BRAINERD TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY

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

Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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

I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m., at Union Hall, over Wilson's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

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PURE SPICES.

Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.

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C. MEYER & CO.,

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115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,

Five doors below Jackson,

SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, WADENA COUNTY, MINN., WADENA, Dec. 20, 1876.

The Duplicates of Taxes for State, School, County, Town, and all other purposes for 1876, are now in my hands for collection, and the following percentage has been levied on each dollar valuation:

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.	
State Fund,	2 mills.
County Revenue Fund,	10 "
County Road and Bridge Fund,	3 "
County Interest Fund,	2 "
One-Mill School Fund,	1 "
TOWN TAXES.	
Wadena Town Tax,	3 mills.
SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES.	
District:	TAX
No. 1, Special,	3 mills.
No. 1, House,	3 "
No. 2, Special,	10 "
No. 2, Special,	15 "

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of Wadena county, State of Minnesota, that the County Treasurer or his Deputy will be present to collect the taxes for the year 1876, at the Wadena Depot of the N. P. R. R. Co., on and after JANUARY 2d, 1877.

Personal Property Taxes must be paid before February 20th, 1877, or distraint will be made as provided by law.

H. W. FULLER, Treasurer Wadena County.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received by the County Auditor of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, until Tuesday evening, January 2nd, A. D. 1877, for furnishing the county with forty cords of wood of the following kinds and lengths, to-wit: twenty (20) cords of dry, sound, split jack pine, four (4) feet long, and twenty (20) cords of green, sound, split jack pine, four (4) feet long; the whole to be of good quality, and delivered in the town of Brainerd, at points to be designated by the Board of County Commissioners at the time of letting the contract. Ten cords of the dry pine to be delivered on or before the 20th day of January, A. D. 1877, and the balance to be delivered on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1877, said wood to be paid for in orders on Crow Wing county, and all bids will be considered accordingly.

The Board of Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated, Brainerd, Dec. 30th, A. D. 1876.

F. X. GOULET, County Auditor Crow Wing Co., Minn.

By W. W. HARTLEY, Deputy.

TAX JUDGMENT SALE.

PURSUANT TO A REAL ESTATE TAX Judgment of the District Court in and for the Counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Itasca, State of Minnesota, entered the [illegible] day of August, 1876, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes upon real estate in the County of Wadena, remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1876, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auditor's office in the town of Wadena, and County of Wadena, sell the lands which are charged with taxes in said judgment, and on which such taxes shall not have been previously paid.

Dated, Wadena, December 28th, 1876.

Signed, P. A. GATCHELL, County Auditor of Wadena County.

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 23d day of August, 1876, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes upon real estate in the county of Cass, remaining delinquent on the first day of June, 1876, and of the Statutes in such cases made and provided, I shall, on Monday, January 8th, 1877, at ten (10) 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 7th day of December, A. D. 1876.

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

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 Moore's Farm, N. P. R. R. Address, Brainerd, Minn.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. V.—NO. 48. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. WHOLE NO. 256.

Headquarters Hotel,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

C. W. WEED, - Proprietor.

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

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

☞ Splendid location for Hunting and Fishing.

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

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COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

THE undersigned has now completed arrangements to furnish the citizens of Brainerd with all kinds of best Meats, Game, Poultry, Butter, Sausages, Lard, etc., at prices to suit the times. I solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

R. H. PAINE, Prop.

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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.

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F. X. GOULET,

County Auditor

OF

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

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

Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.

Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,

BRAINERD, - - - - - - MINN.

MRS. EMMA E. FRENCH,

Laurel St., Brainerd, Minn.,

DRESSMAKER.

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

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Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,

Brainerd, Minn.

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Cor. Fifth and Laurel Street,

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

E. ROMER, PROPRIETOR.

This popular house has lately been thoroughly with the best mm-odeled, and is in good condition Charges reasonable. Good Stabling attached.

LAMONT & WILSON,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions, Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS., BRAINERD, - MINN

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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.

WINDOM NOMINATED.

The Republican Legislative caucus of Minnesota assembled at the Capitol on Thursday evening, and nobly did its work by unanimously nominating Hon. Wm. Windom by a rising vote for re-election to the United States Senate.

While nothing else was expected of this body, and while every one was confident of the assured success of this tried and able statesman, it is still a source of unlimited gratification and universal satisfaction that the crisis is past, and the cry goes up, "The country is safe."

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, and Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, will make a trio in the Senate of the United States, with President Rutherford B. Hayes, as their executive, before whom Democratic chicanery will tremble to its base, and the nations of the earth will make their obeisance.

The election of 1876 has taught the Republican party a lesson in "Union," —to put forward its best men for office, and support them faithfully. The effect is wholesome, and will be welcomed by millions.

READ the announcement in another column of our proposed gift to subscribers.

AN EFFORT TO "COUNT IN" AMENDMENT TO SEC. 3, ART. 10, ON THE LOUISIANA PLAN.

There is a chance yet for the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution relating to corporations. It was defeated by the non-arrival of returns from several counties, but these having come in since the canvass, it is proposed to reassemble the joint convention of the two houses and "count them in."—[Pioneer Press.

If this is the game, let Crow Wing county be "counted in" also. She polled 179 votes against this amendment to 7 for it, but they were omitted from the returns through the carelessness of the officers of the election. Besides, a large majority in the State of those who voted for the amendment did so ignorantly, not knowing its import, while those who voted against it did so intelligently, with an expressed desire to defeat it. Let our Legislators give a "fair count" independent of the bulldozing of bloated corporations. The laborer and poor man has rights in this matter that should not be overridden and trodden under foot by our Legislators, and we hope they will sift this thing to the bottom if it is reopened.

Other counties than Crow Wing have given majorities against this amendment if they were properly "counted," and why they have not been we fear savors somewhat of Louisiana ballot box manipulations. Under the circumstances we believe no honest legislator will record his vote for ratifying this amendment even though by some technicality it should be declared carried.

A SEWING MACHINE will be given away to the subscribers to the TRIBUNE on February 1st. See announcement.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The present Legislature in this State stands politically, Senate: Republicans 27, Democrats 14. House: Republicans 75, Democrats 31. Republican majority on joint ballot, 60.

The Democrats have made no organized opposition, but even voted for the Republican candidates for Legislative offices, the first instance of the kind in the history of the State.

A singular fact in relation to the nativity of the members is that not a native born Minnesotian graces the floors of either house, and what is more singular still, there never has been but one native born elected to the Legislature of Minnesota, either State or Territorial.

The nativity of the present body is as follows: New York, 30; Ohio, 9; Maine, 8; Indiana, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 8; New Hampshire, 6; Massachusetts, 7; South Carolina, 1; Connecticut, 2; New Jersey, 1; Wisconsin, 3; Maryland, 1; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 3; Iowa, 1; Delaware, 1; Ireland, 10; Norway, 12; New Brunswick, 2; Germany, 7; Nova Scotia, 1; Sweden, 8; Prussia, 2; Canada, 3; England, 2; Wales, 1; Scotland, 2; Austria, 1.

READ our splendid offer elsewhere.

HURON.

Referring to the new Territory of Huron, the Minneapolis *Tribune* says: "It will embrace within its limits some of the finest agricultural lands in the Union, and although its present population is only 10,000 the Territory is the best wheat producing section of the continent, will probably all be settled and under cultivation within five years."

EBER H. BLY,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Lumber & Shingles,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

J. M. MARTIN,

DEALER IN

Fancy Groceries,

Foreign and Domestic.

California Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Goods,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Fresh Oysters constantly on hand.

41:3m TERMS CASH.

Fifth Street, - - Brainerd, Minn.

It hinges on Louisiana once more.

THE Todd County *Argus* is one year old. How time flies.

THEODORE TILTON lectured at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the "Problem of Life," on Christmas Eve.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, the great railway king, died at his home in New York on Thursday morning, worth $85,000,000.

AN exchange gives the political complexion of the Minnesota State Senate thus: Republicans 27; Democrats 13; Donnelly 1.

THE Khedive of Egypt has been reduced to the petty allowance of $25,000,000 per year. He has a great mind to throw up his hand and quit the game.

THE beautiful residence of Mayor L. P. Fisher, of Woodstock, New Brunswick, was burned to the ground on Tuesday night the 26th ult.

A LOCOMOTIVE engineer on the Northern Pacific bantered a squaw standing on the platform about her "little injin" papoose. He got it thus: "Ough! Half injin, half engineer."—[Dispatch.

WE give, in full, this week, Gov. Pillsbury's second annual message as delivered to the Minnesota Legislature on Thursday last. How is that for enterprise? Read it, it is well worthy a careful perusal.

GEN'L T. L. ROSSER has returned to Minneapolis from Washington, and reports the passage of the Northern Pacific extension bill about certain, and the construction of 200 miles the coming summer quite probable.

VICE PRESIDENT T. W. FERRY has received the unanimous nomination by the republicans of the Michigan Legislature for re-election to the United States Senate, a fitting testimonial to a worthy officer and an able statesman.

THE Todd County *Argus* editor says he "danced very gracefully in a pig-trough" recently. We have heard of Minnesota's exhibition at the Centennial, but we never heard of "Sheets" dancing in a pig-trough before.

THE State Editorial Association meets at St. Paul on Wednesday next the 10th inst. It is hoped the representation will exceed that of last year, which was the largest, most interesting meeting the association has ever held.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, the lion of United States Statesmanship, was nominated by acclamation in the Republican Legislative caucus of that State for the United States Senate for both the long and short terms, on Thursday.

A LARGE number of ladies had seats on the floor of the House to-day.—Dispatch. That must have been a lowly sight, and our legislators must be gallant fellows to sit there in their handsomely cushioned chairs and see the ladies sitting on the floor, surely.

A BILL pensioning survivors of the Mexican War, or their heirs, passed the lower House of Congress on Thursday. Thomas Hardin, of Leech Lake, Cass county, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and will become a pensioner under this act.

CONSIDERING the situation;—that he is in a town not at present prosperous, and with no surrounding settlements to furnish him "items," we do not see how Hartley, of the Brainerd *Tribune*, manages to print so good a paper as he does. —[Sherburne Co. Star.

A YOUNG man named Boemer attempted to commit suicide in Rockford, Wright county, last week, all because his "true love" had gone off to a ball with another chap. Although seriously wounded he will live, and there is therefore no decrease in the number of fools.—[St. Cloud Times.

THE attenuated ghost of Minnesota democracy, sliding up the back stairs knocks at the door of the republican caucus, and in a hoarse, sepulchral whisper says: "Come out, some of you fellows, and nominate old Beelzebub himself, and we'll vote for him." Strong voice from within: "Get thee behind me, Satan!" Exit ghost.—[Dispatch.

Lumberman is as big and as bold and as hard as Gibraltar. That paper says a bill should be passed by the legislature this winter exempting pine lands from taxation. Now let the *Lumberman* preach to its subscribers the justice of pardoning Cole Younger and employing him as assistant state treasurer.—[Lanesboro Journal.

THE democratic house committee's subpœna, *duces tecum*, to president Orton has proved a boomerang, spreading panic and dismay in the democratic camp. The senate committee has called for the telegrams that passed between Tilden and Cronin in the Oregon matter. It has already been proved by Cronin's own testimony that he received $3000, and the object in procuring the telegrams is to trace the money from Tilden's headquarters at New York.

IT is not to be supposed that white men sufficiently degraded to commit the crimes proved against the Louisiana bulldozers, would hesitate under oath to charge those atrocities upon the race who were their victims. To charge a black man with murder is no greater crime than to murder him, and the motive in the one case is quite as potent as in the other. Why, then, should there be any surprise at the conflicting testimony in regard to the anti-election condition of affairs in that state, before the Louisiana committee?—[Minneapolis Tribune.

JUDGE MCKELVY held a term of Court at Little Falls, Morrison county, last week, at which the following business was done: M. Butala was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing Peter Thenis, and sentenced to five years in State prison. Indictments against John Hoffman for assault with intent to do great bodily harm, and Louis Vasaly for selling liquor without a license, were laid over to next term. S. R. Thayer received an abatement in his assessment. N. Richardson applied for admission to the bar, and was examined, but no report has been made by the committee.

A RAILROAD bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio, 63 feet high, went down with a passenger train, on December 29th, carrying 147 human lives with it into the horrible abyss, and the wreck immediately took fire and burned up. Of these 79 were crushed to death, drowned or burned up in the wreck, and 68 escaped, though nearly all were wounded, mangled or burned more or less. The general verdict appears to be that some one blundered and is chargeable with the lives of those who were burned. The fire company was present with engine and hose, and yet no attempt was made to extinguish the flames which carried many a poor soul into eternity.

