled, rehearsing the preparatory proceedings of the R. W. G. Lodge of the United States; extracts from the able and interesting addresses of M. J. Durham, M. W. Past Grand Sire, upon the close of his official term, and of J. W. Stokes, his successor, on taking the chair, and the proceedings on the day of the parade, giving the order of the procession, the ceremonies at Fairmont Park, including the very appropriate orations from representatives of the four quarters of the of the nation: William Ellison, Past Grand Sire of Massachusetts, for the East; Wilmot G. DeSaussure, Past Grand Sire of South Carolina, for the South; Nathan Porter, Grand Representative of California, for the West; and John A. Jackson, Past Grand Representative of Minnesota, for the North. Following this is given the address of welcome from the Brotherhood of Philadelphia to the visiting brethren, a historical sketch of the order, and comments upon the route taken from Minnesota.

We make the following extract from the oration of Nathan Porter, Grand Representative of California, which is very appropriate at the present time of grave national political muddles, and well worthy the emulation of all from our highest statesman to the most humble plebian, and may we not hope that Odd Fellowship shall yet be the leaven that shall leaven the whole lump, that shall heal and dissolve the sectional differences and strife that to-day are cursing our land? He says:

As Odd Fellows we are not politicians. While we acknowledge allegiance to our several governments, and obedience to their laws, the subject of politics is never mentioned in our lodge rooms. Our members are distributed throughout all the States and Territories of the Union and the neighboring Dominion, and the proportion is nearly equal. Yet we recognize no section, but everywhere we are a single institution, a band of brothers. Every faithful member is a good citizen, and an exemplar in his community. The Congress of Odd Fellows which meets annually, is composed of representatives from every portion of the continent and from beyond the seas, but its members can only know from personal acquaintance or outside of their halls of legislation, whether their colleagues are from the Canadian dominion, from one of the States or Territories, or from another shore, and members from the different jurisdictions commingle in friendly and fraternal spirit, as though the world without had suspended all anger, all differences.

There has been a Northern political party and a Southern political party; there has been a social society South and a social society North; there has been a Northern commercial interest and a Southern commercial interest; and finally, there has been a Northern and a Southern Church but, thank God, thank God! there are not, there never have been, any Northern or Southern Old Fellows. We are national, our priciples universal.

It were better for the country if our priciples were the rules of action in the national capital, at the hustings, and in the transactions of all the business of life. The future freedom of the country depends, not so much upon our forms of government, as upon the observance of these principles by the people. When we look back into the past century, we see indeed much of which we may be boastful. We behold little but the happy results of success and prosperity. What may await us in the future, no one can prophesy, but our Order, though without such original design, and seemingly unconscious of its power, will do its part to prepare the people of the country with spirit and principles fit for the enjoyment of an honest and enlightened government.

The Importance of Your Home Paper.

The importance of papers to the village or county where published cannot be estimated. The home news is something people cannot dispense with and which they cannot buy elsewhere. An exchange thus fairly presents the question:

"For various reasons the larger cities can send out their news at quite as low prices. Families can be furnished with a knowledge of all the world for two dollars a year and postage. But there is something they cannot buy in New York or Boston—local matter out of which home interest and enterprise grows; it is the local newspaper which gets at the knowledge of particular necessities, to the value of individual persons and means. All the improvements begin in our small centers—become important forces by personal application, and of public value by the fostering care and attention of the local press. Then the local press is such an individual power as cannot be easily swung into line to the help of selfish outside purposes. A town's interest are all closely interwoven with those of these home organs of individual expression and country enterprise. Persons who neglect these for the large bids of city dailies are like the housewife who neglects her own fireside for the cares of other people."

Where the Money Goes.

When the present appropriation has been expended, there will have been $900,000 put into the improvements at the Falls of St. Anthony, by the government and private parties. The public money has thus been used to repair and preserve private water power and mill property.—[Shakopee argus.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Hon. L. Mayo, State Senator from this district, which closes with the following friendly reference:

"I wish to express to you my high appreciation of the candor and vigor with which your paper is conducted, and the courtesy with which you have treated me personally."

As our readers are aware, Mr. Mayo is a democrat, and was opposed by the TRIBUNE a year ago upon that ground, and this year we advocated the election of a senator in this district upon the ground that Mr. Mayo had vacated the office by accepting another incompatible thereto, which brings the extract above quoted strictly within the purview of the opinion entertained of our efforts by a political adversary. This is the more gratifying to us for the reason that the course indicated by Mr. Mayo is that we have endeavored to pursue. It is our constant aim to treat all fairly, be they friend or foe, and to maintain our views earnestly, candidly and with all our might, without regard to opposition.

THE County of Hennepin, which is professedly republican by between 1500 and 2000, gave McNair, the democratic candidate for congress, a majority variously estimated at from 300 to 600. Now, if that could be accounted for on the premises of Mr. McNair's popularity alone, it would not be so much a subject of comment, but such is not the case. Hennepin county demanded the nomination of Dr. Butler, of Minneapolis, for congress. For good and valid reasons the third district did not choose to accede to this demand, so out of sheer spite for the purpose of revenge upon the party and people, Hennepin casts her vote for McNair. It simply proves what we have previously remarked that the Butler party meant to rule or ruin. Is it possible that Hennepin thinks that her wishes are to be omnipotent, guiding, ruling the entire district? If this be so she probably sees just where she made the mistake, and if not it is certainly time that the district arose in its might taught her that there certain rights belonging to the third district that even Hennepin county must respect. Has she not had every candidate that she has asked of the party heretofore? In the matter of appropriations was not appropriations for the Falls of St. anthony alone as large as the whole of the works of as great importance to the district? She can not reasonably claim that she has been wronged, after having received every thing she has ever asked at the hands of the party, and her action in the past election is too absurdly ridiculous to be tolerated.—[Audubon Journal.

Personal.

W. H. Lewis, Master Mechanic of the N. P. R. R., returned last night from Missouri, where he has been on a visit for some two weeks.

Mrs. S. Chapman, proprieter of the Merchants Hotel, took the morning train for St. Paul on Thursday, and will probably return this evening.

D. O. Preston received a letter to-day from Milt Askew, dated in Washington Territory, in which he states that he has been in the Black Hills, and that they are an unmitigated humbug of the greatest magnitude.

Wm. Hughes, baggage master at Duluth, owing to the drawing off of the Northern Pacific trains to that place, was thrown out of his occupation until spring, and has removed his family to Brainerd, and will, we learn, run on the road in charge of baggage during the winter.

Frank B. Smith, of Duluth, has been very low for some three weeks with typhoid fever, and this week Tuesday it was thought he was nearly approaching death. N. McFadden, of this place, learning this, went to Duluth on Wednesday, to see him. Later reports, however, are to the effect that a slight change for the better was visible.

P. H. Beaulieu, of White Earth, gave us a pleasant call to-day on his way to Mille Lacs, where he is to assist Major Stowe as interpreter in making the Indian payment on Thursday or Friday next. He has just received a letter from Major James Whitehead, dated at the Black Hills on November 12th, stating that he will be here by holidays. The letter speaks highly of the prospects of the Hills, and indicates that Mr. Whitehead has been quite successful.

N. Richardson and Leon Houde, of Little Falls, gave us a call on Wednesday evening. Leon seems to feel considerably exorcised over the one vote Crow Wing county gave him, and says half a dozen men declared to him they cast that one vote, and he is largely inclined to believe some one lies—under a mistake. Uncle Nathan is quite proud of the Morrison county vote on Congressman in this Centennial year, and seems to take no little satisfaction in the election of Dr. Stewart.

Another Post-Mortem.

That little Democratic campaign shirt-tail, the St. Paul *Times*, collapsed on Saturday last. Had it been generally circulated throughout the State, even during its brief existence, the Republican majority would have reached thirty thousand.—[Lake City Leader.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. No scale would suit all cases.

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

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

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

NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.

L. P. WHITE.

THE present term of school closes on Friday next.

THE Brainerd Reading Club will meet at Mrs. Edgerton's on Friday evening, Dec. 1st.

CROW Wing, Cass and Wadena county orders for sale at this office, in amounts to suit purchasers. tf

J. M. MARTIN has just received a fine lot of new buffalo robes, which he offers for sale cheap.

WANTED.—County and town orders will be received until the first of January next at this office on new subscriptions, at the following rates: Crow Wing Co., at 75c; Cass, Aitkin, or Wadena Co., or Town of Brainerd, at par.

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

A DOG-BITE.—A little girl of Mr. E. R. Perry, aged about three years, chanced to be playing with or near a dog lying on the floor one day last week, when the brute snapped at her, biting her in the face, cutting her forehead, nose and chin. Her nose was bitten the worst, and yet presents a large wound that may scar her for life.

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

AT a meeting of the Board of Education held on yesterday evening, it was decided to open the winter term of school on Monday, the 8th day of January next. A committee was also appointed to have the rooms of both departments calcimined, the blackboards repainted and the building otherwire repaired during the interim.

SURGERY.—Dr. J. C. Rosser, assisted by "Doctors" D. O. Preston and N McFadden, amputated an Indian's leg about half way from the knee to the body, on Monday last. A running sore near the knee of some thirty or forty years standing rendered this treatment necessary, and we learn the patient, a very old man, is doing well, and the leg is rapidly healing up.

CASH paid for WHEAT at Smith & Campbell's.

TAX-PAYERS IN ARREARS.—You are reminded that on December first the tax for 1876 will be added to that already due, and after that date it will be necessary to pay the whole to get a transfer of your estate if you should desire to do so; whereas, by paying up delinquencies before December first, you will have until June first, 1877, to pay this year's taxes.

Worsted Zepher at 12 1-2 cts. per oz., and $1.75 per lb., at SMITH & CAMPBELL'S.

Wheelbarrow Ride.

The wheelbarrow ride announced last week came off as advertised, but proved to be more of a job than was anticipated by either of the parties. The snow that fell the night previous made the wheeling quite heavy, and before they had gone half way on the trip out, Mr. McNaughton's wrists began to swell, and he was compelled to stop several times and rub them with snow to keep them down. Mr. French, however, appeared to enjoy the ride very much, and never once offered to alight and relieve his carrier, but, like the unjust judge, required the debt to be paid to the uttermost farthing, and, like the Turkish Sultan, occupied a recumbent position on the barrow and enjoyed his cigar, entirely oblivious to the laborious efforts and suffering of he who had lost the wager. An oyster supper followed, to which ye editor was invited, and we venture the assertion that both parties enjoyed the bivalves more than the ride.

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

WE learn that James Lanahan, who was indicted at the term of court at Moorhead some two weeks ago, for stealing a large quantity of furs from a car on the Crookston branch line between Glyndon and Crookston, has made a confession to the authorities of his crime, and also given the names of his accomplices. Several parties implicated by this confession were arrested on Thursday, and it was expected that the remainder would be apprehended on Thursday evening. Lanahan, it appears, was a brakeman on the train from which the furs were stolen, and, with these other parties, entered the car when the train was in motion, and threw the bundles of furs out, afterwards returning and gathering them up. One of Lanahan's gloves was found in the car with his name inscribed upon it, which gave the clue to the thieves that has been so successfully traced up.

Go to J. M. MARTIN'S, Fifth Street, for

Michigan Cider,

Apples,

California Pears,

Lemons,

Oranges,

Grapes.

Brainerd Tribune.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINNESOTA

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Wendell P. Phillips thinks it won't be settled until March. Wendell always was wise.

New Orleans does not seem to be a healthy place for "Independent" newspapers. The last one, the Bulletin, has succumbed since the election.

On the 8th of November, the day after election, the daily papers of the United States had larger sales than upon any previous occasion in this country.

Calculations have been published showing that over twenty-three millions of animals and birds were wounded without being captured, by the licensed sportsmen and poachers of the British Islands, during the year ending March 31, 1876. The vivisectionists are completely eclipsed by this cruelty.

"The Rev. Mr. Innocent" is the mild and inoffensive name of a missionary at Yang Shing, China. A fierce persecution broke out against him and his church, and, notwithstanding the apparently non-resistant character of his name, he "held the fort" bravely till peace and prosperity were restored.

The Centennial Exhibition was open 159 days. During that time the paid admissions were 8,004,325. The free admissions were 1,785,067. Total admissions, 9,789,392. The total receipts were $3,813,749.75. The average daily total admissions were 61,568. The average daily receipts were $23,035.85.

Advocates of cremation as a means of disposing of dead bodies may be shocked to hear that a Princess was recently burned in Siam amid uproarious laughter caused by a side-show. But then there is the melancholy reflection for most of us that our relatives could not afford to give side-shows.

The army which Russia will mobilize forthwith, or as rapidly as the state of the weather will permit, is stated to consist of 195,202 infantry, 26,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled cannon. It is also reported that Russia will not wait until April for her next year's contingent of 200.000 men, but will call them out at once.

The number of convictions for murder in England has been greater in 1875 than in any preceding year, the exact figures being, since 1870, respectfully, 44, 56, 60 and 63. Shooting, wounding and stabbing have also increased, the number of convictions last year having been 397. Crimes against property and pauperism are, however, steadily decreasing.

A wedding occurred a few days ago at Corinth, Miss., in which the groom was a German Catholic, and the bride an American Presbyterian, the attendant a Baptist, the clergyman an Episcopalian, the ceremony was performed in a Methodist church before a mixed audience. A justice of the peace swore them in when it was all over.

A Chinese woman of low degree, who had become the wife of a high official, found herself recently obliged to dwell with her husband in her native town. Etiquette would not permit her to recognize the friends of her childhood or even her relations. Love of kindred contended with etiquette until poison was called in to settle the whole matter.

The latest invention is a machine for utilizing the rolls of a ship, caused by the ocean swell, as a means of propelling the vessel. By the rise and fall, air is compressed into cylinders, which can be used as reservoirs of power. The inventor thinks that an average Atlantic wave will give as much impulse as a two hundred horse-power engine.

The Paris papers describe the funeral services of M. Boisemfrey, a cattle merchant, who had endeared himself to the people of Paris by his conduct during the siege. He was indefatigable in providing food for the masses, and left Paris in a balloon before the war ended, for the purpose of revictualing the capital the moment it was practicable. He was extremely liberal to the poor, who turned out in thousands to follow the body to the grave.

The attempt to introduce steam as a moter on the canals has not been abandoned yet. Experiment is now being made at Utica, N. Y. The boat is 55 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 4 1-2 feet deep. Attached to the main shaft, in the centre of the boat, are two large shafts, 14 feet long, incased in beams 15 inches in diameter, which shafts connect with shafts which turn driving-wheels, two feet four inches in diameter, double-flanged and very heavy, run on an iron rail laid along the bank, and propel the boat by friction. A half mile of track has been laid where the trials are being made, and the tests thus far have been successful. The invention, it is claimed, does away with all wash in the canal. A tug will cost from $3,000 to $3,500.

A. "They say that there's to be a war between Russia and South Carolina." B. "Well, that'll draw us in, won't it?" A. "No, Gov. Chamberlain will see to that." B. "Who's Chamberlain? This fellow that's going round making political speeches?" A. "No, he's Governor of Cincinnati." This was an actual conversation on the car and not a fancy sketch.

THE NEWS.

A Summary of the World's Work and Happenings.

Crimes Criminals and Casualties

The hurricane at Porto Rico wrecked 45 vessels, and the crew of the same were drowned.

The Grangers' encampment building near the Centennial grounds, was burned last week. Loss, $80,000.

Two men were killed by cars at Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th. Their names were McMullen and Hatterin.

The two burglars, Oshwald and Ryan, who murdered policeman Noebrock, at Newark, N. J., have been sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of next January.

Nine prisoners in the Columbus, Ky., jail overpowered the keeper last week and escaped. Four were afterward recaptured, but the leader was shot twice before he would surrender.

Suit has been begun against the city of St. Louis on the part of a six year old boy to recover thirty thousand dollars for ill treatment while in the House of refuge crippling him for life.

The two men who attempted the robbery of President Lincoln's grave have been arrested. Their names are Terrence Mullen, alias J. Durnan, and Jack Hughes, alias J. Smith, and they are hard characters well-known in Chicago.

A Reuter telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that 120,000 persons perished during the cyclone which passed through eastern Bengal on the 31st of October. The government is taking active steps for relief of the distressed population of the district.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

Jeff. Davis is again on his way across the Atlantic towards his native shores.

The creditors of "Boss" Shepherd have extended their several claims five years.

A pardon has been issued for McKee, the imprisoned head of the St. Louis whisky ring.

Miss Mary Fletcher, of Burlington, Vt., has given $150,000 for the endowment of an hospital.

Joseph Dion, last week, won a thousand dollar game of billiards over Albert Garnier, in New York.

Miss Lilia Morse, daughter of the late Prof. Morse, before departing for Europe last week, gave public denial to the story that she was engaged to marry Samuel J. Tilden.

Joseph Jorgenson, congressman elect from the 4th Virginia district, has entered suit in the circuit court of Richmond against the proprietor of The Richmond Despatch for alleged libel, laying damages at $10,000.

Dr. John Dove died in Richmond, Va., on the 16th, aged 84. He was a Mason 63 years, during which time he held high positions in that order. He was the oldest grand secretary in the world, holding the office over fifty years, and was grand recorder of the grand encampment of Knights Templar for thirty years.

In one of the St. Louis congressional districts it is charged that the returns were changed after being deposited in the clerk's office. The figure 7 was changed to 9, thereby electing, by the face of the return, the Democratic candidate by one majority. A writ was issued to prevent a certificate of election from being issued, and the courts must settle the dispute.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Lamb & Co.'s large saw-mill at Clinton, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, last week. Loss, $80,000.

The American bark Idula Burney and the brig Viteran were lost in the late hurricane at St. Thomas.

The total of Centennial exhibition receipts from all sources for the entire six months was $4,308,735.

The North British Mercantile insurance company has withdrawn from the national board of underwriters.

A German colony for the Eau Claire river arrived in New York on the 16th and is now locating in Wisconsin.

The libel suit of John T. Gibson against the Cincinnati Commercial has been decided in favor of the plaintiff for $2,875.

A bill in the Vermont legislature to accord women the same rights as men, was defeated in the house by a vote of 11 to 48.

The Georgia medical society and the city council of Savannah have declared the yellow fever epidemic at an end.

A rumor in New York that the entire Brooklyn navy yard had been ordered placed on a war footing, caused considerable excitement, last week.

A trial is now in progress in Washington courts to allow Admiral Porter prize money for the capture of Richmond. About $1,500,000 is involved in the controversy.

Newfoundland advices report several shipwrecks with loss of crews. A brig drifted into Craw Harbor, Fortune Bay, with four of the crew dead and lashed to the rigging.

J. L. Lawton, aged 20 years, an employee of the malt works at Fremont, Ohio, accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver while shooting rats in the basement of the factory.

The interest in the Chicago revival meetings conducted by Moody and Sankey has been unflagged throughout the election excitement and the vast tabernacle is thronged every night with earnest audiences.

The post-office department has issued orders for the extension of railway mail service on the Wisconsin Central railroad from Hancock to Portage City, Wisconsin, 49 miles commencing December 1st.

Judge Drummond has appointed David Torrence, of New York, and John King, Jr., receivers of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, under bonds of $200,000 each. The bonded indebtedness is thirteen millions, and the floating indebtedness one million.

The report of the department of admissions to the Centennial announces the number of paid admissions to the exhibition during the six months from May 10th to Nov. 10th to be 8,004,325, the total receipts for gate money being $3,812,749.75. The average daily total admissions were 61,568, and the average daily receipts $23,935.85.

The Cologne Gazette's Paris correspondent says: A principal obstacle of war seems to have been removed. The Rothschilds are said to have promised to advance Russia a money loan, not to be made public. Russia's condition is said on 'change to be so favorable that the Rothschilds can easily dispose of the loan privately.

A London dispatch of the 14th says, "should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be perfectly isolated. Germany is understood to be pledged to observance of neutrality as against Austria, with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising."

Gen. Carlin, commanding at Standing Rock, about a month ago sent two Indians, Long Feather and Bear Face, with a message to Sitting Bull, giving him terms of surrender. They took the message to Sitting Bull, and afterwards to Col. Miles, to try to make peace. They were present at the battle and all the talks prior to it, and reports the hostiles anxious for peace, but afraid to accept the terms offered.

A dispatch of the 14th states that the Czar has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says the Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice, which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees.

Following is a translation of a proclamation issued by Captain General Jovellar and Martinez Campos, general-in-chief of the Spainish army in Cuba: "Article 1. Deserters from our army who are actually in the ranks of the enemy will be pardoned if they surrender to the proper authorities. They will resume their places in the army, which they will serve until the legitimate term of their service has expired. "Article 2. All deserters captured after Dec. 31st will be shot."

In the case of the Scioto Valley railroad vs. Dennis Cronin, to set aside a verdict against the railroad requiring them to pay the employees of Dennis Cronin, sub-contractor, for constructing said road, on account of the financial failure of Cronin, before Judge Minsholl, court of common pleas at Chillicothe, Ohio, a verdict was rendered reaffirming the former decision of the Judge, deciding that railroads were responsible for the debts of contractors to employees.