WE regret to learn that the noted humorist Tom King, for many years past reporter for the Minneapolis department of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, and, since the consolidation, for the *Pioneer-Press*, has severed his connection with that journal. The readers of the P.-P. will lose their interest in the "Minneapolis End," unless the P.-P. is more fortunate in filling his shoes than it is likely to be. It is rumored that Mr. King will accept a position on the Minneapolis *Tribune*, which is fast becoming the newsiest daily in the State, and if his mantel falls upon this already spicy sheet its effect will be magical.

THE canvass by the Legislature of the votes of counties on the three amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature showed that the amendment to section three of article ten, relating to corporations, was defeated by the people, the vote being: yes, 21,721; no, 22,113. The amendment authorizing the Governor to veto one or more items in appropriation bills, while approving of other portions, was adopted by a very large majority; and also the amendment of section three of article six, authorizing the Governor to assign Judges of District Courts to the Supreme bench whenever all or a majority of the Supreme Judges shall, from any cause, be disqualified from sitting on any case, etc.

THE House Judiciary Committee will make two reports on the Colorado question—Knott for the majority, in favor of the admission of Belford, and Hurd, for the minority, against seating him. The majority hold that after a Territory has assumed position as a State under the requirements of the enabling act, Congress has no authority to inquire into its status. The minority take the ground that Congress has not authority under the Constitution to delegate any of its functions, and that Congress alone is vested with authority to perform the formal act of the admission of a State, and that, therefore, notwithstanding the proclamation of the President, Colorado is not entitled to be considered a State. The minority is composed of Messrs. Hurd, Ashe and Hunton.

At His Old Tricks.

Henry Keller was brought before Justice Barnes to day, on a charge of stealing an ox of Geo. Kraemer, of Lake Henry. Keller was bound over to appear at the next general term of District Court, Stearns county.—[St. Cloud Times.

SMALL POX.

Owing to the prevalence of small pox on either side of us—in Wisconsin and Manitoba—our State board of health has issued a circular through its secretary urging upon physicians, local authorities, school boards, and especially parents, the necessity for using every effort in their power to secure a thorough vaccination of our population throughout the State. In pursuance of this Dr. Rosser has procured a supply of pure, fresh virus, and is prepared to vaccinate all who may come to him. To those who cannot reach a physician the State board will forward, at cost price, 10 ivory points for $1, or a single ivory point for 25 cents, charged with animal virus direct from the heifer. These may be obtained by addressing the secretary, C. N. Berman is always best to have vaccination done under the care of a physician.

THE COUNT.

Some Things Which It is Settled Will Not Be Done.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune enumerates among the things pertaining to the electoral vote already settled the following:

First—The president of the senate will not of his own motion assume the responsibility of deciding in regard to the validity of the returns of any state which come to him in the customary form.

Second—The vote will not be counted by the president of the Senate.

Third—The next house will not elect a president.

Fourth—The vote of no state will be rejected without the concurrence of both houses of congress.

Fifth—The genuine official returns of the three contested southern states may be received as *prima facie* evidence of how the votes of those states ought to be counted; but they will not be considered as final proof.

Sixth—No questions, either of law or fact, will be submitted to the supreme court for its decision.

Seventh—The democrats will not get their missing vote from Oregon.

Eighth—The house will not of itself declare that there has been no election of president, and proceed to choose one.

THE DROP.—The painters have completed the drop curtain in Bly's Opera House, and it is, of a truth, "a thing of beauty."

A rich landscape view adorns the mean, showing the estuary of a broad river, dotted here and there with sails of various sizes, and skirted on either side by jagged rocks, precipices, ravines and promontories; a rocky eminence in the far distance—a miniature Gibraltar—is capped by a quaint old castle of mediæval mien; a moss-covered church of Gothic type graces a little plateau between the hills in the foreground; on the left a peasant's or fisherman's cottage, suggestive of romance, nestles between the rocks in a quiet nook opposite, and the halo of a mellow Italian twilight on a balmy summer's evening hovers over the scene, which, for beauty, elegance and artistic skill, excels an oil chromo, and is equal to a $500 oil painting. A rich curtain of crimson damask, heavily fringed, is looped back on either side of the scenery in perfect imitation of the real, and capped by a heavy, rich drapery heading, which gives tone and prominence to the picture, unequaled.

The whole design—which was entirely impromptu—is chaste, and its execution, which was off-hand, is superbly grand, and adds the only missing link required to make this as complete and convenient a stage as the State affords.

The work was designed and the painting done by Messrs. J. C. Congdon and Chas. Netterberg, of the Northern Pacific paint shops, and they have certainly distinguished themselves in their fine art and Bly's Opera House for its beautiful drop.

IF your subscription to the TRIBUNE is paid to No. 308, you have a chance in a nice sewing machine, FREE.

A Grand New Year's Gift to the Patrons of the "Tribune."

With a view to increasing our subscription list and collecting in our renewals for 1877, we propose, though it is a little late, to present our subscribers with a splendid New Year's Gift on the first day of February next, in the shape of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, with attachments.

Every subscriber, old or new, whose subscription is paid to January 1st, 1878, will be entitled to a chance for the machine, which will be bestowed by lot.

The drawing will be made under our personal supervision in the presence of reliable witnesses, and the present will be forwarded at once to the order of the lucky subscriber, whose name will be duly announced through these columns.

We regret that we were unable to make this presentation on New Year's day, but a failure to perfect our arrangements in time is the cause.

Our terms are $2 per annum in advance, postage paid to any part of the United States or Canada.

Send in $2 and get a splendid Sewing Machine FREE.

HAVE you a mother, a sister, or a daughter? Subscribe for the TRIBUNE for them and get a splendid Sewing Machine.

Personal.

W. H. White, of Fargo, was in Brainerd a few days this week.

Capt. Sleeper goes to Wadena to-day to attend the trial of a law suit.

G. G. Hartley came down from camp last evening.

D. O. Preston went to Moorhead on Monday on legal business, returning on Thursday.

J. G. Williams, of N. P. Junction, dropped in at the TRIBUNE office on Thursday morning in the absence of the editor.

William M. Falconer, formerly proprietor of the Pine Restaurant in this place, was in town last night direct from the Black Hills.

L. C. Currier returned last week from the Black Hills, and is making a brief sojourn here with his family, intending to start for the Hills again next week.

V. E. Wilham, step-son of E. L. Strauss, has been attending St. John's College at St. Joseph, Minn., for several months past, and is now at home spending holidays.

Wm. Ferris returned on Wednesday evening from his very extended trip east, looking well and apparently happy. He was followed on Thursday evening by his family—Mrs. Ferris, son and daughter.

G. A. Morison came down from Leech [illegible] since still very low, with recovery doubtful. Bonga has given up hope of life, and to this his danger is attributed. Morison took the west-bound train this morning for White Earth.

We received a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. M. T. T. Rowles, hospital steward, at Fort Ripley. He showed us a letter from Serg't F. W. Bryant, formerly of Ripley, stationed, at present, at Camp Baker, Montana, from which we infer friend Bryant enjoyed life at Ripley much better than at Baker. Mr. Rowles agreed to furnish the readers of the TRIBUNE with some "items" occasionally from Fort Ripley, a promise we trust he will not forget.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WILCOX—At Two Rivers, Morrison county, on New Year's Day, E. S. Smith, Esq., Attorney at Law, and Miss Eveline Wilcox.

May their lives be strewn with roses.

DIED.

AVERY.—At the Metropolitan Hotel, this city, on Thursday, the 4th inst., of consumption, R. H. Avery, aged 27 years. Mr. Avery was among the early settlers in Brainerd. His brother, —— Avery, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was telegraphed to, and arrived here shortly before his death. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, with services at the Methodist church.

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 the 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.

READ! READ! READ!

I have just laid in a large stock of

Hardware, Tinware,

Crockery and Lamps,

A class of goods very much needed in this town of late, in addition to my increased stock of

Groceries, Provisions,

PRODUCE, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc., Etc.

IMPORTED TEAS, The VERY BEST, a specialty, at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00 and $1 50 per pound.

☞ PRIZE.—I offer as a prize to every cash customer purchasing goods to the amount of $15, ONE SET OF FINE GLASSWARE—PICK.

Come and see my Goods and Prices.

BRAINERD, December 1st, 1876.

P. D. DAVENPORT.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following observations are taken at 8 o'clock a. m. every day at each station on the line of the N. P. R. R. and reported to Brainerd at once by telegraph:

From stations omitted, the report is the same as the station reported next east.

The figures indicate the standing of the thermometer, how far "above" or "below" zero.

Monday, Jan. 1st.—Junction to Jamestown, clear, cold: NW. wind from Wadena to Lake Park; Fargo, 26 below; Bismarck, no report.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Clear, cold, calm; Fargo, 12 below; Bismarck, 5 below.

Wednesday, 3rd.—Clear, cold, calm to Fargo; Brainerd, 26 below; Jamestown, cloudy, cold, W. wind, appearance of snow; Bismarck, no report.

Thursday, 4th.—Junction, one-inch snow; cloudy, calm and mild to N. Y. Mills; clear and cold to Glyndon; Fargo, cloudy, 2 below; Jamestown, clear, mild, calm; Bismarck, cloudy, mild, NE. wind.

Friday, 5th.—Calm and mild from Junction to Jamestown. Alternately clear and cloudy, varying with each station along the whole line; Bismarck, no report.

Saturday, 6th.—Cloudy and mild from Junction to Bismarck; calm as far west as Wadena; Brainerd, two inches snow; Wadena, SE. wind; N. Y. Mills, E. wind, one inch snow; wind SE. to Fargo and thermometer 12 above at that point; Jamestown, clear, mild, strong W. wind, drifting, three inches snow; Bismarck, cloudy, mild, raining, SE. wind.

LATER.—Lake Park, 9.30 A. M., heavy wind, storming; Jamestown, drifting very hard, heavy NW. wind, wind has changed from W. to NW, within past hour, three inches loose snow to drift off prairie.

NORTHERN Pacific Bonds for sale.

L. P. WHITE.

WILL you go coasting to-night, or to the party. Eh, Jo!

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

SEE new advertisement of Potter & Knox, Aitkin, in another column.

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

SCARLET rash is quite prevalent in town among children just now.

SEE notice for bids for Wood in another column.

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

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

FRENCH'S New Year's Lunch was a grand affair, as we can testify personally. There is nothing small about Ed., especially on New Years.

THE next regular meeting of the Social Reading Club will be held at the residence of J. W. Edgerton, Friday evening, January 22d, 1877. All are invited. Exercises to begin at 7 1-2 o'clock.

GO TO J. M. MARTIN'S, Fifth Street, for Michigan Cider, Apples, California Pears, Lemons, Oranges Grapes.

At a regular stated meeting of Wildey Lodge, as follows, viz: [illegible] G.; Thos. Bason, V. G.; J. C. Congdon, Secretary; Adam Brown, Treasurer; R. W. Knowlton, Warden; P. Lagerquist, R. S. N. G. A pleasant evening and a good time in general was enjoyed.

THE winter term of the public schools opens on Monday, with Miss Wilcox as principal, and Miss McNaughton as teacher in the primary department.

LATER.—Instead of Miss Wilcox we should have said Mrs. Smith, or perhaps not either, judging from the marriage notice appearing elsewhere.

BALL AT FORT RIPLEY.—Arrangements are being made for a Grand Ball at Fort Ripley, to take place on Thursday evening next, the 11th inst., as a welcome to company "G," recently returned from Fort A. Lincoln, to which friends are cordially invited from Brainerd and elsewhere. The Brainerd band will be in attendance.

THE Board of County Commissioners was in session two days this week, and rattled off business at a lively rate. Among other things the County Attorney was instructed to bring suit against S. C. Tennis and his bondsmen for the recovery of the amount for which he is defaulter, forthwith. Tennis offered to compromise by paying something like $400 of the amount.

Brainerd Tribune.

W. W. HARTLEY, Publisher.

BRAINERD. . . . . MINNESOTA

Second Annual Message

OF

Gov. John S. Pillsbury.

Delivered to the Minnesota Legislature Jan. 4th, 1877.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The recurrence of a session of your representative bodies brings again the occasion for a review of official transactions since your last assemblage, and for a formal presentation of those subjects pertaining to the condition of the State, which claim your attention.

In the performance of this duty I repeat the desire, expressed to you a year ago, for such harmony and co-operation in all matters requiring consideration, as may facilitate the prompt discharge of our duties and subserve the public welfare.

RETROSPECTIVE.