The authorities at Washington have taken pains to explain the cause of reported activity in the army and navy. The secretary of the navy says that the vessels of the navy are pursuing their regular routine of duty without extraordinary orders. The secretary of war says the troops now in Washington will remain until after the inauguration, and more troops have been ordered there. The custom has been to have an equal number at that time, both as a guard of honor and to quell any possible disturbance. General Sherman says the arrival of troops has no special significance; such movement of troops was not unusual.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Times says advices from the Russian frontier announce that freight traffic on railway lines from the Polish frontier southward have been stopped, the roads being required for the transportation of military stores. Large hospitals are being established, and all physicians in south Russia have been invited to enter the army. Turkey is also preparing. She intends to concentrate five army corps of 40,000 men each in Bulgaria and will merely have sufficient men to maintain the defensive on the side of Servia and Montenegro. Four English officers of the engineers have been engaged by the Porte to superintend the strengthening and arming of the fortresses of the Danube. A contract has been signed for provisioning Widdin for eight months for a garrison of 14,000 men. The armament of Widdin is complete.

Condition of the Markets.

It is difficult to say whether the difficulties in the Orient or the result of the recent election in the United States now most engrosses the attention of the commercial world. The former seems to have most direct bearing upon the future of prices, but the latter is still talked of almost as persistently as a week ago, though there is less direct questioning for news. It will be well when both are settled; people can then settle down into trading again, unless some other unexpected complication should arise. The situation is unsatisfactory enough without the harrassing cogitations consequent upon these uncertainties.

The Chicago Tribune, in the course of extended remarks upon the condition of the wheat market said on the 16th:

"The winter of the grain dealer began in earnest to-day, with the commencement of the term of winter storage. We enter on the cold weather with much larger stocks of grain than ought to be here,—chiefly in wheat. It was stated by some parties in the trade that they expect our receipts to fall off to a very low point, as the Minnesota mills will want nearly all the wheat that is to spare in that State, thus cutting off a large part of our usual supply. They claim that wheat ought to rule relatively high in the West for that reason alone, independent of the war excitement in the Old World."

It is universally admitted that not another bushel of Northwestern wheat should be shipped east. Producers and small dealers only hold sufficient for supplying our mills, after reserving enough for seed. In consequence of this the price paid by the millers of Minneapolis, rather than the speculative Chicago prices, will rule our local price.

No. 1 wheat in Minneapolis, according to latest quotations, brings $1@1.03; No. 2 95@97c.; No. 3, 85@88c.

In Milwaukee No. 1 was quiet at $1.19; hard $1.24; No. 2, $1.14; No. 3, 99c@$1.05. Barley, 78c. for No. 2.

Hogs.—The Chicago hog market was 8 to 10c. lower throughout, sales being slow at $5.55@$5 80.

The St. Gothard Tunnel.

Leipsic Correspondence Boston Herald.

While at Goeschenen I had an opportunity of seeing the St. Gothard tunnel, which is now being bored through the mountains from towards Goeschenen towards Italy, and from Ariolo towards Germany. The aproach to the tunnel on the Groeschenen side is in the midst of the wildest and most picturesque scenery. A number of workshops, sheds, cantines, and various small buildings cluster about the mouth, and gave to an otherwise wild spot the busy hum and noise of enterprise; for the clicking of machniery, whistling of the engine, and hammering from the blacksmithing is incessant, as the work is continued day and hight by gangs of 2,000 men, who, under M. Favre's direction, prosecute the work. These men have been at work, in varying numbers, however, just four years the present month, and it will take all their energies, united to the work of those on the Italian side, to finish the undertaking by 1880. This, of course, if the money does not give out—and there is a good deal of trouble in securing all that is needed. At present the entire route is surveyed from Luzerne and Zurich to Milan, and parts of it cut. In the tunnel three and a half kilometers have compleated on the German side, and about four and half on the Italian. The tunnel will be ten miles long. The workmen employed are most all Italians, and work eight hours out of twenty-four. Dynamite is used for blasting, and all the drills are the ordinary chilled steel, the diamond drill being unemployed. The usual machine for driving the drills is employed, and works entirely by means of compressed air, which is brought from the reservoir by means of a large iron pipe.

If a man says in the prayer-meeting that he has not sinned for 10 years, don't trade with him, lest you lead him into temptation.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Result Still in Doubt.

Notwithstanding the era of railroads and telegraph the official result of the Presidential election on the 7th of November, is still in doubt. The circle of doubtful States now seems to be limited to Louisiana with 8 votes and Florida with 4. The votes practically settled give Tilden 184 and Hayes 173. If the two doubtful States are both given to Hayes he will have one majority in the Electoral College. If Tilden secures either one he will be elected. We append some account of the contests in the disputed States:

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CANVASS.

The Supreme Court of South Carolind, on the 17th, ordered the canvassing board in that State to act in a ministerial capacity only and report to the court the record of the votes actually cast. The court still holds the question of throwing out any votes for fraud and intimidation under advisement, but orders the count to be announced as it stands and will then decide whether it shall be officially recorded or whether evidence shall be taken relative to illegal voting.

The canvass as ordered by the Court was nearly completed on the 18th, and showed majorities for the Hayes electors ranging from 230 to 1,113. On the State ticket the result is mixed. For Governor, Hampton (Dem.) has 1,144 majority. The Republicans elect their Secretary of State and the Democrats the Comptroller. The Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction are still in doubt. The Democrats have filed exceptions to the count on the ground of irregularities, errors, and omissions.

Louisiana.

The time fixed for the returning board of Louisiana to meet and canvass the votes was on the 17th. The Northern Democrats who went to witness the count sent a communication to the Northern Republicans sent there by the President, which concludes as follows:

"The undersigned, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the returning board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of the Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them personally or through a committee, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast, as, by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties."

REPLY OF REPUBLICANS.

To this proposition the Republicans present in New Orleans, upon invitation of the President sent a reply declining the conference. They say:

"You remark that you are informed that we come at the request of the President 'to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the votes actually cast,' and ask that 'we meet and confer in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties.' We join heartily with you in counsels of peace and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities, and we may add that we know of no reason to doubt but that such a declaration will be made, but we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis, and subject to the limitations you propose; for we have no such duty imposed on us as is suggested by the clause of the note first quoted. We are only requested to be witnesses of what shall occur in the canvass of the votes without power or legal influence over the result or means by which, under the laws of Louisiana, the result is to be determined. We cannot doubt but that you, upon reflection will concur with us. We are here as private citizens with no official powers."

After quoting the law governing the Returning Board in Louisiana, the reply states that the Board has judicial as well as ministerial functions, and concludes as follows:

"To reduce the whole question, therefore, to the mere clerical duty of counting votes actually cast, as proposed by you in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they are fraudulently or violently cast or otherwise violated, involves a nullification of the provisions of the laws of Louisiana, which have already been adjudicated as valid by the Supreme Court, and would be wholly unjustifiable here, as well as in any other State of the Union, which have provided laws to protect the rights of voters and the purity of the ballot. We cannot, therefore, concur in your proposition for a conference on that basis."

REJOINDER OF THE DEMOCRATS.

To the above the Democrats sent a reply, of which the following is an extract:

"It can hardly have escaped your notice that our statement of the result to be attained by the co-operative action which we sought to bring about was a simple reproduction of the language of President Grant, at whose request we understand you are here. In his recent order to General Sherman that language was deliberately used, no doubt in view of the fact about which, as we conceive, there can be no dispute, that the first and most essential prerequisite to an honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana is a fair and impartial canvass of the votes actually cast, and it seems to us that you do the President great injustice in supposing that, in speaking of the votes actually cast, he meant to include votes illegally cast, as you certainly do us injustice by the imputation of a desire to insist on such a narrow and vicious interpretation. In our judgment the expression 'votes actually cast' of necessity designates votes legally cast; and as a consequence of such votes only did we desire to secure a fair and impartial canvass.'"

"The rejoinder concludes:

"In consequence, permit us to say that, notwithstanding your refusals to co-ogerate, we still cherish the hope that the returning board, warned by the history of the past, and conscious that its actions are observed by the whole nation, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection, fairness and impartiality as will give satisfaction to the American people. To this end we will continue to labor. Should a different result follow the action of the board, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that, while you have taken the responsibility of declining to act with us, we have done all in our power to avert the consequences which may follow."

SUB-REJOINDER OF THE REPUBLICANS.

To the second communication of the Democrats the Republicans replied expressing gratification that they had misapprehended the language of the first letter, and said:

"The President had requested us to attend there to witness, not to influence, such canvass, and it is known that such request by him was not intended to limit us to witness the count of votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result of the votes legally cast to be counted. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding."

The letter concludes:

"A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary as we learn from a communication just received from the board which appears to us to accomplish that which by your explanatory note you desire to obtain by the proposed conference. We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression of the electoral vote of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you, except as to our conduct in reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege. As individuals we shall be happy at all times to confer with you and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means.

INSPECTING THE CANVASS.

The Returning Board on the 18th invited five representatives of each party to be present to witness the canvass. Senator Sherman on behalf of the Republicans accepts the invitation announcing that the five Republicans will be named hereafter. The Democrats have chosen as their watchers, John M. Palmer and Lyman Trumbull of Illinois; Wm. Bigler of Pennsylvania; Geo. B. Smith of Wisconsin, and P. H. Watson of Ohio. On the 20th the Returning Board again met and resolved to first proceed with the canvass of votes where there was no contest and afterwards take up the contested parishes. Their sessions will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily until the canvass is completed.

THE DUPLICATE POLL LISTS.

The following is a Southern press dispatch from New Orleans:

"The total vote of the State, made up from duplicate poll lists received from forty-seven parishes and ten parishes estimated by the registration of this year and the vote of 1874, is as follows: For Governor, Nichols, democrat, 84,922; Packard, republican, 76,119; total vote 160,294; total vote in 1874, for State Treasurer, 147,705; increased vote this year over 1874, 12,519; Nichols' majority over Packard, of the votes polled, 8,090.

Of the Tilden Electors five have a majority over the highest vote for Republican electors of 9,948. The other two Tilden electors have a majority of 7,046. The discrepancy in majorities is caused by omission of five Hayes' electors from the Republican tickets in several parishes.

Florida.