While the year which has closed was marked by no striking features, either of prosperity or adversity, it has witnessed a nearer approach to a failure of our chief agricultural staple than has yet been experienced in a career of singular prosperity. This, following a wide prevalence and prolonged period of industrial paralysis and business depression, coupled with renewed and extended ravages of the locusts or grasshoppers, has wrought discouragement among our people and tended to hinder their extrication from financial embarrassment. Yet, if we are wise enough to recognize the uses of adversity, to correct the errors of the past and to adapt ourselves to the adjustment of a better considered future, these reverses may be turned to our advantage. And, moreover, when we reflect that of all other than their leading product the people of Minnesota, the past year, gathered bountiful harvests, that they have been exempt from pestilence and civil commotion, that they are in full enjoyment of peace and order, that justice has been impartially administered and the majesty of the law vindicated, that the burdens of taxation are at length being decreased, that their educational interests have been sedulously cared for, that their various charitable and reformatory institutions are in faithful performance of their beneficent work, that the blessings of civil and religious liberty are enjoyed in full measure, and, above all, that following the dissensions of an exciting campaign for the choice of a national chief magistrate, with the issue yet in doubt, and involving momentous interests, partizan rancor is happily giving place to dispassionate consideration,—in such multiplied evidences of continued private and public welfare there is abundant cause for grateful recognition of that ruling Providence in whose gracious keeping are the of destinies men and of nations.

EDUCATIONAL.

The condition of public affairs will be presented to you in detail by the annual reports of the several departments and State institutions. Of these, perhaps, the department fullest of vital concern for an enduring public welfare is that pertaining to our educational interests. To exhibit at a single view the marvelous expansion of our common school system, it will suffice to contrast the few particulars embraced in the first report of the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, made for the year 1851, with the corresponding items in the last State report for the year 1876, covering an interval of 25 years:

	1851.	1876.
Whole number of school districts	13	3581
Whole number of school houses	5	3119
Aggregate value of school houses	$2500	2,763,464
Total enrollment of scholars	250	151,866

But, striking as these comparative figures are, they give little idea of the actual improvement and efficiency of our common schools under their existing supervision. For evidence of this fact, as well as for a thorough presentation of the whole subject of common school education, I commend to your careful attention the masterly report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. If the noblest appreciation and the best practical management result from a realization of the faults as well as the merits of our school system, Mr. Burt must be deemed an invaluable officer in the responsible position he holds. To his quick discernment and forcible presentation of the subject we are chiefly indebted for the salutary change in the apportionment of the school funds. Instead of distribution upon the basis of the number of persons entitled to attend, the number in actual attendance now governs the apportionment. The Superintendent, moreover, intimates that a further improvement may be found requisite by requiring not only a formal enrollment, as at present, but an uninterrupted or aggregate attendance as the measure of monetary apportionment. The first and most obvious result of the change already effected, is to greatly remedy that dilatory and random attendance at our common schools which is one of the principal obstacles to their success, while such consummation will be still further forwarded by the additional requirement suggested.

To distribute school money for the benefit of those who are being actually educated by its aid rather than to those who are entitled to but neglect such aid, is at once obviously equitable and a direct inducement for better school attendance. When parents and school managers realize that not only the benefits of education but the means for promoting it, depend upon more faithful and continuous attendance, it cannot but result advantageously for all concerned. Mr. Burt's report abounds in pertinent suggestions. Instead of dealing in the easy and discursive common places devoid of practical application, which is the besetting temptation to so many educators, he pursues a steadfast aim and treats the subject in the incisive and vigorous manner usually productive of specific results. Having proven his right to urge changes for greater efficiency I bespeak your careful and dispassionate consideration of his recommendation for a restoration of a uniform State school tax with provision for its apportionment, as well as of his cogent reasons for the measure.

We may indulge an honest pride in the results already achieved with our common schools and no reasonable effort should be spared to perfect a system constituting one of the essential conditions to the perpetuation of popular institutions. Our permanent school fund has reached the sum of about $3,390,000, ranking fifth in amount among those of the States of the Union. If the residue of the school lands shall realize prices equal to those heretofore obtained, our common school endowment will eventually reach the majestic figure of $20,000,000 [illegible] able with the failure of any reasonable results that may have thus far been expected of them in this State. The inevitable legislative wrangle annually repeated over the needed measure of their support, the disparaging comments to which they are subjected, and the recurring uncertainty respecting their maintenance, place them at a constant and serious disadvantage. I respectfully submit that this treatment is neither just to these institutions nor to the State Treasury burdened with their support. In my judgment they should be adequately sustained. At all events their maintenance should either be abandoned or permanently provided for by a standing appropriation. Normal schools are recognized as potent educational auxiliaries in twenty-seven of the States of the Union and are maintained at an average annual cost of about $21,000 each. In our State while it may be doubted whether the creation of so many as three of these schools at so early a period and with our slender resources, was wise, yet the labor and cost of their first establishment having now been borne their continued maintenance upon a footing of usefulness will scarcely admit of a question, in view of the rapidly growing need of our common schools for higher qualifications of teachers.

Owing to the failure of the last legislature to make the customary annual appropriations for their support, these schools have been thrown upon other resources, which cannot long bear the burden. As some of them will be compelled to close by mid-winter unless speedily relieved, you will see the necessity for early action and I cannot doubt that you will give the subject that prompt and candid consideration its importance requires.

The attendence at these schools during the year will be exhibited in the statement following:

	Total Enrollment.	Average Attendance.
Winona,	458	302
Mankato,	303	140
St. Cloud,	280	165
	1041	607

This indicates a diminished total enrollment, but an increased average attendance compared with the preceding year.

In view of the fact that latin is now being taught in no less than sixteen of the public schools of the State, I submit that early provision should be made for instruction in that language in our Normal schools, in order to fit their pupils for any requirements which may be made of them as teachers, and in accordance with that educational theory which wisely recognizes the several branches as co-operating aids to the attainment of a complete education.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

When we reflect that less than ten years ago the University of Minnesota had but a nominal existence and that a special Board of Regents were still engaged in rescuing its affairs from financial difficulties threatening utter ruin, its present comparatively prosperous condition is a source of congratulation among all friends of education. By the sale of a comparatively small proportion of the lands granted it by Congress, the impending ruin was averted, and the remaining property so far freed from liens and other incumbrances, that it became feasible, in the year 1867, to put the institution into actual operation as a preparatory school. Two years later, in 1869, the first college class was formed and a faculty organized. From the first the progress of the institution has been steady and continuous. Considering the brief period our university has been in operation, a comparison with similar institutions of greater age in our neighboring States of the Northwest, affords no cause to be ashamed of its progress or its condition. Over one thousand youth from all quarters of the State have been trained and instructed within our University halls, and have gone forth to the activities of life, stronger and abler to serve not only themselves but the State, whose free gift they have shared. The actual enrollment at the present time is a trifle under 300, of whom over 120 are students of full collegiate rank. From personal knowledge, to a large extent, I take pleasure in saying that these students, as a rule, comprise the aspiring, capable and worthy young persons to whom the conduct of affairs in the course of events may safely be intrusted. It affords me no less satisfaction to be able to recognize in the faculty a body of men devoted to their profession, laboring zealously and harmoniously to subserve the highest interests of the institution with which they have allied themselves.

I invite your attention to the various suggestions embraced in the report of the Board of Regents. An appropriation is asked for to purchase a corner of land to obtain frontage upon University avenue, which land is now in process of condemnation to that end. It is greatly to be desired that this addition to the University grounds be made while the land can be obtained at a comparatively low price; and should you deem the amount required properly available for the purpose I recommend that the desired appropriation be made.

I, moreover, ask your special attention to the late action of the Board, relative to the restriction of the preparatory instruction to such students as cannot obtain the same in the public schools of their own cities or districts. This is a further step towards the abandonment of all preparatory work to the schools of the State. It is based upon the expectation that our several high schools will generally so arrange their courses of study as to fit students for college work in a reasonable time, and thus fill the chasm between the common schools and the University. This has already been done to some extent, with excellent results, and I submit whether the State might not advantageously lend its aid, to a limited degree, towards the high school tuition of pupils of such neighboring districts and towns as are destitute of the advantages of such instruction.

Perhaps the most inevitable conclusion to which a study of our school system leads is the necessity that its various departmental agencies and appointments should form auxiliary parts of a harmonious whole—that its successive steps should constitute a regular gradation from the alphabet to collegiate maturity, and that like the rills and streams, which, however differing in character and varying in course, reach a common goal in the ocean, the primary instruction of the common school should lead, by easy stages, to the crowning scholarship of the University. All alike are the gift of the State to her people, dictated by the enlightened policy which qualifies the citizen for the duties demanded of him and which sows and nourishes according to the bounty of the expected harvest. In nothing is a supporting unity of design and action more essential to success. To adhere to isolated plans, or to persist in unplanned efforts without definite aim, is to voluntarily sacrifice for each the advantages which might otherwise be combined for the whole and its parts.

To the end desired it is, therefore, essential that in every stage of instruction and in every variety of school, the purpose or, at least, the possibility of this ascending continuity should be constantly in view, and, especially, that the finishing course elsewhere should fit pupils for freshmen at the University. This is essential to the highest efficiency, whether in the lower or the higher branches. It would save the time, labor and means now comparatively wasted in special preparatory schools, and furnish a perennial supply of pupils to push forward, without interruption, to the coveted goal of a complete education. The advantages are obvious to all concerned; and although, unhappily, the majority must fall out by the way, diverted by the exigencies of business pursuits, it should ever be a leading and cherished object of our educational system to afford, at least, a standing opportunity to the more fortunate and persistent for an unobstructed pursuit in the pathway of learning from the beginning to the end of a complete education.

I invoke at your hands such fostering care of the educational interests of the State as will ensure a growth commensurate with a proud material developement and be adequate to the wants of an expanding future.

STATE FINANCES.

An exhibit of the financial transactions of the year and of the present condition of the State may be seen in detail in the report of the State Auditor, the general statement of the same being as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance December 1, 1875,	$130,245 29
State Taxes,	442,690 32
Taxes from R. R. Co.'s,	141,475 53
Taxes from Ins. and Tel. Co.'s,	29,413 00
Fees of Ins. Co.'s,	4,430 00
Interest on State Deposits,	5,761 14
Prison Rent and Labor,	5,734 34
Board of U. S. Convicts;	1,931 17
Reform School Indebtedness,	29,775 84
Sales of School Lands	51,893 69
Sales of Int. Imp. Lands,	19,818 34
Interest on Stumpage Acc'ts,	4,397 71
Interest on Perm't School Fund,	203,295 02
Interest on Perm't Univ. Fund,	19,815 34
Interest on Int. Imp. Land Fund,	3,035 08
Inebriate Asylum Fund,	11,737 61
Internal Imp Fund—U. S.,	3,940 82
Miscellaneous,	7,691 76
	$1,151,649 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Expenditures,	162,574 53	
For support of State Normal schools, Insane Asylum, Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute, State Prison Reform School and Soldier's Orphans	206,222 28	
For erecting, repair'g and furnishing public buildings,	54,377 48	
For payment of apportioned school fund,	208,952 53	
For expenses of State University,	36,135 00	
For payment of interest on State Bonds,	35,000 00	
For Public Printing, paper & stationery,	3,7449 51	
For printing laws in newspapers,	9,000 00	
For purchase of bonds for investment of funds,	178,191 40	
For reimbursememe't of counties for relief and Grasshopper Bounties	43,836 28	
For Inebriate Asylum	10,600 00	
For miscellaneous expenses	53,026 49	$1,035,385 50
		$116,264 29

Balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1876, To the credit of the following funds:

Interest fund	$26,769 91	
Sinking fund	15,062 54	
State institu'n's fund	55,641 31	
Permanent School fund	1,375 21	
General School fund	9,044 56	
Apportioned School fund	3,801 17	
Permanent University fund	1,182 34	
General University fund	4,676 30	
Interest Improvement fund	1,925 61	
Inebriate asylum fund	979 69	
Internal improvem'nt land fund	10,650 09	
	131,108 73	
Less Revenue Fund overdrawn	$14,844 44	$116,264 29

The Auditor says that the statement of balances to the credit of the several funds shows the general revenue fund overdrawn $14,844.44 against $19,476 96 at the close of the preceding year; while the total of its outstanding appropriations shows the State to be about $50,000 less in arrears than at the corresponding period of last year.

I direct your attention to the remarks of this officer relative to the advantages resulting from a temporary resort to other funds upon the exhaustion of the general revenues in order to meet current expenses in the most feasible and economical manner; and I ask your consideration of his suggestion for the passage of a general law authorizing such use of certain funds when necessary to redeem overdrawn warrants upon the General Revenue Fund.

The total valuation of the taxable property of the State for 1876 as determined by the State Board of Equalization, was, $218,850,744 a decrease of $4,999 from that of the preceding year. The rate of State tax is two mills and the average rate for all State purposes, one and two thirds per cent.

The force of the Auditor's objections to the present system of township assessments will be realized by all persons familiar with the evils of unequal and low valuations of property; and the adoption of a plan of assessment by a county board of assessors or by a single competent person removed from personal and political influences in each county, as recommended by him, would doubtless go far towards the desired improvement. Few subjects are of a more immediate practical importance.