Both sides still claim Florida. The Republicans will furnish no figures, stating that they will await official returns. It is claimed that Tilden will have a majority of 300 or 400 on returns as made officially by county canvassers. The Republicans claim that, even admitting this, they will be able by proving frauds, to overcome this prima facia majority, and establish the State for Hayes. In response to this the Democrats assert that they will prove still greater Republican frauds. The Democrats desire the canvass of the votes to commence at once. The Republicans decline to begin the count on the ground that the law reads, "On the 35th day after the election, or sooner if all the returns are in, the canvass of the vote shall begin," and that as the time has not yet expired, and all the returns are not yet in they cannot legally begin the work.

NORTHFIELD ROBBERS.

Their Raid Ends in the Penitentiary for Life.

The three Younger brothers, Cole, Bob and Jim, have had their trial at Faribault for the Northfield murder and robbery. The proceedings were quite brief. On the 16th the grand jury after examining seventeen witnesses, returned four indictments against them.

First, for participating in the murder of Heywood, the cashier. Second, for the murder of Gustavson, the inoffensive Swede, who was killed on the street. Third, for the shooting of Bunker, the teller. Fourth, for robbing the bank.

Sheriff Barton produced the prisoners in Court, Judge Lord presiding, on the afternoon of the 16th, to plead to the indictment. They were handcuffed together, Bob on one side of Cole and Jim on the other. They were neatly dressed, and cleanly shaved. They manifested a little nervousness, more probably from their embarrassing position than from any fear of the populace. The State was represented by County Attorney Baxter, and the prisoners by Mr. Rutledge, of Madella, and Mr. Batchelder, of Faribault. They were granted until the 18th to plead, and this was extended until the 20th, owing to the absence of Mr. Rutlege.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the three brothers were again brought into court. Their aunt and sister were present and seated near them. After conferring with their counsel Judge Lord called upon them to plead to the first indictment, for being accessory to the murder of Heywood. Cole Younger first responded, and entered a plea of guilty. Bob and Jim followed with similar pleas. The County Attorney then asked that a jury be impanneled to fix the penalty. This motion was opposed by counsel for the defense and the question was taken under advisement by the court.

Upon the re-assembling of the court at 2 p. m., Judge Lord overruled the motion for a jury to fix the penalty, and immediately sentenced them to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the Stillwater prison.

The robbers expressed their gratification at the termination of the trial and thought it was the lighest penalty they could expect. Cole said he had seen pretty nearly all the world and was ready to retire to private life.

Prayers at Harvard.

From the New York Tribune.

The latest regulation of the faculty of Harvard University concerning attendance at chapel is as complicated as a problem in conic sections: "Seventy-two unexcused absences from prayers in the course of the academic year shall be allowed to each student without penalty; but the allowance of 72 shall be reduced to 60 for students regularly excused from Monday prayers. If at any time a student is temporarily excused from attendance at prayers, his allowance of absences for the year shall be diminished at the rate of two for every week that he is temporarily excused, and the usual allowance shall be reduced pro rata for students who have been temporarily absent from college; provided, that not more than one-third the allowance shall be taken before Christmas, and not more than two-thirds before April 1." The classes in advanced mathematics may be able to comprehend this system, but Freshmen can scarcely be expected to take it in. On the whole, will it not be quite as well to allow the students to go to prayers when they please? This system of drawback and rebate, debt and credit, compound addition and double entry does not render religious exercises impressive.

The London Cat Show.

The eighth annual cat show opened last week in the London crystal palace. The exhibit is in four parallel rows of cages containing 308 beautiful creatures of all sizes, colors, and kinds. Some are arrayed in white and gray and silver silken dresses, that one might fancy ought to rustle with every graceful movement of the wearer, and others in coats of wire-like fabric that would emit phosphorous sparks if rubbed the wrong way. There are cats of all nationalities—although this year, unlike the shows of former years, the contributors are confined to England, and, indeed, it would appear for the majority, to persons residing in London, or within a radius of ten miles therefrom.

Every exhibitor was permitted by the rules laid down to set a prohibitory price upon the animal he or she exhibited, and one exhibitor took a very liberal advantage of this permission, for she set the value of £25,000 on Little Brownie a short-hair she tabby aged 3 years. This highly-esteemed puss, numbered ninety-two in the catalogue, is set forth by her owner. Miss Nellie Shorthouse, as of thoroughbred descent from cats in the possession of the owner and her father for nearly thirty years, and a tabulated pedigree for seven generations, framed and glazed, is affixed to the salesoffice in the palace.

"I'm a man of quiet tastes," he said, as he went quietly behind the door and tasted something.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

Potatoes.

The following recipes for cooking potatoes are from a late number of the New York Times:

Cooking Potatoes.—Potatoes and all vegetables, in place of boiling, should be cooked by steam, else they must be more or less water-soaked. The simplest and cheapest steamer is easily had by having a steamer made to fit the large iron kettle that every kitchen has. The steamer of tin, made to fit the kettle, the sides fitting down, say one inch, a snug, perfect fit; one inch from the rim is a bottom with holes cut in it, half an inch in diameter and one inch apart. The steamer, like a basin with straight or perpendicular sides, nine inches deep, a tin cover to fit perfectly tight, the cover made to run up higher in the middle two or three inches. This steamer can be made for $1.50, probably. When stewing fruit, put it in an earthen dish; set dish and all in the steamer. The fruit then does not waste its flavor as when stewed with water. Steam puddings, instead of boiling, if you would retain the flavor.

Stewed Potatoes.—Take steamed or boiled potatoes which are thoroughly cooked and not hard in the middle; cut them as thin as possible without breaking; put them in a shallow pan; cover with milk; when thoroughly hot, through and through, stir them so that they will not stick or burn, as milk burns very easily; for potatoes enough for six persons, have ready one teaspoonful of wheat flour, mix smoothly with a little cold water, as if for starch; add this when the milk is hot; mix all thoroughly; let it cook five or ten minutes slowly after the flour is added. At the last minute before serving, salt properly and add one tablespoonful of sweet butter. If kept on the fire very long after the salt is added, the milk will curdle. This should be remembered in making clam or oyster soup when milk is used.

Potatoes "a la Maitre d' Hotel."—Boil ten middle-sized ones; cut in slices of a quarter of an inch thick; put in the stew-pan half a pint of milk or the same of broth, a little salt, pepper, grate nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of fresh chopped parsley; then simmer on the fire; when boiling add a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and the juice of half a lemon; stir well for a few minutes; when each piece is well covered with the sauce, dish up high in the center, as they must appear light.

Sweet Potatoes, I.—Cut them in thin slices, and fry like Irish potatoes; be careful not to cook them too much, as they will be too hard.

Sweet Potatoes, II.—Peel and cut in quarters, and fry until the edges are brown. If the roots are very large, cut into eighths.

Sweet Potatoes, III.—Peel and cut into halves, quarters or eighths, and bake with beef or veal, putting them in the bake-pan at the base of the meat.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Beat to a cream a pound of sugar and one pound of butter; boil and mash fine two pounds of potatoes; beat the potatoes by degrees into the butter and sugar; add five well-beaten eggs, a wine glass full each of wine and brandy, and one of rose water, two teaspoonfuls of mized spices, and half a pint of cream, and bake in a crust.

Sweet Potato Pie.—To one pound of potatoes, baked and sieved, and one-half a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one pint of milk and six eggs; flavor with nutmeg and a wine glass full of brandy; line the dish with a crust and bake carefully.

Graham Bread.

Several months ago some one asked for a receipt for making graham bread without yeast. We have since noticed several receipts, but none that we consider quite as good as this: Mix the bread with cold water—ice-cold if possible—and knead it thoroughly fifteen or twenty minutes, or at any rate until it will not stick to the board. When this is done, form into a roll about four or five inches in diameter, then cut this crosswise in pieces about 1 1-2 inches thick; flour them a little so they will not stick to the grate, and place directly on it without any pan. Good fresh flour is an essential, and a very hot oven an absolute necessity in making good bread in this way, or any other way, without the use of leaven. If you fail the first time, heat your oven better, and try again. Almost all who have tried this bread like it, if they are not hopelessly prejudiced against graham in any form. Cold mush, oat-meal, Graham, or corn-meal, kneaded stiff and baked in this way, is relished by some more than the first, but it is not so universally popular as the hard "rolls."

Treat Your Boys Well.

Some mothers try to reach the soft side of their boy's nature with a kind word; some with a rash word; and some with an old slipper. Some mothers try it in this manner: "Now you great, big lubber, get right out of here and stop that outlandish noise, will you! Don't you know better than to whistle in the house? You are always in the road. Go way, and don't let me see you again to-day." Now Jim, John or Pete—whatever his name may be—will withdraw, and boy-like will say nothing; but boy-like again, will keep up a big thinking. If we could reach his thoughts it is more than likely they would run in this channel: "Now why can't mother give a fellow a kind word once in a while! I know I ain't the worst boy in the world, but she appears to think so. If I am always in her way why does she always call for me when she wants a pail of water or an armful of wood? It must be a disgrace to be a boy. I wish I was away from home, then I could have a few minutes' peace." If he goes down town with a view of finding a place where he is not in the road, it is very likely that he will not find the purest company in the world. The boys whom he will have for associates have been through the same mill that he has, and being deprived of the home influence which they should have, they are not exactly model boys. They will swear, smoke, chew and play cards; and if J., the subject of our sketch, falls into the same ways, who is to blame? Mothers and sisters, for Heaven's sake, make your home attractive for your boys. Don't find fault with them every time they stir, because boys are by nature a noisy set. Who would have them otherwise? Treat your boys well and give them good advice—in small pieces; don't feed them too much at once, or it will act in the wrong direction. Give them kind words, and you will never pass any sleepless nights on their account. A boy who has the right kind of a home will never turn out bad.

Bread Flap Jacks.

These a very nice, toothsome dish, and quite economical, too; they are good for breakfast or tea. Take your crumbs and dry crusts of white bread and soak them in milk, sweet or sour, as you please; when soft, beat them up fine with a spoon. For a quart of the bread and milk add a beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of salf, and a teaspoonful of saleratus; a little cream improves it, but is not a necessity; stir in flour enough to make a thick batter; have your griddle hot enough to hiss; if it is soapstone it will not need buttering; if iron, a piece of salt pork rubbed over it is nice and handy, as too much lard or butter is apt to make the cakes soggy; bake till one side is a yellowish brown, then flap it over to bake the other side; keep hot in the oven till they are all fried. They can be served with syrup, or each cake buttered and sugared as they are cooked and piled up. They are a very convenient dish, and every one likes them occasionally.

Minnesota Matters.

WINONA.

The grand division of Sons of Temperance met in Winona on the 15th.

Raids by burglars are becoming quite frequent throughout the country.

Winona Republican: It's getting so now that the fruit crop of Minnesota is handled very much as potatoes are. The farmers bring in the apples by the wagon load, and it is really a good sight to see a wagon box heaped up with the rich looking fruit for which Minnesota is famous.

NICOLLET.

F. O. Johnson, of St. Peter, was the winning boy in the examination for the West Point cadetship in the second district.

The Latta brothers, who were confined in jail at St. Peter, broke jail lately and escaped. They attacked Mr. Down, the sheriff, cutting him badly about the head and face. No clue has been obtained as to their whereabouts.

RICE.

The editor of the Faribault Republican, who was elected to the Legislature by a reduced majority, says he escaped the fate of Lazarus.—He was not "licked by dogs."

Florence Comstock, of Rice county, one of the graduate soldiers' orphans, was married last Sunday to a Mr. Tucker. Eight or ten of these young ladies have already married well in different parts of the State.

The burning of the grange mill has been a serious damage to Faribault. Several families, deprived of means of support, have left the city; wheat has declined; bran and shorts have advanced; and a market for $20,000 worth of hoop poles annually has been abolished.

A sad accident occurred in Morristown on Wendesday morning about nine o'clock. Mr. Tucker, watchman in the mill, was engaged in oiling the machinery when his left hand caught in the belting, and before he could extricate it his front finger was literally torn off, drawing the cords several inches long from his arm.

STEARNS.

A lively little episode took place at Sank Centre Monday evening. A man named Wm. Thomas, a Tennessean, threw in an assortment of benzine, and feeling pretty good concluded that he would have a little sport and "shoot a nigger." So he went into the barber shop of Magnolia Michaels, drew his revolver and fired. The barber dodged just in time, or else the ball glanced; any how he did not feel any ill effects from the shot. But Magnolia wasn't the kind of a hair pin to stand 'round and have that sort of thing kept up long. So he made one jump across the room, laid hold of the chivalric Tennessean, and gave him his deserts. When the bystanders pulled Magnolia off it is said that Thomas's best friends would not have known him. He looked as though he had been run through a threshing machine, caressed by a reaper, and dressed off by a sausage grinder. It isn't probable that he will undertake to shoot another "nigger" very soon again, at least not that particular one.

Merchant's Gargling Oil.—This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1833, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is also sold extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies magnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of Secretary, and who is also proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—Quincy (Ills.) Whig.

The New Orleans Picayune, in trying its hand at description says:—"The modern city school girl goes along with a big tilter, a bustle, striped hose, hump-backed, carrying thirty-one different books, three slates, four copy-books, a bottle of ink, pocket full of pencils and pens, seven dollars worth of pinchback jewelry, a mouthful of chewing-gum and thirteen red streamers dangling after her."

THE LITTLE BOY I DREAMED ABOUT.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

This is the only world I know;
It is in this same world, no doubt.
Ah me! but I could love him so,
If I could only find him out,
The Little Boy I dreamed about!

This Little Boy who never takes
The prettiest orange he can see,
The reddest apple, all the cakes
(Where there are twice enough for three)—
Where can the darling ever be?

He does not taste and storm and pout
To climb the roof in rain and sun,
And pull the pigeon's feathers out
To see how it will look with none,
Or fight the hornets one by one.

He does not hide, and cut his hair,
And wind the watches wrong, and try
To throw the kitten down the stair
To see how often it can die.
(It's strange that you can wonder why.)

He never wakes too late to know
A bird is singing near his bed;
He tells the tired moon, "You may go
To sleep yourself." He never said,
When told to do a thing, "Tell Fred."

If I said "Go," he would not stay
To lose his hat or break a toy,
Then hurry like the wind away,
And whistle like the wind for joy,
To please himself—this Little Boy.

Let any stranger come who can,
He will not say—if it is true—
"Old Lady" (or "Old Gentleman"),
"I wish you would go home, I do;
I think my mamma wants you to!"

——No, Fairy-land is far and dim;
He does not play in silver sand.
But if I could believe in him,
I could believe in Fairy-land,
Because—do you not understand?

Dead? Dead? Somehow I do not know.
The sweetest children die. We may
Miss some poor foot-print from the snow
That was his very own to-day——
"God's will" is what the Christians say.

Like you, or you, or you can be,
When you are good, he looks, no doubt.
I'd give—the goldenest star I see
In all the dark, to find him out,
The Little Boy I dreamed about.

MATCH-MAKING.

"I wouldn't marry the best man that ever lived!"

And she meant it, what answers the same purpose, she thought she meant it. After all, how few of us ever really know what we do mean!

"I engaged myself once, when a girl, and the simpleton thought he owned me. I soon took that conceit out of him and sent him about his business."

The voice was now a trifle sharp. What wonder, with so galling a memory!

"No man shall ever tyranize over me—never! What the mischief do you suppose is the matter with this sewing machine!"

"Annoyed at your logic, most likly," said my friend, a bright eyed young matron, as she threaded her needle.

"My husband is not a tyrant, Miss Kent."

"I am glad you are satisfied," was the laconic answer.

It was quite evident by the expression of the dress-maker's face, that she had formed her own opinion about my friend's husband, and was quite competent to form and an express opinion on any subject.

Miss Kent was a little woman, as fair as a girl and as plump as a robin. She wasn't ashamed to own that she was forty years old and an old maid. She had earned her own living most of her life and was proud of it. Laziness was one sin Miss Kent could not forgive. She was a good nurse, a faithful friend and a jolly companion; but stroke her the wrong way, and you'd wish you hadn't, in much shorter time than it takes me to write it. Her views on all subjects were strikingly original, and not to be combated.

"What are you going to do when you are old?" persisted the mistress of the establishment.

"What other folks do, I suppose."

"But you can't work forever."

"Can't say that I want to."

"Now, Miss Kent, a husband with means, a kind, intelligent man—"

"I don't want. I don't want any man. I tell you Miss Carlisle, I would not marry the best man that ever lived, if he was as rich as Crœsus, and would die if I didn't have him. Now if you have exhausted the marriage question; I should like to try on your dress."

There was something behind all this, I knew well. My friend's eyes danced with fun; and as Miss Kent fitted the waist, she threw me a letter from the bureau.

"Read that," she said with a knowing look. "It may amuse you.

"The letter said:

"MY DEAR JENNIE:—I shall be delighted to spend a month with you and your husband. There must be, however, one stipulation about my visit—you must promise to say no more about marriage. I shall never be foolish again. Twenty-five years ago to-day I wrecked my whole life.

"Better embark in a new ship, hadn't he," put in Jennie, sotto voice.

So unsuitable was this marriage, so utterly and entirely wretched have been its consequences, that I am forced to believe the marriage institution a mistake. So, for the last time, let me assure you that I wouldn't marry the best woman that ever lived, if by so doing I could save her life.

Your old cousin, MARK LANSING.

"Rich, isn't it?" said Jennie, and then pointed to the chubby little figure whose back appeared to be turned.

I nodded my head and laughed.

"You'll see," continued the incorrigible.

"See what?" inquired Miss Kent, quite unaware of our pantomime.

"That particles which are chemically attracted will unite. Of course an alkali and acid—don't you think this sleeve is a little too long, Miss Kent?"

"Not after the seam is off. But what were you saying about alkalies and acids, Mrs Carlisle? The other day at Professor Boynton's I saw some wonderful experiments."

"Did they succeed?" said Jennie, demurely.

"Beautifully."

"So will mine. I never botched a job in my life."

"I don't think I quite understand you," said Miss Kent, perplexed.

"No? I always grow scientific when talking about marriage, my dear."

"Bother!" was all the little woman said, but the tone was much better natured than I expected.

The next week Cousin Mark arrived, and I liked him at once. Any unhappy marrage would have been the last thing thought of in connection with the gentleman. He had accepted the situation like a man, Jennie told me, and for fifteen years carried a load of misery that few could have endured. Death came to his relief at last, and now the poor fellow honestly believed himself an alien from domestic happiness.

Singular as it may appear, Cousin Mark was the embodiment of good health and good nature; fifty perhaps, though he didn't look it, and as rotund and fresh in his way as the little dress-maker was in hers. As I looked at him, I defied anybody to see one and not be immediately reminded of the other. True, he had more of the polish which comes from travel and adaptation of different classes and individuals, but he was not a whit more intelligent by nature than the bright little woman whom Jennie had determined he should marry.

"I was surprised that you should think necessary to caution me about that, Cousin Mark," cooed the plotter, as she stood by his side looking out of the window. "The idea of my being so ridiculous!" and in the same breath, with a wink at me. "Come, let us go to my sitting-room. We are at work there, but it won't make any difference to you, will it?"

Of course Cousin Mark answered "No," promptly, and as innocent as a dove of the trap being laid for him.

"This is my cousin—Mr. Lansing, Miss Kent," and Mr. Lansing bowed politely, and Miss Kent arose, dropped her scissors, blushed and sat down again. Cousin Mark picked up the refractory implements, and then Mrs. Jennie proceeded, with rare caution and tact, to her labor of love. Cousin Mark, at her request, read aloud an article from The Popular Science Monthly, drawing Miss Kent into the discussion as deftly as was ever fly drawn into the web of the spider.

"Who was that lady, Jennie?" Cousin Mark inquired in the evening.

"Do you mean Miss Kent?" said Jennie, looking up from the paper. "Oh, she is a lady I have known for a long time. She is making some dresses for me now. Why?"

"She seemed uncommonly well posted for a woman."

Under other circumstances Mrs. Carlisle would have resented this, but only queried, "Do you think so?" and that ended it.

Two or three invitations to the sewing-room were quite sufficient to make Cousin Mark perfectly at home there; and after a week he became as familiar as this:—

"If you are not too busy, I should like to read you this article;" and this is what Miss Kent would say:—

"Oh, I am never too busy to be read to. Sit down by the window in this comfortable chair, and let's hear it."

After a couple of weeks, when the gentleman came in, hoarse with a sudden cold, Miss Kent bustled about, her voice full of sympathy, and brewed him a dose which he declared he should never forget to his dying day; but one dose cured him. After this, Miss Kent was a really wonderful woman.

Ay, Jennie was an arch plotter. She let them skirmish about, but not once did she give them a chance to be alone together—her plans were not to be destroyed by premature confidences—until the very evening preceeding Cousin Mark's departure for California. Then Miss Kent was very demurely asked to remain and keep an eye on Master Carlisle, whom the fond mother did not like to leave quite alone with his nurse.

"We are compelled to be gone a couple of hours; but cousin Mark will read to you, won't you Cousin?"

"Certainly, if Miss Kent would like it," replied the gentleman.