The support and practical operations of government are primarily dependent upon the means thus derived; and the just and impartial valuation of property is both essential to that and due to those upon whom the burden falls. The responsible task which thus requires for its faithful performance so much intelligence, judgment and conscientious labor, and which should devolve upon the most competent and best remunerated persons, is too often allotted to the least capable, as a cheap reward for disreputable political service. The result is, that the work is so ignorantly, and sometimes so maliciously done, as to be substantially unperformed, and the actual service devolves upon the county and State boards of equalization. I trust you will address yourselves to the correction of this serious evil. I also request your attention to the Auditor's remarks relative to the taxation of telegraph and transportation companies, and to his other suggestions, looking to greater economy.

The operation of the new tax law, for which the State is much indebted to the efficiency of this officer, continues to enforce prompt and thorough payment of taxes, which it was designed to accomplish. It is moreover gratifying to be able to announce that through the Auditor's efforts an adjustment of the State Swamp Land Grant is in favorable process by which a large amount of swamp lands wrongfully allotted to various railroad companies and other grantees, will, it is believed, be recovered to the State.

The following is the Auditor's estimate of receipts and disbursements for the year 1877:

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

Receipts.

From current and delinquent taxes	$330,000.00
From State Prison labor and other sources	51,000.00
From Transfer from Interest fund	9,329.91
	$390,329.91

Disbursements.

Legislative Expenses	$65,000.00	
Executive	5,000.00	
Judicial	5,300.00	
Public Printing	3,200.00	
Laws in Newspapers	7,000.00	
Deficiencies	10,000.00	
Unexpended Appropriations	49,035.00	
Outstanding Warrants	2,248.04	
Overdraft	14,841.44	
Miscellaneous Appropriations,	30,000.00	$314,124.78
Estimated surplus for other purposes		$46,145.13

It will thus be seen that after including all receipts to be reasonably expected from every source and restricting expenditures to current routine necessities, the surplus is $46,145.13. The utmost extent then to which expenses for public buildings and all other extraordinary expenditures should go, is limited to the sum of $50,000.

STATE TREASURY.

The management of the State Treasury exhibits methodical and vigilant care. The following tabular summary shows the amount and sources of the total receipts, the general expenditures, and the actual balance in the Treasury, which was $116,264 29 at the close of the fiscal year, held in deposit at the several banks, as shown according to law.

Recapitulation of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances during the fiscal year ending Nov 29th, 1876

Funds.	Balances in Treasury December 1st, 1875. Dr.	Balances in Treasury December 1st, 1875. Cr.	Receipts Co. Tr.	Receipts from Miscellaneous Sources.	Total Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances in Treasury December 1st, 1876. Dr.	Balances in Treasury December 1st, 1876. Cr.
Revenue	$19,476 96		[illegible]	$30,151 93	$347,325 32	$342,692 80	$14,844 44	
Interest		$29,426 91	[illegible]		73,696 82	46,926 91		$26,769 91
Sinking		82,063 96	[illegible]	3,600 00	57,818 94	42,756 40		15,062 54
State Institutions		43,758 60	[illegible]	160,565 10	292,863 59	237,222 28		55,641 31
Permanent School		11,243 61	[illegible]	27,430 51	90,506 71	89,131 50		1,375 21
General School		17,883 07	[illegible]	81,236 60	223,084 90	210,239 17		12,845 73
Permanent University		4,627 94	[illegible]	8,185 74	17,688 34	16,506 00		1,182 34
General University		4,635 62	[illegible]	6,390 62	22,071 19	17,394 89		4,676 30
Internal Improvement		2,102 84	[illegible]	3,940 82	6,043 66	4,118 05		1,925 61
Internal Improvement Land.		4,117 53	[illegible]	21,233 10	28,447 59	17,797 50		10,650 09
Inebriate Asylum	157 92		[illegible]	750 00	11,737 61	10,600 00		979 69
Totals	$19,634 88	$149,880 17	[illegible]	$343,493 42	$1,171,284 67	$1,035,385 50	$14,844 44	$131,108 73
Deduct amounts overdrawn		19,634 88	Deduct ov'rd'wn Dec. 1, '75		19,634 88	Deduct Rev. F'd overdrawn		14,844 44
Totals		$130,245 29	Actual		$1,151,649 79	Leaving actual bal. in Treas.		$116,264 29

Deposits at close of books:

In First National Bank	$45,597 50	
In Second National Bank	25,973 10	
In Merchants National Bank	18,165 90	
In German American Bank,	26,727 70	$116,264 29

For a full presentation of transactions in detail, showing all receipts and disbursements, you are referred to the Treasurer's report. His suggestions are worth consideration.

The amicable suit brought by the State against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to test the amount due the State in lieu of taxation, having been finally decided in our favor, the treasury has been already benefitted to an additional amount exceeding $6,000, and will eventually receive a sum estimated at about $60,000 from this company alone, in consequence of this decision. Other companies in view of this result, are voluntarily making payment on the basis thus required. To the vigilance of the State Treasurer and the Rail Road Commissioner, and the prompt action of the Attorney General, are due the consummation of the effort to this end, originally made by General A. J. Edgerton, former Railroad Commissioner.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

From the report of the Secretary of State, it will be seen that there were sixty-six instruments filed during the year for the creation of new corporations and modification of prior articles, a list of which is therein given. The recommendations of the Secretary for an increase of the number of general laws, and for an amendment of the law regulating the distribution of Special Laws, are worthy of attention. The report commends the character of the public printing for 1876, and gives a schedule of proposals and awards for the coming year, as well as for the paper of the same. In addition to the usual lists of county officers, and other information condensed into convenient form, it embraces the report of the State Inspector of oils, under the act which took effect on the 1st day of April last. The latter report states that no serious accident resulting from the use of illuminating oils has been reported in this State during the past six months, a result compared with, former experience, which is ascribed to the precautions enforced by the new law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

By reference to the report of the Attorney General it will be observed that a number of cases of unusual interest and importance, in which the State is a party, have been before the courts the past year, among which may be named a suit in which the constitutionality of the law for the maintenance of an inebriate asylum has been reaffirmed; a suit by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company against Wm. Pfaender, State Treasurer, relative to the amount due the State in lieu of taxes, by the success of which the State secures an increased per centage of railroad earnings, which will ultimately aggregate a large amount; and a suit brought by the State against Seymour, Sabin & Co., for unpaid rent of State prison grounds and for convict labor, which is still pending.

It will also be seen that the cases in which the State brought suit against two of her former officers, have passed to final adjudication. Although in both of these the State was unsuccessful, I am constrained to believe it affords an occasion rather for congratulation than regret. In the case of Mr. Munch, former State Treasurer, while no purpose to defraud the State at any time appeared, and no loss was sustained by it, the safeguards which in consequence of conceded abuses, displaced the former lax provisions for the care of the public funds, are recognized as a gain to the public service.

In the case of Mr. McIlrath, former State Auditor, simple justice toward an officer whose long official career was marked by valuable public services during the most constructive period of our existence, demands that his honorable acquittal of the offences charged against him, should receive fitting recognition.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Adjutant General has given constant personal attention to the affairs under his charge and exhibited prompt efficiency in the discharge of his duties. The office, as a claim agency, continues to aid those to whom the national bounty is due, the number of claims filed during the year being 205, the number allowed 86, and the amount collected $15,709.31. The total number of claims prepared and filed in this office since January 1, 1865, is 6,893; the number allowed, 4,329 and the amount collected through its agency, $513,356 25.

I suggest that room might be found and fitted at a trifling expense in the basement of the Capitol building, that would be sufficient for the storage of guns and ammunition, upon a purely peace footing, which would save the amount annually paid as rent for arsenal purposes.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

The report of the Commissioner of Statistics contains much valuable information, especially upon the subject of grain, stock-raising and tree planting. It shows that not for one fortunate year alone, but for four successive years Minnesota steadily maintained her position as among the leading wheat producing States of the Union. The results are given as follows:

	Wheat in bushels.	Average.
1872	22,059,375	17.40
1873	26,402,485	17.04
1874	23,938,172	14.23
1875	30,059,138	17.05

The wheat crop of 1875 exceeded 30,000,000 bushels and but for injuries by insects and the destructive flood occurring during the harvest, the Commissioner is of the opinion that 35,000,000 would be a moderate estimate for the wheat crop of that year. The crop of oats was also larger than ever before by nearly 3,000,000 of bushels; the potato crop exceeded that of 1874 nearly 600,000 bushels.

The total crop of cereal grains for

	Bushels
Year 1875 was	52,420,854.
" 1874 was	42,945,854.
Increase in one year,	9,475,900

The yield of miscellaneous products generally exceed the estimates.

The yield of Butter was 12,029,372 lbs. being two millions in excess of 1874. Yield of cheese 1,009,999, a fraction less than previous year.

The Commissioner's estimate of the wheat crop for the past year, as published at the close of the harvest, was 8½ bushels per acre, or about 15,000,000 bushels, but as subsequent reports proved less favorable, it is possible that even this low estimate may not be realized. At all events there is no question but that the wheat crop of 1876 comes nearer being a failure than any product during the agricultural career of the State. But this single approach to a failure, after a succession of such crops as above shown, does not in any way effect our status as a wheat-growing State. Statistics show that our average wheat crop is from 17 to 18 bushels per acre, while those of older States show a very much lower figure. In a series of eleven years the average of the State of Ohio, as shown by her reports, was 10.55; the average of the State of Iowa, in one series of seven years, was but 10.3 bushels per acre, while a high local authority estimates the wheat average of Illinois at 8 bushels per acre. It thus appears that an average wheat yield in other States but little exceeds what is deemed a failure in Minnesota.

The same report also gives evidence of a growing interest and movement in the direction of stock raising, and the improvement of [illegible]

The returns of tree planting are encouraging; they show that more than 10,000,000 trees have been planted in groves and a corresponding amount in line and on road-ways, for wind-brakes and shade.

The report of births for the year 1875, foots up 18,725, against 17,939 for that of the preceding year, while the number of deaths reported is 6,061, being 841 less than in 1874, showing a tendency toward greater healthfulness. The excess of births over deaths in 1876 is 12,664, and that of the last five years amounts in the aggregate to 54,049, which represents the natural increase simply, of our population.

There has been no death reported within the borders of the State from small-pox during the year.

As our State has been celebrated for its healthfulness, the commissioner's showing of various death rates becomes a matter of interest. The number of deaths per thousand in the whole State is 10 14-100; the average in thirty-two towns and cities is 13 87-100 per thousand. The number of deaths in Minnesota is shown to be one to every 108 of the population, which is a smaller mortality than that of any State of the Union, with one exception. The proportion for the whole United States is reported at one death to each 74 of the population.

The Bureau of Statistics is now in charge of Dr. J. B. Phillips, a gentleman whose practical acquaintance with agriculture, knowledge of the fundamental principles of medicine, and varied scholarly attainments peculiarly fit him for the best performance of his comprehensive duties.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

I take pleasure in referring to the report of the Historical Society. It bears evidence of the prosperous condition of an organization which performs an invaluable public service by the collection, preservation and arrangement of the materials essential to our early history. Its library now comprises 17,000 volumes, bound and unbound; and its collection of newspapers, 600 volumes,—mostly Minnesota papers,—covering the whole period from the Territorial organization in 1849 to the present time. Public libraries are a moral and educational power whose general uses are readily recognized; but it is difficult to realize how important to future history are the familiar, unprized occurrences of the present which are unheeded amid the exactions and excitements of the hour. Few historical collections, in so young a State, embrace more valuable material for future usefulness than has already been secured by this Society. The Secretary complains of the crowded state of the rooms, and suggests that ultimately a fire-proof depository will be required. The value of its library and the irreplaceable nature of its collections will render such means of safety indispensable. In view of the excellent management exhibited, the gratifying success already achieved, and the importance of its labors, I cannot doubt that the fostering care which the State has heretofore given to the Society, will be continued at your hands.

STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the State Librarian shows an addition of 340 volumes to the State Library—160 by purchase and 180 by exchange; and that the library now comprises a total of 12,000 books. The lack of room begins to be seriously felt and early measures will be necessary to supply the increasing demands of the future.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The fifth annual report of the Insurance Commissioner, which will be laid before you, shows with great clearness the condition of the various fire and marine and life insurance companies, doing business in this State, as severally reported to the Insurance Department. It appears that at the date of this report there were eighty-nine fire and marine insurance companies duly authorized to operate in this State, with total assets of $94,023,234, and with total liabilities, including paid up capital, of $68,791,025. Their total income during the preceding year was $55,739,777, and their total expenditures, $47,071,102.