The infant Carlisle, thanks to good management, was never awake in the evening, so the victim of this matrimonial speculation would have plenty of time. The back parlor was the room most in use during the evening, and out of this room was a large closet with a large blind ventilator, and out of this closet a door leading to the back stoop and garden. Imagine my surprise when I was informed that Mr. Carlisle, was going to the lodge, and that we, after profuse warnings about the baby, and promises not to be gone long, were to proceed to this closet overlooking the back parlor, via back gate and garden. In vain, I protested.

"Why, you goose," laughed Jennie, "there'll be fun enough to last a lifetime. John wanted to come awfully, but I knew he'd make a noise and spoil everything, so I wouldn't let him." The wily schemer had taken the precaution to lock the closet door from the outside, so there was no fear of detection. On a high bench as still as two mice, we awaited results.

Cousin Mark (as if rousing from a protracted reverie)—"Would you like to have me read?"

Miss Kent—"Oh, I'm not particular."

Cousin Mark—"Here is an excellent article on elective affinities; how would you like that?"

Jennie's elbow in my side almost took my breath away.

Miss Kent—"Who is it by?"

Jennie (clear to my ear)—"That's to gain time; see if it isn't."

Cousin Mark—"It's by a prominent French writer, I believe."

Miss Kent—"I don't think I care for a translation to-night."

Cousin Mark—"Nor I; nor reading of any kind. This is my last evening in New York, Miss Kent."

Miss Kent—"I hope you've enjoyed your visit?"

Jennie (into my very head this time)—"She's as shy as a three-year-old colt."

Cousin Mark—"I didn't think I should feel so sorry about leaving."

Jennie—"He is a wreck, you remember."

A long pause.

Miss Kent—"I think I hear the baby."

Cousin Mark—"Oh, no. You are fond of babies, aren't you, Miss Kent?"

"No," answered Miss Kent.

Cousin Mark—"I have been a very lonely man, Miss Kent, but I never realized how lonely the rest of my life must be until I came to this house."

Jennie—"Oh, how lonely."

Cousin Mark—"Now I must return to my business and my boarding-house. Think of that Miss Kent—boarding-house—boarding-house, for a man as fond of domestic life as I am Miss Kent."

Just then we very distinctly heard a little kind of purr, which sounded very much like a note of intense sympathy from Miss Kent.

Cousin Mark—"I have friends in San Francisco, of course, but no fireside like this; nobody to take care of me if I am ill, nobody to feel very bad if I die."

Jennie—"That 'll fetch her."

Miss Kent (voice a little quivering)—"I wish I lived in San Francisco. You could always call on me if you needed anything."

(Jennie in convulsions.)

Cousin Mark (abruptly)—"If you will go to California with me, Miss Kent, I'll wait another week."

Miss Kent—"Why, Mr. Lansing, what do you mean? What would folks say?"

Cousin Mark—"We don't care for folks, Miss Kent. If you'll go, we will have a house as pleasant as money can make it. You shall have birds, and flowers, and horses, and all the scientific monthlies you want—deuced if you shan't—and you shant never sew a stitch for anybody but me. Will you be my wife?"

Just then Jennie and I stepped up another peg, and there was that little old maid, who wouldn't marry the best man that ever lived hugged close to the man's breast who wouldn't marry the best woman that ever lived, not even to save her life. We came away then, but it's my opinion that they remained in just that position till we rang the bell half an hour after.

"How did you know?" I asked Jennie.

"My dear," she answered, "my whole reliance was upon human nature, and let me tell you, goosie, whatever else may fail, that never does."

"Why, Miss Kent, what makes your face so red?" inquired Jennie, upon entering; "and, Cousin Mark, how strangely you look! your hair is all mussed up."

"And I hope to have it mussed often," said Cousin Mark boldly. "Miss Kent and I are to be marrid next week."

Jennie laughed till her facewas purple, and when I went up stairs Miss Kent was pounding her back.—Harper's Bazar.

Eccentricities of Genius.

A Cork manager tells how he engaged Geo. Francis Train to spout in his theatre. After the engagement had been duly heralded, the opening night came. Says the manager:

The night came! The streets were blocked with people. The house was full to overflowing, and I was informed by the call boy that, although it was ten minutes to eight, and the music had been "rung in," Mr. Train had not put in an appearance.

Here was a dilemma! I knew the old man too well to hope. I hastened to a hotel, and found him seated, slippers and gown on, reading a paper. "Mr. Train," I cried, "do you know what time it is? The theatre is jammed with people, and the music is already"—

"Never get excited," interrupted he; "take things quietly. I have decided not to speak to-night."

The coolness of the reply angered me, and I said:

"You shall go to the theatre if I carry you there." I then rushed around the corner to the theatre, and ordered the brass band from the balcony to the hotel at once.

"There's one condition," said Train, meeting me at the door of his room, on which I will accompany you."

"There no condition, sir," I angrily replied. "I have ordered the band here, and you must follow them, or prove your superiority in strength over mine."

Apparently in a delightful mood at the joke, he followed me to the theatre entrance, followed by the band playing "The Rogue's March." At eight o'clock precisely, he walked upon the stage, leisurely removed a handsome light overcoat and a pair of gorgeous kids, and amid thunders of applause bowed to the immense assembly before him.

"Two years ago," said he, beginning in that oratorical manner as few, having once heard, can never forget, "when I came here you desired to crown me king of Ireland, but you made another stupid blunder! You placed a twenty-two inch crown upon me, when you knew my head measured twenty-four."

His discourse was one of his noted melanges, jumping, as the Cork Herald termed it, "from Halifax to Jerusalem, and returning by the way of Hongkong." His voice was in perfect tune, and his wonderful gestures were carrying his hearers by storm, when a voice from the gallery sung out: "How about that case ye have against the English government for damages, George?"

He rushed to the floats, and in a voice of thunder shouted:

"Twenty-four hours after I'm President of the United States, I'll collect that hundred thousand pounds, or I'll hang the British minister to a lamp-post in front of the White House!"

The next minute I saw Mr. Train walked off the stage by two policemen, and only by the most strenuous effort did I get the house pacified and the speaker released.

College Men in Congress.

From the Tufts Collegian

Amid the general gush of centennial pride it is something of a surprise to find that Harvard had more graduates in the Congress which issued the Declaration of Independence than in the one of 1876, notwithstanding the latter body was six simes as numerous. Nor can this be entirely explained by the competition of other institutions. For in 1776 all four of the Massachusetts delegates were Harvard alumni: in 1876 one of her senators is of Yale; the other senator, and six of her eleven members are not graduates. She has now three Harvard men in Congress and they are the only Harvard men in that body. In 1776, 26 of the 56 members were graduates of collegiate institutions and universities. Two of the delegates of South Carolina were alumni of the university of Cambridge, and many of the non-graduate members were highly educated privately.

The congressional directory affords us the means of ascertaining the present proportion of graduates among the members of Congress, by examining the brief biographies there set down. We find that of the 74 senators 26 are alumni of colleges, and of the 298 representatives and delegates 108; the two houses together giving a proportion of college-educated men amounting to 36 per cent. Dr. Lyon Playfair recently stated the number of university men in the House of Commons to be 225; meaning, we presume, only graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. This would be 34 per cent. of the whole House of Commons. In our examination we have not reckoned those members who are said to have been "educated at" such a college, as they may not have graduated; nor have we included, generally, those who graduated merely from a professional school. In a few cases, where the aggregate of collegiate and professional study seems equivalent to a collegiate course, we have counted them.

There are some remarkable general conclusions which we gather from this study. The South, we think, sends more college graduates to Congress than the North, proportionally. Alabama, for instance, sends five graduates out of eight members; Georgia, both her Senators, and seven members out of nine; Kentucky, five graduates; Tennessee, five; and Arkansas, three. New York, with 22 members, sends only seven college graduates; Pennsylvania the same, out of 26 members; and Massachusetts five out of 11. Illinois sends 11 graduates out of 19, and Ohio eight out of 20. In the Senate, Conkling, Edmunds, and Hamlin are not graduates; Morton is of Miami; Blaine of Washington college, Pennsylvania; and Booth of Asbury. In the House, Alexander H. Stephens is of the University of Georgia, Ben Hill, of the University of Athens; Morrison, of McKendree college; the late Speaker Kerr, of Louisville university; Cox, of Brown; Garfield, of Williams; and Lamar, of Emery; Kelley, Knott, and the newly-elected Watterson, are not graduates; Judge Abbott, W. W. Warren, and George F. Hoar are of Harvard. Another striking feature of Congress, from this point, is the fact that it is the greatly despised small colleges which are legislating for the country. The Southern men patronize their State Universities, but the Western men are from rather obscure institutions. The great New England institutions, except Yale, make no show at all; the University of Vermont is almost as well represented as the University of Harvard. Yale, however, which had four or five men at Philadelphia in 1776, has we think, more than at Washington, to-day. Perhaps the "small colleges" in the West are not entitled to much credit for their large representation in Congress, to day; but there is this to be said, that with most of these men it was a question of small college or no college at all. In the discussion of this subject there has been a gross ignoring of the great element of locality. A small college, planted in a new country, educates tolerably a large class of youths who never would have gone a few hundred miles to be educated better. We recently heard of a prominent clergyman who excused himself for not sending his boy to his denominational college, on the ground that there was a college of an antagonistic denomination nearer, and the boy's mother "wanted him home Saturday nights." The denouncers of the small colleges scattered over the West forget the mothers' apron-strings. Besides, the small institutions have decided advantages in the amount of instruction bestowed on each individual.

Making the Most of It.

How the fortunes of people are exaggerated in this country! Rumor, backed by newspaper paragraphs, swells them out of all proportion to the facts. If a man is worth $100,000 he is soon set down as having $400,000 or $500,000 at least. If a young woman inherit a small property, she is soon magnified into an heiress. If a merchant or professional man accumulate a round million or two, there is no limit to his wealth according to public rumor; and if he should get five millions, imagination riots in his golden and measureless superabundance. Not one of our rich citizens but has his riches greatly enlarged by report and printed statement. Wm. B. Astor was reported to be worth a hundred millions; so was Alexander T. Stewart; so is Cornelius Vanderbilt. Nobody knows, nobody ever will know, what their estates are worth. But it is altogether probable that none of these estates will reach half the sum. With all the skill that shrewd mercenary men have in calculating values to a nicety, it is very rare that they can get any correct opinion of their property when it rises into millions. Persons that have nothing themselves, which is the inevitable condition of the majority, take pleasure in believing that the few are vastly richer than they are; and thus gratifying, abstractly, their envy of and malignity toward those whom fortune has blindly favored, passing by others that are much more deserving.