Of these companies, two were incorporated under the laws of this State, seventy-three are companies of other States, and fourteen of foreign countries. Their operations in Minnesota during the year were as follows:

Total risks written	$62,588,988
Total premiums received	987,285
Total losses incurred	462,685

There were twenty-eight life insurance companies doing business in the State, with—

Total assets amounting to	$354,009,424
And whose total liabilities were	302,743,636
Their total income during the year was	95,512,894
Total expenditures	70,130,156

The following is a general statement of their business operations in this State during the year:

Number of policies issued	3,592
Total cash premiums collected	$440,118
Total death losses paid	219,050

For more particular information under this head you are respectfully referred to the Commissioner's report.

Before leaving this subject, however, I desire to direct your attention to an act of the legislature of last winter, in regard to the investment of the capital of fire and marine insurance companies, which I am convinced is not only illiberal but unwise. I refer to the act requiring these companies, as a condition precedent to doing business in the State, to invest at least $100,000 of their capital, respectively, in United States bonds.

Considering the difficulties already experienced in obtaining first-class securities for investment, except at such rates as to seriously impair the profits, a law which adds to such difficulties without ensuring the additional solvency of the companies, is an exercise of arbitrary power, not only uncalled for but detrimental to the interests of the State.

To assumption upon which the law seems to have been passed, that United States bonds afford the only means of safe investment, is wholly unwarranted by well known facts. If State bonds are good enough for our school fund whose security we watch so zealously, it is absurd and unjust to exclude them to any extent as insurance capital. The effect of this provision will be to rule out about one third of the companies among which are some of the best now operating in the State; and, as an abundance of competitive capital is requisite to secure fair rates of insurance, the deleterious effect is obvious. I recommend that the act in question be promptly repealed or so modified as to correct its injurious results.

RAIL ROAD COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Rail Road Commissioner condenses a large amount of valuable information into a comparatively small space. It affords the following comparative summary of the aggregate rail road traffic in the State for the past three years as reported by the several companies, the business year terminating on the 30th of June, respectively:

	1874	1875	1876
Gross earnings	$6,194,669	$4,952,152	$6,000,967
Net earnings	1,894,800	1,026,830	1,798,424
Passg. carried	1,012,606	996,218	1,169,072
Tons ft. moved	1,434,913	1,350,177	2,079,563
Tons grain mov.	505,940	372,062	577,918

It will thus be seen that the railroad business aggregated a larger amount, the last year, than during either of its predecessors, although the earnings were less than those of 1874.

The sales of railroad lands for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, were unusually large, reaching 179,250 acres, which sold for $1,317,779; while for the first half of 1876 the sales were 174,472 acres, of the value of $978,430. For the eighteen months thus covered the sales were equal in quantity to 40 per cent. of the combined amount of all prior land sales. These increased sales the Commissioner ascribes partly to the depreciated bonds of some of the companies which practically cheapened the lands purchased by them, and partially to the extraordinary wheat crop of 1875, which stimulated the demand for wheat lands.

The only new railroad construction, during the year in the State, was the section of thirty miles of the Worthington and Sioux Falls road extending from Worthington to Luverne, which was completed and opened for business in September. The Commissioner expresses his gratification both with the enterprise evinced in pushing forward a remote frontier work in a period of depressed railroad interests, and with the fact thus evidenced, that Minnesota is among the first to show a revival of those great movements which are at once the cause and the effect of material prosperity.

In my last message I recommended such enlargement of both the powers and duties of the Railroad Commissioner as shall insure a constant surveilance of the condition of the various railroad tracks, and provide against accidents from defective bridges and other insecure structure. The fatal casualty at Brainerd [illegible] and ing the precautionary measure suggested. Various accidents of the kind throughout the country have continued to show the necessity for the action recommended, while the shocking tragedy caused by the wreck of a railroad bridge in Ohio, gives melancholy emphasis to such necessity. I again solicit your protective intervention in the interest not only of the traveling public, but in that of the railroad companies themselves.

PISCICULTURE.

That there is an increased appreciation of the practicability and importance of the culture of the several varieties of fish in the beautiful lakes of our own State, is evinced in a gratifying manner by the voluntary aid afforded by the different railroad companies and individuals, in furtherance of the labors of the Fish Commissioners, which have been prosecuted under adverse circumstances. I invite your attention to the very interesting report of these gentlemen, from which it appears that 215,125 fish have been introduced into various lakes named, as per their detailed statement, and that other important services have been rendered. The failure of the legislature to make the needed appropriation for this work necessitated a contribution from the Executive contingent, not only to insure its continuance but to prevent the partial loss of what had already been accomplished. I ask your considerate support of this deserving enterprise.

STATE PRISON.

I refer with pleasure to the encouraging report of the affairs of the State Prison. The number of convicts at the close of the year was 166; the average number during the year, 153 5-7. being an average increase of 15. The total expenses were $39,406 78, and the earnings $18,158 87, showing a net cost to the State of $21,247 91, or $138 per capita. This shows a decreased cost of prison maintenance from that of any previous year, and compares favorably with the conduct of similar institutions elsewhere. Notwithstanding an average increase of 15 inmates, the expenses of the prison were less than those of the previous year, which the Inspectors ascribe partly to the decreased cost of provisions, and partly to the strict economy and judicious management of the Warden, by which the expenses were kept within the current appropriation. I request your careful attention to the various statements and suggestions of the officers of this institution and especially to their complaints relative to the limited conveniences for the profitable employment of convict labor, as well as to the correspondence respecting the same. As elsewhere announced, the State has commenced suit against the contractors for default in the payment of rent and convict service, which payment was refused on the ground of alleged non-performance of the State's obligation under the contract. I respectfully ask that a thorough re-examination of the condition and necessities of the Prison and its appurtenances be promptly made as well with a view to the just determination of matters in contest as to the end that the present efficient management of the institution may receive the enlightened and increased support it justly merits. The want of funds for the purpose induced me to withhold my approval of the appropriation made by the last legislature for the erection of prison workshops and other purposes. I now recommend that the appropriation asked for be made, in view of the funds available and in early prospect.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The tenth annual report of the State Reform School sets forth very fully and clearly the objects of that excellent institution, as well as the plans proposed and means requisite for their realization, to which your attention is respectfully requested. I ask your special consideration of the recommendation that this institution be placed upon the same footing as that upon which the other reformatory and charitable institutions rest. As it is exclusively the property of the State, its managers being appointed by the Governor and its management controlled by State authority, there seems to me no good reason why such a recommendation should not be granted. The presentation of bills to the commissioners of counties sending youth to this school, elicits unfriendly criticism of an institution which would otherwise call forth nothing but those expressions of approval and sympathy which its merits warrant, and thus tends to impair its usefulness. Another serious objection to the existing regulations relates to the character of the offence which governs admission to the institution. The provision which hinders committments for incorrigibility tends to fill the school with young criminals alone and hence operates to lower the character of the institutions. To these and other suggestions of the managers your attention is earnestly requested, as it is to the detailed information relative to the practical modes pursued in furtherance of its reformatory work.

The whole number of youths admitted to, and connected with the institution since its opening is 313, and the number remaining under its control at the close of the year 139. The permanent good accomplished and aimed at, entitles it to the countenance and support of the State.

INSANE.

The several reports showing the condition and wants of the Hospital for the insane, afford food for reflection. The capacity of the permanent building, has already been reached and passed and temporary accomodations have been resorted to for the admission of its over-crowded patients. The number of inmates under treatment at the beginning of the past year was 434; the number admitted during the year, 353; the number discharged, 157, and the number remaining at the end of the year, 630. It will thus be seen that the immediate action looking to the establishment of another asylum becomes imperative. Of all the State institutions this presents, undoubtedly claims of the greatest urgency, and as there are so many requisites to the selection of a site and suitable locality, which require time to successfully meet. I cordially endorse the recommendation of the Trustees for the immediate appointment of a commission for the prompt consideration of the subject. The full accomodations even of the temporary buildings will speedily be occupied, and the matter will clearly admit of no postponement. The various suggestions with copious information for their proper apprehension, touching the unfortunate class committed to our care, are worthy of considerate judgement.

THE INEBRATE ASYLUM.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Inebriate Asylum is submitted for your consideration. The late decision of the Supreme Court reaffirming that previously made as to the validity of the Statutes organizing the institution, takes the question out of the sphere of legislation. The work of the Board for the first year, has been that of preparation for the main design, and appears to have been conducted with carefulness and discretion.

A farm of 160 acres has been purchased in Rochester at a cost of $9,000; the foundations for two adjoining buildings have been laid, upon which it is intended to erect superstructures in the spring of sufficient capacity to demonstrate by experiment whether such an institution in our State is as needful, and will be as valuable as many believe. Perhaps little, if any, additional legislation will be required to give the enterprise a fair trial.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The report of the Board of Health for the past year is a complete and detailed presentation of the important matters committed to their charge. The information and suggestions they offer are invaluable aids to the proper sanitary condition of our various public institutions, and should have due weight in the planning of changes and new structures. I commend their report to your due consideration.

DEAF DUMB AND BLIND.

From the report of the Superintendent of the Institution for the education of the deaf dumb and blind it appears that the total attendance during the year was 125, of whom 103 were in the deaf and dumb department and the remaining 22 in the blind department. The statistics and classification of the pupils, their condition and characteristics, and the needs, aims and transactions of the institution, are detailed at length by the several documents comprising the fourteenth annual report. The directors ask that the current appropriation be increased to $28,000 and that the further sum of $40,000 be granted for the erection and inclosure of the main centre of the building for the deaf and dumb. In addition to the need of enlarged quarters the necessity for protecting the basement already constructed is given as a reason for erecting the proposed superstruction.

For want of the [illegible] for this purpose. If upon [illegible] last [illegible] you should deem the desired grant justified by the present and [illegible] condition of the treasury I recommend [illegible] made. No needful aid within the means of the State should be withheld from a class of unfortunates appealing so friendly to our sympathetic care; while the character of the management guarantees the faithful and judicious use of all funds designed to promote the enlarged usefulness of the Institution.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

Another charge upon the care of the State are the orphaned children of its soldiers in the late war. Every patriotic and grateful impulse is appealed to for the tender guidance and protection of these destitute children to which I assume you will give a favorable response. The plan of operations of the trustees and the condition and progress of the children under their care, are fully and satisfactorily set forth in the report to which your attention is directed. The maintenance and instruction of these children will compare favorably in point of economy and efficiency with those of any similar charge elsewhere. There have been seven admissions and twenty-four discharges during the year, leaving 59 inmates at its close.

SUMMARY.

I took occasion one year ago to repeatedly express my conviction of the imperative necessity existing for the practice of persistent economy, officially and privately, as the first essential to recovery from widespread embarrassment. I rejoice at the indications now everywhere afforded that this salutary work of retrenchment has earnestly begun. The more considerate disbursements on public account and the curtailment of individual living expenses alike evidence the prevalent movement for reform. With whatever degree of success may result, the tendency, at least, is in the right direction. Persistence in this course must, sooner or later, solve the vexed problem with which all practical affairs are more or less concerned.

But a discriminating appreciation of these matters will not confound economy with parsimony. Indeed, due practice of the first precludes occasion for that of the second. The truest economy is not unfrequently shown in generous expenditure. The brief review I have made of the condition and wants of our various educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions suggest the familiar considerations which should guide our treatment of them. I need hardly invoke at your hands a wise, broad liberality towards them. Such a course is obviously both just and polite; but it cannot be safely followed without the practice of the economy that accumulates the enabling means towards the desired end. It was specially with a view to such means and ends that I have so often plead the necessity for retrenchment.

IMMIGRATION.

In my last message I endeavored briefly to set forth the importance of taking suitable measures for the promotion of immigration, and as the most effective means to that end, that our State should make a thorough display of convincing evidences of our resources and attractions at the national Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The Legislature saw fit to decline to take the action recommended. The observations and events of the year have strongly confirmed the conviction then entertained respecting the wisdom of the adoption of such measures. The failure of Minnesota to be properly represented at the International Exposition will prove, I fear, not the blunder of a day, but the lost opportunity of a century; and in my judgment it is incumbent upon us to endeavor to repair as far as may be the consequences of an error we will not soon cease to deplore. Kansas and other competitors with us for immigration lie nearer the central route over which immigrants seek their new homes. They are lavish with their means and efforts to publish their advantages to the world. They made such ample display, at the world's exposition of products attesting their fertility of soil, as served to attract the attention and elicit the admiration of large classes from whose influence the greatest benefits may be expected. Unless persistent efforts be put forth to advertise our advantages and correct misrepresentations respecting us, these rival States will inevitably secure to themselves many of the immigrants who are naturally attracted to our State. If we recognize population and the development of our unoccupied lands as the first essentials to our material prosperity we cannot afford to be idle while our neighbors in friendly competition wrest from us these first conditions to such prosperity.

I leave for your deliberation the choice of the methods best adapted to the object sought. The experience of other States is that the sending and maintenance of Agents in New York or in Europe is followed by no results at all commensurate with the expense involved. Until a comprehensive and systematic scheme shall be happily secured and put in successful operation I suggest that the revision and republication of the excellent State immigration pamphlet complied with adequate provision for its wide distribution, would afford a cheap, practical and ready means toward the desired end.

TREE PLANTING.

As a practical consideration pertaining to the inducements offered to immigrants I cannot forbear to express my satisfaction with the action of the last Legislature for the promotion of tree culture, and to the excellent results following it. By the support given the State Forestry Association, especially shaped by the efforts of its indefatigable secretary, a comprehensive movement has been begun for the prosecution of this important work. About 1,350,000 forest trees were planted on our legal Arbor Day and from seven to ten millions ware, it is estimated, during the season of 1876. It is to be regretted that through the changed management of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad the noble work in tree planting prosecuted by the First Division of that company has been stopped. Is it not incumbent upon the State to supply the place of the force thus withdrawn from this enterprise? It is difficult in my judgment, to exaggerate the ultimate benefits to be reasonably expected from the successful prosecution of tree culture. Succeeding generations will honor the men through whose comprehensive foresight our fertile praries shall have been mantled with inviting groves, completing with their beauty and utility the features alone lacking as requisite for the abode of a prosperous people. I invoke your further aid in this matter by whatever practical means may commend themselves to your judgment.

DISHONORED BONDS.

In my first message communicated to your honorable body one year ago I took occasion to urge the performance of a long neglected duty on the part of the State in respect to the adjustment of our dishonored railroad bonds. Time, reflection and a further knowledge of the evil of practical repudiation, have served to deepen my conviction or the solemn obligation resting upon us in this matter: and I feel it to be my duty to reiterate the recommendation then made and to emphasize the reasons given for the prompt performance of an imperative duty.

Indeed I regard it as the first duty of an Executive to guard with zealous care the good name of the commonwealth whose sacred interests are committed to his charge; and I can therefore suffer no suitable occasion to pass without renewing an earnest injunction for the performance of a duty the neglect of which constantly prejudices our standing among the reputable States of the Union.

The reiterated verdict upon this subject conveying in its conclusions both the highest adjudications and the deepest moral and religious convictions, seems to me to be so conclusive as to leave little or no room for an honest difference of opinion. But in order to dispel any possible doubt respecting the legal aspect of the question I present a summary of the legal recognition of the validity of the bonds, by implication, precedent and express decisions of the highest judicial tribunals.

However it may have been with individual and party action respecting a recognition of this indebtedness, it may be safely affirmed that the State herself, acting in her strictly sovereign capacity and through her legally constituted authorities, has at least, by strong implication, uniformly affirmed the validity of these bonds without deduction for fanciful or imaginary equities. Her action in obstructing the actual liquidation of the bonds is itself a confession of their validity, since if they were invalid, that fact alone would be conclusive against their payment. She again affirmed the validity when, instead of relying upon the forfeiture clause of the constitutional amendment for remedy, she elected to foreclose the mortgage securing the bonds. She again implied their validity when she refused power, in 1860, to compel certain banks holding the bonds as security for circulating notes, to make good the deficit resulting from their depreciation. The validity of the [illegible] them on the ground of their questionable validity, and she has repeatedly implied their validity by taxing them at their face.

But we need not rely upon implied or indirect support of the validity of these bonds. The courts have repeatedly affirmed this in express terms. The validity of the foreclosures of the instruments securing the bonds and of the titles of the present companies based therein, were sustained by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Parcher against the First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Rail Road Company (14th Minn Rep. page 297), and a long line of decisions with which our reports are filled. If these bonds were void the titles resting upon them would be worthless.

Upon a denial of the validity of the bonds, made upon the ground of the illegal incongruity of a State legislature uniting with a Territorial governor, in the passage of the bond measure, Judge Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court, disposed of the question in the following energetic language:

"That the bonds held by the plaintiff are the legal obligations of the State and binding upon it in law, honor, and justice I have no doubt; indeed counsel have not seriously questioned that these bonds were not valid. They were issued pursuant to an amendment to the Constitution of the State, adopted by a popular vote of about thirty-five thousand for, to eight thousand against, have been repeatedly recognized as valid by subsequent legislation of the State and by the foreclosure proceedings. Under these circumstances the fact that it does not appear the acting Governor of the State signed the bill providing for the submission to the people of the loan amendment to the constitution is a matter of no consequence. In the amendment to the constitution the faith and credit of the State are pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the bonds; they are signed by the Governor and bear upon their face the seal of the State. They were issued to the plaintiff and others

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for grading and work actually done upon the roads at the rate specified in the constitutional amendment; and the State obtained the benefit of the securities it took for its indemnification and re-granted the property it acquired free from all liens to the present companies. Under these circumstances if the State were suable in the courts there can be no doubt that the bonds would be legally enforcable against it. Justice and honor alike require the State to recognize these bonds as binding upon it, and in the end the court can not doubt that the people of the State will so ordain. A State with such a future before it as the State of Minnesota can not afford to bear the odium of repudiation. And if there were no other difficulties in the plaintiff's way except the suggested one that his bonds are invalid, he will be entitled to the relief demanded."

It has been intimated by certain newspapers that the distinguished jurist who delivered this opinion, went outside the record to read the State a lecture upon her duties in the premises; a careful examination of the record will, it is believed, show that this charge is unjust; but however this may be, it will be conceded that the highest tribunal in the land, as at present constituted, has established no precedent which would justify such a charge. The case having been decided against the plaintiff in the circuit court, the plaintiff promptly took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question of the constitutionality of the concurrent resolutions of the State Legislature of 1860 forbidding the payment of the bonds without an affirmative vote of the people, coming directly before the United States Supreme Court, such concurrent resolutions were pronounced void because in violation of the contract which the State had made with the old companies.

In this state of the case the court decided as follows:

"The faith of the State, solemnly pledged for the payment of both principal and interest, has never been kept. So far from keeping it the State as early as November 1860, adopted an amendment to its constitution prohibiting any law which levied a tax or made other provision for such payment taking effect until the same had been submitted to a vote of the people and been adopted by them. This prohibition, if not a violation of the State's pledge, conflicts with its spirit. The bonds issued are valid obligations. The State is bound by every consideration of good faith, to pay them. Were she amenable to the tribunals of the country as private individuals are, no court of justice would withhold its judgment against her in an action for their enforcement."

"The State was primarily liable to the bondholders; and it was only between her and the companies that the relation of principal and surety existed. It may be doubted whether the bondholders could call upon the company at any event."

It has been intimated that these decisions were obtained by collusion between the plaintiff and the companies to obtain a decision against the State; the character of the counsel engaged, as well as that of the tribunals before whom the cases were pending forbid such a suspicion and is a sufficient answer to such an insinuation.

The complaint that she was not a party to the litigation surely comes with a bad grace from a State which has refused repeated invitations to submit her pretended defences to the scrutiny of the courts, and wrapping the mantle of her sovereignity around her, has always carefully avoided all investigation; the plaintiff, it may be supposed, could have been only too willing to have made her a party, had it been possible.

In the case of Farnsworth vs. the Minnesota & Pacific Rail Road Company trial, the Court said, "The adoption of the constitutional amendment of 1860, certainly had the effect to impair the value of the bonds of the State; but it is the holders of these bonds who had the right to complain of this proceeding; not the company nor the trustees under the deed in suit. The holders of those bonds looked in the first instance to the State for payment; the State was primarily liable to them, and they were therefore injuriously affected by the amendment."

It is difficult to see why these decisions do not effectually dispel the clouds and mists which have so long enveloped the subject, leaving the golden line of duty stretching out clear and distinct before the representatives of the people, and the State of Minnesota must hereafter stand dumb when questioned as to why she does not walk by it.

With such unmistakable and imperative commands from the voice of law, equity and honor, is the question not reduced to the simple one of our willingness to pay an honest debt? And can our young State with so fair a future—as a member of the sisterhood in this triumphant era of the nation's centenary—afford to rest under so damaging an imputation?

In my last annual message I pointed out the practical means by which we can readily follow the plain path of duty. I now commend the subject once more to your considerate attention and I earnestly invoke such prompt and honorable action as becomes the representatives of an honest and Christian people.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

I recommended to the last legislative session the submission to the people of a proposal for a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the legislature. Information of the practical workings of such alternate assemblages in other States, as well as further reflection upon the subject, have so far confirmed my conviction of the wisdom of such a change that I feel impelled to renew the recommendation. The plan seems to me to possess every advantage in point of economy and in the avoidance of hurtful tampering with laws before they have been long enough in operation to test their character. Biennial sessions are held in about fifteen States of the Union. The fact that several of these States are younger than Minnesota, impairs the practical force of any objection that may be urged on the ground of the constructive and experimental necessities of new States. I again commend the subject to your candid consideration.

JURY POWERS.

I briefly adverted in my former message, to the unsatisfactory operation of the existing law relative to the power of juries in the punishment of capital crimes. The objectionable features of the law were fully and forcibly dwelt upon by my predecessor in his two last messages. The evils of the law thus repeatedly set forth, were emphatically illustrated by a recent event, with the particulars of which you are all familiar. The audacious attempt at bank robbery at Northfield, resulting in the death of two citizens and the wounding of a third, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, failed to receive the punishment which both the legal and the popular verdict would have demanded, owing to the peculiar defects of this law. By the simple plea of guilty, the perpetrators of a double crime, richly deserving death, escape that the jury, who alone, can inflict it. No cogency of reasoning founded upon a theory of law, can prove so forcible as such an experience of its practice; and I cannot believe you will longer hesitate to act in the matter so plainly requiring your intervention. Aside from the question as to the rightfulness of the death penalty, a law which is so liable to abuse, and which adds to the ordinary uncertainties of the administration of justice demands prompt abolition or amendment. It offers a constant temptation to the worst criminals to cheat justice of its due, by making choice of their punishment upon their own plea: and unless the evil be corrected, we may reasonably expect in future, an increased resort by culprits, to the easy expedient of avoiding all risk of death by choosing the certainty of an imprisonment, which in turn, may prove an uncertain penalty, in view of the chances which cling to life.

As you will be asked to appropriate the amount of the reward offered for the apprehension of the authors of the Northfield outrage, it may not be improper to detail here some of the circumstances which induced the action taken in that matter. On the sixth of September last, a band of eight men, thoroughly armed and mounted, entered the village of Northfield, in this State, and, in midday, while some of them sought to overawe the citizens by boisterous intimidation and reckless firing in the streets, which caused the death of one person, the remainder attempted the robbery of the bank. The attempt was frustrated by the heroic firmness of the acting cashier, who paid the penalty by the forfeiture of his noble life. The delay thus afforded, gave time for a rally of the citizens, who shot two of the bandits, and compelled the others to fly. The alarm of the citizens widely spreading, the robbers were closely pursued, but they succeeded in eluding immediate capture. Upon being advised of the event, I at once offered a reward for the capture of the perpetrators, but presuming their speedy apprehension probable, from the accounts that reached me, I limited such reward to $1,500 for the culprits still at large. The robbers continuing to elude their pursuers, I subsequently increased the reward to $1,000 for each culprit, the same to include all expenses of capture. Pressing requests were made of me for the employment of the militia and other military forces, but I deemed it an occasion for detective vigilance and celerity of movement rather than the exercise of military force, which would have entailed much expense upon the State without increasing the chances of capture in the absence of special incentives. After a lull in the excitement of pursuit, and a delay leading to the fear of their final escape, four of the remaining robbers were finally overtaken, driven into a swamp, and while one was killed the other three were wounded and captured. The prisoners received their trial at the November term of the District Court of the District, plead guilty to the crimes with which they were charged and were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Conflicting claims have been made for the reward offered for the capture of the robbers which could not be granted both because I could not determine the relative force, nor pay them if determined, until the requisite appropriation should be made by you. I solicit your early attention to this matter, and suggest the appointment of a commission to hear evidence and determine the just apportionment of the reward.

I deem it a source of congratulation that a band of desperadoes who have pursued a long career of crime, and who by their daring adroitness and disregard for life, have eluded the justice of other States and kept a large extent of country in constant alarm, have at last been overtaken by justice. It is not too much to claim the result as due to the persistent energy and courage of our citizens and to that love of justice and respect for the sovereignty of law, which are the safeguards of popular institutions. Our people have performed a service in behalf of these, not merely for themselves, but for the less fortunate communities where such defences are less reliable.

Nor can I dismiss this subject without adding a word of commendation to the just tributes which have been paid to the conduct of the brave man whose name will ever hold honorable connection with it. No tale of Greece or Rome, nor the annals of heroism in any age, recounts a deed of nobler personal sacrifice. Without the pomp and emblazonment which so much impel to deeds of daring, J. H. Heywood opposed gentle firmness to brutal diabolism, and calmly made choice of death in preference to life, purchased at the cost of its severest fidelity. In that sacrificial act he exhibited not alone exalted courage, but such attributes as attest all the nobler possibilities of human nature.