Norwich Bulletin: He was a right feeling man, and, speaking of the Turks, he remarked that these blasted infidels had got to be cleared out of Christian Europe. Then he sat down in a lager-beer saloon, and complained that the choir in the church near by sang so loud that he could not concentrate his mind on his Sunday evening game of auction pitch.

"Pa," said a little fellow to his unshaven father, "your chin looks like the wheel in the music-box."

EXTRAORDINARY TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE. This new principle, new way to cure cough and consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As rapidly as the globule dissolves in the mouth, a healing gas is formed and inhaled, which cures throat and lung diseases. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

A new, wonderful, and simple way to stop consumption and cure colds, by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, which dissolve creating a gas which is inhaled, coming in contact cures throat and lung diseases. Trial boxes, 25 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, is a thoroughly wide-awake paper, having among its contributors such writers as J. T. Trowbridge, Edward Eggleston, Edward Everett Hale, James T. Fields, J. G. Whittier, C. A. Stephens, Louisa M. Alcott, Rebecca Harding Davis, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. A. D. T. Leonowens, Louise Chandler Moulton. No writers more attractive in the country, and no publication for young people more enterprising and useful.

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

Xmas Times

Make it necessary that you should know the best place to go for your presents. Merrill's, 35 East Third St., St. Paul, is the place for Books, Albums and fancy goods of all kinds at the lowest prices. See advertisement.

A YOUTH'S PUBLICATION.—For half a century the YOUTH'S COMPANION, of Boston, has been published. It was started in 1827, and is to-day one of the brightest and most vigorous papers with which we are acquainted.

A few years since it was not considered the "correct thing" to chew plug tobacco, but it is again coming into great favor, and gentlemen can be now seen daily with a plug of the genuine "Matchless" brand, and it is considered the choice morsel of the day. Every plug has the words "Matchless P. T. Co." printed thereon.

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either causes indigestion and dyspepsia. Parson's Purgative Pills, judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you ague in the face? and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the back, chest or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? If so, use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment internally.

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You can save ten per cent. by buying your clothing of the Boston One Price Clothing Store, Minneapolis.

See advertisement of the Texas Land and Colonization Co. for an agent in this city. They are reliable.

A TERRIBLE COUGH!

How often we hear the above remark during these extreme changes of weather. Colds, Coughs and Sore Throats were never more prevalent among children than now. Now we are going to urge you to try a remedy which has excited comments by physicians all over the country, who acknowledge their surprise at the wonderful and happy results from its use. That remedy is the well-known preparation, HALE'S COUGH CORDIAL. Your own druggist will tell you that it is the best cough medicine they ever sold; and will warrant a cure or return your money to you in case of a failure after using one-half the bottle. It is very pleasant to the taste, making it a very desirable remedy for children.

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Sneezing Catarrh, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcerative Catarrh, permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain, and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied *relief is instantaneous*. It soothes, heals, and cleanses the nasal passages of the foul fetid offensive discharges, obstruction, dulness, or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver and kidneys, perfects digestion, makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue, and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. It is a great and good medicine, and worthy all confidence. Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases.

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THEY contain the grand curative element, ELECTRICITY, combined with the finest compound of medicinal gums ever united together. It therefore seems impossible for them to fail in affording prompt relief for all pains and aches.

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Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Gentlemen,—Please send me six COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. Send by return mail. I think they are the best Plaster I ever used. Please send money inclosed. HASKELL LEWIS.

MILFORD, DEL., July 11, 1876.

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BROADWAY, O., July, 1876.

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St. Paul Business Directory

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BUILDING—Brick, halls and rooms large, light and as good as the best.

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Only leading Tea House in Minnesota. Special attention given to orders.

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Dealers in Stone Cameo, Coral and fine Gold setts, Gold Chains, Gold Spectacles, Bronzes, Ladies and Gents Gold Watches. A large line of Cameo and Seal Rings, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, Masonic and Emblem Goods. DELICATE AND DIFFICULT ORDER WORK A SPECIALTY.

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HATS, CAPS, AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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HIGHEST AWARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

Its merits are—Ease, Rapidity, Lightness, Durability, Range, Surety. What more can be asked.

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MARRIED LADIES under 43 years of age send stamp for confidential circular, of great value. Dr. H. G. FAHR, 30 Hubbards Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

FARMERS or their sons wanted (if is fall and winter, (1 or 5th each Co.) to sell a few staple articles of real merit to the farmers in their own counties. Business pleasant, profits good. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.

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A GIFT By an arrangement with the Publisher we will send every reader of this Paper a sample package of Tribune Pictures free. Send 3c. stamp for postage. They are highly colored, beautiful, and easily transferred to any object. Agents wanted. J. L. PATTEN & CO., 142 William St., New York.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey st., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

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AGENTS Investigate the merits of The Illustrated Weekly before determining upon your work this fall and winter. The combination for this season surpasses anything heretofore attempted Terms sent free. Address CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York.

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$250 REWARD for an Incurable case of Catarrh. Dr. J. P. FITLER, being worth, says: I graduated in 1845, appointed to Professor's chair 1854, have dressed of years, practiced in

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.

THE people of the Black Hills, realizing the importance of the ballot, arrayed themselves and joined issue on the presidential election, opening the polls about 10 o'clock in the morning, and voting in the usual way. Polls were opened at the following named places, viz: at Deadwood City proper, Hayes and Wheeler receiving 173 votes; Tilden and Hendricks, 350. South Deadwood, Hayes and Wheeler 19 majority. Crook City, Hayes and Wheeler, 134; Tilden and Hendricks, 186. Other hamlets, too small to notice, voted without changing the result in any important particular.—[P.-P.

A GENTLEMAN named Holly, riding from Minnesota to Wisconsin on the St. Paul & Milwaukee railway, the other night, was misled by the train stopping on the bridge over the Mississippi river into the belief that it had arrived at the depot, and stepped off the platform and into the river, twenty feet below. Fortunately the water was too shallow to drown and deep enough to break the force of his fall, and when those on the train who had seen the accident returned to the river, expecting to find a corpse, they discovered Mr. Holly wading ashore uninjured.—[P.-P.

A NIFTY.

HARTLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 17th, at South Chicago, Ills., the wife of B. F. Hartley (brother of the editor of this paper) of a son, all of which is duly appreciated by the new made papa judging from the letter from him which lies before us conveying to us the pleasing information that we are "uncle." He says it weighs 10 3-4 pounds, and of course thinks it is an extraordinary lad. We congratulate the young couple upon their good fortune.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by E. H. Davie and Ruth A. Davie his wife, mortgagors, to John A. Dutcher, mortgagee, bearing date the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1875, whereby said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate, situate and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots numbered seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), in block numbered forty-five (45) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, excepting a strip of land on the south end of said lots, fifty feet long east and west, and twenty-two feet in width north and south, to secure the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars, and interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, according to the condition of a certain promissory note, due one year after date thereof, executed and delivered by said E. H. Davie to said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock and thirty minutes, in the forenoon, in book "B" of bonds, on pages 510, 511 and 512.

AND WHEREAS, There is due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, for principal and interest, the sum of two thousand one hundred and eight dollars and thirteen cents, and the sum of twenty-five dollars is allowed as an attorney's fee in case of foreclosure by the terms of said mortgage. And no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt or any part thereof now remaining secured by said mortgage.

NOW, THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises, and said mortgaged premises will be sold by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Jail, in the town of Brainerd, in said county, on the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1877, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with said twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and all lawful costs and disbursements.

Dated Brainerd, Minn., November 25th, A. D. 1876.

JOHN A. DUTCHER, Mortgagee.

G. W. HOLLAND, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Wonderful Success.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodbury, N. J., and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to go to your druggist, N. McFADDEN, and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have currency on hand with which to pay the following Cass County Orders, to-wit: Numbers—

308, 311, 347, 365, 369, 370, 494, 497, 500, 513, 539, 538, 615, 608, 616, 530, 559, 389. 625, 626, 446, 388, 549, 563.

Interest will not be allowed thereon after this date.

Brainerd, Nov. 18, 1876.

N. McFADDEN, County Treasurer, Crow Wing County, Minn.

PROBATE COURT—COUNTY OF CROW WING.

In the matter of Fanny Lafromboise, George Lafromboise and John Lafromboise, minors.

Upon the application of Michael Shillock to be appointed guardian of said minors, ordered that a hearing and examination of said application be had before me, at my office in Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 4th day of December, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Ordered, that notice of this order be given to all persons interested, by the publication thereof in the Brainerd *Tribune* for three weeks.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1876.

D. O. PRESTON, Judge of Probate, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Some Official Facts Regarding the Productions, Sale of Lands, and General Prosperity of the Great N. P. Railroad Belt.

From the Pioneer-Press and Tribune.

Mr. J. G. Williams, of the N. P. Junction, has been collecting some information in regard to the Northern Pacific railroad, and among other items of interest is the following accumulation of important and reliable facts from Mr. J. B. Power, agent of the land department of the N. P. Railroad company:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 19, 1876.

John G. Williams, N. P. Junction:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 31st ult. to H. A. Towne, Superintendent, having been referred to this office, I would reply, taking the interrogatories in order, as follows:

First—From lands within the limits of the grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and directly tributary to the road, the best information now attainable, enables me to estimate the yield of wheat for 1876 at from 850 to 900,000 bushels, all promising to be of the usual quality of Northern Pacific wheat, *i. e.* "extra No. 1 hard." The large area of new ground plowed this year for the first time for cultivation next season; requiring seed, the amount of flour required for home consumption by the 30,000 or more people settled on the line of our road and tributary country, and the contracts already made for supply of flour for the British province of Manitoba, which depends upon this section of country the next year for their breadstuffs, all of which is manufactured by the local mills on the line of road, will hold a considerable part of the crop from shipment to the eastern market. If the proportion of shipment to the yield is the same this year as the last, but from 350 to 400,000 bushels of the crop of 1876 will go forward to Duluth for lake shipment to eastern markets.

Second—The total yield of wheat in same territory for the year 1875 was about 500,000 bushels, some 125,000 bushels went to Manitoba, 228,000 to Duluth, remainder held for seed and home use.

Third—Area under cultivation in 1875 to all crops, including hay culture, was some 75,000 acres, about 30,000 acres in wheat. Area to wheat in 1876 from 45 to 50,000 acres, for other crops the increase has been about 25 per cent. The total area under cultivation to all crops, at present date is not less than 100,000 acres.

Fourth—There has been this year not less than 60,000 acres (by some estimated at from 75 to 80,000) new ground broken for wheat cultivation in 1877. An ordinary crop next season will give a total yield of from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 bushels, three-fourths of which will be sent forward to Duluth. The annual increase from this time forward will of course depend largely upon the yield and profits derived from the staple crop. There is no question, however, as to the probabilities of advancement. I think that in the future it will be in equal proportion to the past, and that the surplus crops after the next five years will be counted by the millions of bushels instead of as now by the thousands.