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COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The absence of any express provision for the organization of counties which have been formally established by law, has led to much confusion and irregularity, and sometimes to contests between two sets of officers, claiming their regular election by the people. The old territorial statute which explicitly provided for the first operation of county government was repealed, or so modified, under the revision of 1866, as to indicate no method of procedure, and to divest the Governor of any express authority to the end proposed.

Where there has seemed an urgent necessity for speedy county organization, it has been the practice of the executive to exercise the implied but doubtful power to appoint commissioners for such county, and to authorize them to appoint other county officers and set the machinery of county government in motion. The proceedings thus taken in advance it has been customary to legalize by a subsequent act of legislature. They seem to me to be liable to abuse, and I recommend that all steps for the formal organization of new counties be prescribed and regulated by express provisions of law.

FRONTIER ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The necessity for a proper regulation by law of all matters pertaining to the organization of counties will be especially seen in relation to the establishment of election precincts. A former law provided that upon the petition of ten resident voters in any unorganized county the Governor should proclaim and publish the formal creation of the precinct asked for. This law having been repealed, the voters in such counties were left without opportunity to exercise the elective franchise. In this emergency the Governor has sought to afford such opportunity by a temporary organization of the county in the appointment of commissioners who, under existing laws, are authorized to establish election precincts. This was done under the doubtful authority referred to, which seemed to be the only means of preventing the practical disfranchisement of legalized voters. But it is obvious that besides being liable to abuse such a procedure, in the event of a closely contested election, might lead to serious trouble. I solicit your due consideration of a matter requiring lawful regulation.

GRASSHOPPER QUESTION.

The extended and increasing destructiveness of the locusts or grasshoppers is a matter of portentious and vital concern for the interests of agriculture. With a constantly encroaching area, these insects now occupy more or less of the vast region lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains,—between Hudson's Bay and the gulf of Mexico. They invaded no less than sixteen States and Territories during the past year, including, indeed, seven States lying east of the Mississippi. Their mysterious habits, the celerity and evasive nature of their flights, their inconceivable numbers, the illimitable theatre for their incursions and their insatiable rapacity, combine to render them a national scourge which demands a national remedy. Against such an enemy, indeed, while it may be doubtful whether any human agency may avail, it is certain that unless speedily checked, nothing less than the combined power ingenuity and resources of State and Nation can be successful. In our own State, while there was less complete devastation in any single locality in 1876 than in some prior years, the ravages of the insects were more widespread and their eggs deposited in a greater increased area.

Deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation, I applied myself to the collection of information and to the study of the subject, by which I was led to two principal conclusions,—first, that so far as concerns the insects hatching out in our own soil, it is entirely practicable, by assailing them at every stage of their existence, from embryo to maturity, to so far exterminate them and guard against their attacks, as to secure substantial exemption from their ravages; second, that against the full-fledged swarms which, unheralded, swoop down upon us from abroad, in such myriads as to defy human reckoning—man, with all his resources, can but stand helpless and aghast. Acting promptly, pursuant to my first conclusion, I embodied in the form of a proclamation, [illegible] the several expedients which had been found most successful and practicable, and which I had obtained by correspondence and personal consultation and observation, and caused the same to be extensively circulated through the State, for the information of those most directly interested. That the effect produced was salutary, chiefly by the suggestion of a practical defence, and thus by awakening new hope among the sufferers I received gratifying assurances from various quarters in our own and other States. With reference to my second conclusion, convinced of the futility of isolated effort, I sought to enlist a combined and simultaneous movement on the part of all the suffering States and Territories, and with this view I invited to a personal conference their several Governors as well as scientific and practical men interested in the subject, in the hope that by the collection of information and a thorough interchange of views a concert of action might be secured for the enlistment of both State and national aid in furtherance of the end desired. Favorable responses having been obtained the conference took place at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 25th and 26th days of October last, and in point of attendance, in the interest and information elicited, the remedies suggested and the harmonious action secured, proved a success beyond my expectations. Its journal of proceedings together with its several modes of action and its practical recommendations will be seen in a printed pamphlet which will be laid before you. To this publication and its various suggestions and recommendations I ask your respectful attention. The action it contemplates to secure congressional aid has already been taken. Pursuant to the further action of the conference urging co-operative State legislation, and in view of the facts already elicited and the promise of the practical results to which they point, I feel warranted in recommending the passage of a carefully prepared law for the payment of bounties for the collection and destruction of locust eggs by the gallon or bushel and for the catching of the young insects, with rewards to be graded to their age and size, the expense to be apportioned and borne equally by the State and by the several counties and townships immediately concerned. To aid in the preparation of a law of this character various recommendations relative to the bounties to be offered and other practical details may be found in the pamphlet referred to. In perfecting the details of such a bill discrimination should be made, if practicable, in favor of such counties and townships as by reason of the successive devastation already sustained, are too impoverished to support their share of the burden. I furthermore recommend a careful revision of the present game laws in order to forbid the wholesale destruction of such birds as render valuable assistance by feeding upon eggs and insects; and I suggest that townships be authorized to tax themselves for the construction of extended protective ditches and of fire guards against the untimely destruction of prairie grass to the end that the young insects which seek its protection may be destroyed by its seasonable burning. I also ask you to enquire whether it might not be advisable to offer a reward for the invention of the cheapest and most effectual machine for catching the unfledged insects, to be awarded by a commission of experienced men. I moreover direct your attention to the recommendation of the conference respecting an examination or survey of the State "to ascertain just those portions of each county in which the eggs are most thickly laid," with a view to proper preparation for threatened injury and thorough organization for intelligent co-operation. For this and other purposes it will be observed the conference recommended the appointment of a commission to visit the several localities and report the result of their observations; but it occurs to me that this service might perhaps be performed with more satisfaction and economy and equal efficiency by persons to be appointed by the commissioners of the several counties or other local authorities of the districts immediately involved, and I therefore prefer to refer the whole matter to your supervision. I call your further attention to the recommendation of the conference that in the event of the appointment of a National commission for the investigation of the locust problem, each of the interested States and Territories appoint a commissioner for co-operation with such National commission. I think it would be wise to appoint such a commission for this State in the event named.

With respect to the question of granting the aid of the State in any shape to past or future sufferers, the many considerations involved constrain me to speak with much hesitancy. So far as relates to such counties as have sustained but one or even two years loss of crops, or whose territory has been but partially devastated, I submit that every instinct of self respect, of expediency, justice and common humanity should impel such counties to the maintenance of the afflicted within their own limits, either through existing provisions for the care of the county poor or through such agencies as may be provided. But in such counties as have been totally ravaged for four successive years, such a course is impracticable. In these all alike are poor and the levy of taxes instead of burdening the strong to help the weak, simply comes back upon the sufferers themselves who are already overborne in the struggle for the direst necessaries of life. Hence a serious problem demands urgent solution. A generous, Christian people cannot ignore their claims or be blind to their sufferings. And just here the danger lies. Poverty and deprivation are incidents of frontier life at its best. With a general distribution of aid, falling ultimately upon the property of the whole State, many persons, themselves tax-payers, and asserting their rights as such, and who have experienced inevitable frontier hardships, but who are, nevertheless, far from destitute, are tempted to share the support intended only for the utterly helpless. From this it is but a step to habitual beggary and but another to confirmed mendicancy. Thus, by imperceptible degrees that helpful pride and self-respect, which are the chief stay of an independent people, become undermined, and an irreparable injury is inflicted where kindness was intended. The demoralization of a large class fully capable of self-support, becomes thus inevitable; and I know of no more deplorable mistake, whether for the community at large or for those sought to be benefitted, than such well-meant but ill-advised tender of assistance as inevitably tempts the cupidity of the unscrupulous and disables the willing hands of the worthy.

Impressed with these considerations and entertaining serious doubts of the constitutional power of the legislature to grant the aid proposed, which are confirmed upon examination and reflection I feel impelled to firmly discountenance a resort to that mode of frontier relief. But these difficulties and objections, so far from absolving us from our duty towards a people repeatedly afflicted through no fault of their own, it possible render the more imperative our obligation to attempt in some form the alleviation of their sufferings. The first step to this end being the possession of the proper information respecting the actual condition of such sufferers, I recently visited a portion of the ravaged territory, and by mingling with the people around their straw-fires, witnessing their scanty clothing and partaking of their scanty fare, became thoroughly satisfied of their destitute condition as well as of their noble patience under severe afflictions. Most of the discontented and shiftless persons who were disposed to resort to beggary having left the country, those who remain evince a fortitude, self-reliance and deference for each other in their doubtful struggle for existence such as entitle them to our tenderest consideration.

Impressed with the urgent necessity for immediate action I decided to make an appeal to the humanity and christian charity of the people at large, and to that end issued printed circulars to religious denominations and associated and individual benevolence setting forth the facts and asking their aid. To this appeal there has been a gratifying response and I have good reason to hope that much actual suffering has been averted throughout that portion of our ravaged frontier which has suffered continuous devastation. If you could properly supplement this by postponing the requirement for immediate tax payments, by suspending the operation and remitting the severe penalties of the present rigorous tax law, by reducing the compensation paid for the very slight duties performed by the local officers in these counties, by discriminating in their favor in the distribution of the internal improvement and other funds, and by other indirect means of lessening their present burdens, you could thus render practical aid to a deserving and long suffering people.

In this connection I cannot refrain from an expression of my severe reprobation of the practices of a class of money loaners who by their extortions and the merciless sacrifice of securities upon default of borrowers, add to the suffering of these people. In some of the towns of the ravaged districts not only is the farm of nearly every resident encumbered, but scarcely a cow, horse team, or farming im[illegible] by a chattle mortgage, and loaners often strip a [illegible] family of its last defense against impending starvation.

Another class of oppressors of these people are the agents of certain agricultural machines from other States, who, under fair promise of great liniency toward buyers if unfortunate, induce farmers to purchase more than they need, taken from them, notes with peremptory conditions, and then immediately upon non-payment, enforce their inexorable forfeiture.

I am not aware that a practical remedy can well be found against either of these evils. Respecting the first, if the penalty against usurious interest were increased, and the forfeiture of the excess facilitated, the effect would probably be to defeat the lending of money altogether to the distressed borrowers, and drive the lenders to other localities, since money will seek investment where the best interest and amplest securities are offered; but it is nevertheless a source of regret that of such necessitous persons such severe exaction and harsh procedures must be resorted to in either case.

TAX JUDGEMENT SALES.

I respectfully review a suggestion offered in my last message for such an amendment of the present tax law as will require the annual tax judgement sale for delinquent taxes, to be made upon a fixed and uniform day throughout the State, and that timely and conspicuous notice be required to be published of any approaching termination of the period allowed for redemption from such tax sale. This is due to a large class of property holders who, from non residence, sickness or other cause beyond their control fail to realize the risk they incur of the forfeiture of their property.

AGRICULTURE.

While the abundance of her water power, and other advantages must eventually lead to great manufacturing industry in Minnesota, yet the controlling pursuit of her people will always be agriculture. Her capacity for all its leading products has been so thoroughly tested, and the comparatively small area yet developed has shown such marvelous productions, that the results of the widening future baffle computation. Her tractable prairies for the use of machinery the friable character and rare fertility of her soil, her pure waters and nutritious grasses, the distribution of her timber, prairie and meadow—the healthfulness of her climate, and the vigor of her people combine to distinguish our State as an ample field for successful agriculture. It should be a leading object of the representatives of such a people to promote in all rightful ways the prosperity of this great interest. I suggest that a leading movement in its favor would be found in a greater diversification of crops. While wheat as the fittest food for civilized man will doubtless continue to occupy the first place among our products, it can hardly be wise or safe for the farmer to narrow his chances to the risks of a single crop. Let our conceded advantages for stock and wool growing and for the several dairy products be employed systematically. While the results are less conspicuous than those of wheat growing they are safer and more enduring. Let the farmer thus hold fast to the resources which beyond the follower of all other pursuits give assurance against want. This assurance in our favored State is held out to all who choose to accept the free gift of land as a National bounty. To this the State adds the free gift of education, and nature crowns the munificence with health and vigor for its perfect enjoyment. In view of the paralyzed industries and the enforced idleness of the workmen that throng the streets of the cities, should not peace and contentment abide with the men who, by drawing their sustenance directly from the soil became the architects of their own fortune?

NATIONAL.

The ONE indivisible nation whose first and second birth was sealed with the blood of her people, has rounded the first century of her existence, and stands to-day at the threshold of the second. The significance of the event provokes thought to seek utterance. The wondering nations of the world in this momentous era behold strange events. They have seen in a government of the people the liberation and enfranchisement of a chattelized race; they have witnessed the disarmament of a citizen soldiery and their voluntary dispersion among the devotees of peace; they have beheld the peaceful adjustment between two powerful nations of a contest which was wont to seek its summary end through the bloody arbitrament of the sword; they have witnessed the industrial triumph of the newest nation over her older rivals in the friendly arts of peace. Let us pray that we may complete their admiring wonder by a peaceful recognition of the nation's Chief in a momentous contest of doubtful issue. To this end let each citizen have the nation's honor in his keeping and attest by his proud moderation and concession to his fellows that the equality of its people is the enduring glory of the nation.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

Executive Chamber, January 4th, 1877.

Minnesota Legislature.

The caucuses of the Republican members of the Legislature for the nomination of candidates for Legislative officers, were held on New Year's evening. The number of candidates was larger than ever before, and the caucus in the House continued until after midnight. The greatest interest attached to the nomination for Speaker. A. R. Hall, of Hennepin, who for three terms held the office with much credit, and J. L. Gibbs, of Freeborn, were candidates. The Hennepin members worked untiringly for their candidate, but Mr Gibbs received the nomination, the vote standing, Gibbs 36; Hall 33. Geo. W. Buswell was nominated for Chief Clerk without opposition. S. B. Parsons and Robt. Deakin were the candidates for 1st Asst. Clerk, Mr. Parsons receiving the nomination. The candidates for the remaining offices in the House were many and the contest close. We have only room to mention the nominees: J. R. Howard, of Stearns, for 2d Asst. Clerk; M. L. Torpey, of Stevens, for Enrolling Clerk; W. H Mellen, of Murray, for Engrossing Clerk; H. P. Corey, of Mower, for Postmaster; O. J. Johnson, of St. Louis, for Sergeant at Arms; O. E. Reese for Asst. Sergt. at Arms. The nomination of a candidate for chaplain was postponed.

In the Senate the contest was principally between candidates for Secretary. Hon. W. H. C. Folsom, of Washington was chosen chairman and J. N. Stacy secretary of the caucus. Chas. W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, was nominated for Secretary, by 18 votes to 6 votes for A. P. Connelly, of St. Paul. W. H. Crandall, of Mower, was nominated for Asst. Secretary; Chas. R. McKeuney, of Fillmore, for Enrolling clerk; H. G. Stordock of Watonwan, for Engrossing clerk; Chas. A. Rose, of Faribault county, for Sergeant-at-Arms; Jas. W. Hurlbut, for Asst. Sergt.-at-Arms.

Proceedings.

On the 2d inst, at the hour of noon, the Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Wakefield, and prayer was offered, after which Senator Daniels was appointed temporary Secretary. After the new members were sworn in the roll was called and every member responded to his name. The candidates nominated by the Republican caucus were unopposed and were unanimously elected. Rev. J. N. Sanders was elected chaplain. The rules of last session were made the temporary rules of this. The Secretary of State was requested to furnish each member with a copy of the statutes, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Secretary of State Irgens, who appointed S. G. Comstock temporary clerk. After the members were sworn Mr. Child presented the name of Hon. J. K. Gibbs for Speaker, and no other nomination being made Mr. Gibbs was elected by acclamation. On taking the chair he said, "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I cordially thank you for selecting me for this responsible position. You have conferred an honor on me which I appreciate and which I shall always remember with pleasure. I can only promise you that I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of Speaker faithfully. Again I thank you." The other nominees of the Republican caucus were then elected by acclamation. Mr. Hensley introduced a resolution to secure voluntary services from St. Paul clergymen instead of electing a chaplain. Notice of debate being given it went over under the rules. After the members had drawn their seats the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 3d passed the day in completing the organization, transacting no business of importance.

The House on the 3d was also employed in the preliminary work of the session. The clerk was instructed to subscribe for six daily papers, or the equivalent in weeklies for each member; thirty-six members voting against the proposition.

The joint convention for counting the votes cast at the late election for Judge of the 8th district was held on the 3d in the hall of the House, and the following ascertained to be the result: For Judge, J. C. Macdonald received 4,400 votes; L. L. Baxter 4,176 votes; L. M. Brown 1,8?4 votes. The vote on Constitutional amendments was found to be as follows: Amendment to Sec. 11, Art. 4, adopted by 48,302 to 4,426; amendment to Sec. 3, Art. 10, lost by 21,721 to 22,803; amendment to Sec. 3, Art. 6, adopted by 41,069 to 6,063.

Frightful Railroad Accident on the Lake Shore.

The most terrible railway accident that has occurred for years took place on the Lake Shore road at Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 29th ult. The scene of the accident is a few rods east of the depot, at the iron bridge that spans the Ashtabula creek 75 feet above the water. The Pacific Express train going west with seven coaches and 175 passengers went through the bridge and broke the ice on the creek, resulting in the death of nearly one-half of the people on board. After the fall the cars immediately took fire, and many who were neither killed by the fall nor drowned in the water, were burned to death. The snow had been falling all day and, the telegraph lines worked so badly, that relief trains were late in starting to the help of the death-stricken travelers, and were slow in reaching them. It was early in the evening when the accident occurred, but late in the morning before the removal of the dead bodies commenced.

The train was moving slowly towards the station, and the only facts known regarding the cause of the accident are that the engine in front passed safely over when the bridge gave way and the train with its load of passengers plunged to the bottom of the abyss, followed by the engine in the rear. Almost instantly the lamps and the stoves set fire to the wreck, and doubtless many who were only stunned and who might otherwise have escaped any serious injury, fell victims to the flames. The bridge was a Howe Truss, eleven years old, and was considered perfectly safe.

When one stands at the foot of the ravine and looks up, it seems almost an utter impossibility that any man should take a leap from so great a height and live, yet a number escaped comparatively unharmed, and had it not been for the fire, probably not one-third would have been lost.

It was nearly twenty-four hours before any list of the dead could be obtained, and it is doubtful whether a complete list will ever be known as many bodies were totally consumed. Among those known to be lost, are P. P. Bliss, the evangelist who has been laboring with Major Whittle. His wife was with him and was also lost. Mr. Bliss was on his way to Chicago with his family and expected to join Maj. Whittle in conducting the revival meetings in that city after Moody and Sankey go to Chicago. Major Whittle and John V. Farwell left Chicago immediately on receipt of the news to recover the remains. Mr. Bliss was 38 years of age and has been engaged in evangelical work between three and four years. It was at first reported that Mr. Bliss' two little boys, aged respectively two and four years, were with him, but later reports show that the children were left at Rome, Pa. Mr. Moody, on hearing this, raised $10,000 in Chicago, which will be put at interest for the boys. Dr. O. H. Washburn, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Cleveland, O., H. S. Hall and bride, of Englewood, Mrs. and Miss Mary Burchard, of Fayetteville, Vt., cousin of Gov. Hayes, are among the dead. Miss Burchard was on her way to Ohio to receive $20,000 willed her by Gov. Hayes' uncle. Over twenty unidentified bodies have been recovered and about twenty more have been recognized. It seems probable that at least one hundred lives were lost, though it is not probable that the fire has left traces of so many bodies.

Fire in a Coal Mine.

The great coal mines near Lykens, Pa., took fire last week, throwing out of employment over 800 hands. The miners all escaped with their lives, but the mules were suffocated. When it was seen that the flames could in no other way be arrested a neighboring creek was turned into a shaft and the mines flooded. The idle miners must receive immediate assistance or much suffering will result.

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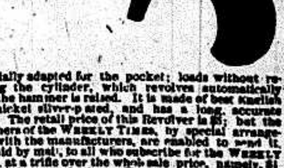

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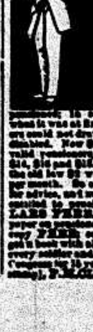

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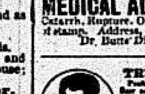

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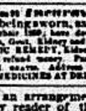

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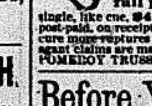

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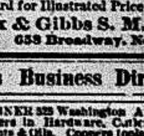

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W. W. HARTLEY, - - Publisher.

Official Paper of the Counties of

CROW WING, CASS, WADENA AND AITKIN.

THIS paper is kept on file in the office of L. F. Booth, General Eastern Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railway, 415 Broadway, New York City. Our friends, when in New York, are cordially invited to call in and read it. They will always be welcome.

NOTICE OF SALE ON MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 26th day of June, A. D. 1876, and made and executed by Oceanna S. Perry and Eli R. Perry her husband, of Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, as mortgagors, to James S. Gardner, of Brainerd, Crow Wing county aforesaid, mortgagee, which said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 3 and 4, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1876, at 8 30 o'clock P. M., whereby said mortgagors did duly mortgage and convey unto the said James S. Gardner all that tract and parcel of land lying and being in said Crow Wing county, State of Minnesota, described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: beginning at the south-west [s w] corner of block numbered one hundred and one [101], of the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, and running thence east one hundred [100] feet, thence north seventy-five [75] feet, thence west one hundred [100] feet, thence south [75] feet to the place of beginning, being one hundred feet of the west end of lots numbered twenty-two [22], twenty-three [23] and twenty-four [24], of said block one hundred and one [101], together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; which said mortgage was conditioned for the payment of one promissory note made by said Oceanna S. Perry and Eli R. Perry, her husband, mortgagors, for the sum of Five Hundred [$500] dollars, payable to the order of James S. Gardner six months from the date thereof, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of twelve [12] per cent. per annum, and bearing even date with said mortgage; and there is now claimed to be due upon said note at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and thirty and fifty one hundredths dollars [$530.50].

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

And whereas, certain taxes for the year 1876 were lawfully assessed on said premises, and on the 30th day of December, 1876, the same remaining unpaid, the said James S. Gardner paid the same, amounting, at the time of said payment, to the sum of fifteen dollars and seventy-seven cents [$15.77].

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover or collect the debt due upon said note or mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of said power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of said tract and parcel of land therein and above described, with the tenements and hereditaments thereto belonging, by the sheriff of said county of Crow Wing, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the county jail in the town of Brainerd, county and State aforesaid, on MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1877, AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF SAID DAY, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy the amount then due upon said note and mortgage, and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

Dated Brainerd, December 30th, 1876.

JAMES S. GARDNER, Mortgagee.

D. O. PRESTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made and executed the eighth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six, between Tristram W. Tidd, Ann M. Tidd his wife, Ezra B. Fales and Hattie L. Fales his wife, of Hennepin county, Minnesota, parties of the first part, and Eunice E. Farnham, James A. Lovejoy, and Ashley C. Morrill (doing business under the firm name and title of Farnham & Lovejoy), parties of the second part, of Hennepin county, Minnesota, and said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Cass, and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of August, 1876, and was recorded in Book "A" of mortgages, pages 61, 62, and 63. Said mortgage conveyed the following described lands, lying and being in the county of Cass and State of Minnesota, to-wit: an undivided one-half of the north-west quarter [n w ¼] of the north east quarter [n e ¼] of section six [6], in township fifty-one [51], range twenty-six [26], and the south half [s ½] of south-east quarter [s e ¼] and east half [e ½] of south-west quarter [s w ¼] of section fifteen [15], and south-west quarter [s w ¼] of north-east quarter [n e ¼], and north half [n ½] of south-east quarter [s e ¼] of section seventeen [17], and south half [s ½] of south-east quarter [s e ¼], and north-west quarter [n w ¼] of south-east quarter [s e ¼] of section twenty [20], and south-west quarter [s w ¼] and east half [e ½] of north west quarter [n w ¼], and north half [n ½] of north-east quarter [n e ¼] and south half [s ½] of section twenty-one [21], and north half [n ½] of north-east quarter [n e ¼], and south half [s ½] of south-east quarter [s e ¼], and north-west quarter [n w ¼] of the south-east quarter [s e ¼], and north-east quarter [n e ¼] of south west quarter [s w ¼] of section twenty-two [22]; and west half [w ½] of north-west quarter [n w ¼], and south-east quarter [s e ¼] of north-west quarter [n w ¼] of section twenty-seven [27], and north-east quarter [n e ¼] and south half [s ½] of south-west quarter [s w ¼] and north half [n ½] of north-west quarter [n w ¼] of section twenty-eight [28], and north-east quarter [n e ¼] and south half [s ½] of south-east quarter [s e ¼], and north-east quarter [n e ¼] of north-west quarter [n w ¼] of section twenty-nine [29]; and north-west quarter [n w ¼] of south-west quarter [s w ¼], and south-west quarter [s w ¼] of north-west quarter [n w ¼] of section thirty-two [32], all in township one hundred and forty-five [145], range thirty-three [33].

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of four promissory notes, and default having been made in the payment of all of them and every part thereof, including the interest thereon; and there is due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage, and the notes secured thereby at the date hereof, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and eighteen and two one hundredths ($5718.02) dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had to collect such mortgage debt or any part thereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and therewith recorded, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the above described lands, (none of which are occupied,) by the sheriff of Crow Wing County, at public auction, AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE POST-