Fifth—The area now under cultivation to wheat within the limits of the land grant to this road as compared with what can be utilized for that purpose is so small that it can be said that the commencement has not yet been made.

Taking only that part of the Red River valley embraced within the grant, that is, forty miles on each side of the road and forty miles east and west, we have 3,200 square miles, or 2,049,000 acres, about the sameares as is embraced in but three of the principal counties in southern Minnesota. Fully ninety per cent. of this can, with mere cost of plowing, be put in condition for wheat culture, and would produce from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels annually. Under the ordinary process of cultivation, however, but one-half would be utilized for this purpose, say 4,000,000 acres, which, with an ordinary crop, would produce 20,000,000 bushels, two-thirds of what is now the entire surplus crop of the whole State of Minnesota. When, however, we take into consideration the entire area of what is good wheat-producing land within the limits of the grant, and what is directly tributary to the road, using but the one-half of it for wheat culture, we have not less than 10,000,000 acres, capable of producing from one hundred and eighty to two hundred million bushels, we are reaching figures requiring a very comprehensive imagination to take in the possibilities of the future of this great northwest and the prospective value of the road that has been the means of opening this vast country to settlement.

The foregoing estimates are of course based upon the known capacity of the country for agricultural development, and as stated, the work of demonstrating its capacities has barely commenced. We are not in any way depending upon or discounting the future, but simply work upon what we now have, encouraging advancement by a liberal policy toward all who cast their lives with us, well knowing the circumstances beyond human control may so retard future progress, that even with the present promising outlook for rapid and constant advancement, it may be many years before the road will realize any thing approximating what the country is capable of.

Sixth—The title to all lands within the limits of the grant from Duluth to the Missouri river, (the terminal point of the eastern division of the road as now built, a distance of 450 miles), is by the terms of the charter confirmed to the company, and as fast as is necessary, we are having them certified to us by the government.

Seventh—All of the agricultural lands of the company are in market at prices ranging from $2.50 to $10 per acre, according to quality and distance from road, and in payment for them the company take their first mortgage bonds at par and accrued interest, and the preferred stock of the company at par.

Eighth—The surface soil of the upland prairie is a dark sandy loam from 12 to 20 inches deep, in the Red River valley it is a black alluvial mold from 15 to 30 inches deep. Subsoil as a rule is tenacious clay. In the hardwood timbered land the surface soil is as a rule a black sandy loam with a large proportion of vegetable clay subsoil.

Ninth—Cost of first breaking the sod is from $3 to $3.50 per acre. Cost of producing wheat, including price of seed, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, delivery at granery and fall plowing, is from $9 to $10 per acre. Transportation from Red River to Lake Superior is now 15c per bushel, Frame dwelling house and barn, both comfortable and sufficient size for 160 to 320 acre farms can be built for from $600 to $1,000. In Dakota the herd law requiring cattle to be herded or fenced in, renders the fencing of wheat fields unnecessary.

There are many reasons that might be urged in favor of the Northern Pacific country as being more attractive to persons seeking new homes than any other in the northwest, but this is beyond the scope of this communication, and I will simply let the facts as stated advance their own arguments.

For a general description of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific road as now built and running, showing what parts of it are embraced in the grant and which in part by the development of the past three years has been so clearly demonstrated, is peculiarly adapted to the successful and profitable cultivation of wheat. I enclose skeleton maps of Minnesota and Dakota, on the backs of which will be found printed matter descriptive of the lands, together with other interesting and valuable information to all who are looking to the line of our road for the purpose of investment or the selection of a new home.

I will be happy at any time to give you such other information relative to our road as the work of the land department will enable me to furnish. Trusting that the foregoing may be of interest to your correspondent, I remain, truly yours,

JAMES B. POWER, General Agent.

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 outhouses 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

IMITATION Gold Watches, Chains & Jewelry.

This Metal has all the Brilliancy and Durability of Gold.

COLLINS GOLD METAL

WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

Three 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

$15. $20. $25.

COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, P. O. Box, 3096. 208 Broadway, New York City.

NEEDLES FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES,

Sent by Mail on receipt of Price.

WILSON, per doz.	60c	American B. Hole,	75c	Wheeler & Wilson,	75c
Howe, " "	60c	Victor, per doz.	65c	Eins, per doz.	75c
Domestic, " "	60c	Weed, "	60c	Buckeye, "	75c
Remington " "	60c	Florence, "	85c	Home Shuttle,	60c
Singer, " "	50c	Wilcox & Gibbs,	$1.00	Davis,	75c
Blees, " "	60c	Grover & B. Str't	60c	Lavitt,	75c
American " "	60c	" " C'ved	75c		

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND DEALERS IN QUANTITIES.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

WE ALSO WILL SELL A

SAVE $20.

FOR $50 CASH,

(In Cheapest Style of Table.)

If there is no Agent in your town, you can make money by selling the

Wilson Sewing Machine.

Send for Chromo Circulars and Terms.

H. L. WILCOX & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED. We will give energetic men and women

Business that will Pay

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

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

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Carlton County, State of Minnesota, made on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1876, the undersigned, William Morris, as guardian of Adolph Marquardt, a minor, will sell at public sale, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1876, at the front door of the Post-office in Thomson, in said Carlton county, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand, the real estate belonging to said minor lying in said Carlton county, and described as the east half (½) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section eight (8), in township forty-eight (48) north, of range eighteen (18) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian.

WILLIAM MORRIS, As Guardian of Adolph Marquardt,

CROSS & HICKS, Minneapolis, Minn., Attorney for said Guardian.

46-4

TAX-JUDGMENT SALE.

PURSUANT to a Real Estate Tax-Judgment of the District Court in the county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the 23rd day of August, 1876, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes upon real estate in the county of Crow Wing, remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1876, and of the statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Tuesday, November 14th, 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the town of Brainerd and county of Crow Wing, sell the lands which are charged with taxes in said judgment, and on which such taxes shall not have been previously paid.

Dated at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, this 30th day of September, 1876.

F. X. GOULET, County Auditor, Crow Wing County, 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 2 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.

P. A. GATCHELL, LAWYER,

Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

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

Real Estate Agent. Lands Sold on Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Money loans obtained for parties on improved real estate security.

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

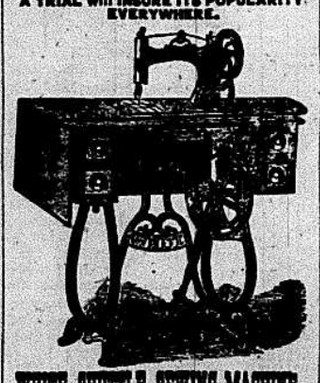
P. A. GATCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn

1971f

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 WORKSHOP. 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, CLEVELAND, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. W. HARTLEY,

PLAIN AND

Fancy Job Printer,

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Blanks, Catalogues,

Bank Work, Circulars, Bonds,

Book Work, Ball and Show Printing,

Posters, Business Cards, Letter and Bill

Heads, Statements, Calling Cards,

Blank Notes, Receipts,

Etc., Etc.

☞ Orders by Mail or Express Promptly Filled. Good Work and Reasonable Prices Guaranteed.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

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

"The Secret Monitor,"

—AND—

GUIDE TO HEALTH,

A Private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the

URINARY

—AND—

Generative Organs.

Including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of women and their improved treatment, together with the anatomy and physiology of the sexual system in health and disease, containing 300 pages and over 100 plates and engravings, sent to any address under seal, on receipt of price, 50 cents.

A private medical pamphlet, of 32 pages, on the above diseases, with valuable information for those afflicted, sent in sealed envelops on receipt of one three cent stamp.

The physicians of the institute especially treat all the above diseases, and may be consulted personally or by letter. Address all letters thus:

GALENIC INSTITUTE, Office 120 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific and Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroads.

1876. Summer Arrangement. 1876.

THROUGH EXPRESS. Northern Pacific.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
N. P. Junction,	lv.	3:00 p.m.	ar.	10:55 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	ar.	4:10 p.m.	lv.	10:00 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	lv.	3:00 a.m.	ar.	5:15 p.m.
Fargo, - - -	ar.	5:45 p.m.	lv.	3:00 a.m.
Fargo, - - -	lv.	7:00 a.m.	ar.	7:00 p.m.
Jamestown, -	ar.	12:26 p.m.	lv.	1:20 p.m.
Jamestown, -	lv.	12:35 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.	8:00 a.m.	ar.	6:05 p.m.
Minneapolis, -	lv.	7:20 a.m.	ar.	6:35 p.m.
N. P. Junction,	ar.	3:00 p.m.	lv.	10:45 a.m.
Duluth, - -	ar.	6:00 p.m.	lv.	8:30 a.m.

† Meals.

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

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.

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

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

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

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

	P. M.	A. M.
Leave for Chicago and the East, -	9.10	8.15
" " Winona and West, - -		7.30

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

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

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

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.

Close connections are also made with the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha for all far West points.

☞ Close connections are made at junction points with trains of all cross roads.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

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

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

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

Among the

Inducements Offered by this Route

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

Running through Five Great States,

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

All ticket agents can sell you tickets via this route

If you wish the best traveling accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.

MARVIN HUGHITT, General Superintendent. W. H. STENNETT, Gen'l Passenger Ag't

WEST WISCONSIN,

THE

St. Pau, Wisconsin & Chicago Line

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

Chicago Day Express, (daily except Sunday) - - - - - 10.00 a. m.

Night Express, (daily except Sunday) - - - - - 7.30 p. m.

This is the only line running the

CELEBRATED PULLMAN DAY AND NIGHT COACHES

BETWEEN

ST. PAUL and CHICAGO.

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

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

All Combined for safety, make this the BEST ROUTE to

MADISON, BLOIT, CHICAGO, And all Points

EAST AND SOUTH.

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

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

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

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, (Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engravings, Chromos and Frames,

STERESCOPES AND VIEWS.

Albums, Graphoscopes, Photographs

And kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN, STEREO-PANOPTICON, UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON, ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON, ARTOPTICON, SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN, PEOPLE'S LANTERN,

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent free on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ A full stock of Views of the Exposition Buildings and their contents.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference.

ENGLISH INK for Printers.

News, Book and Job Inks, all warranted of Superior quality. No cheap or inferior grades of Ink made by us.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO., MANUFACTURERS, (Formerly of London, England), 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, And 13 Hartley Street, New York.

SAFES SCALES

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Truck

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co., 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila.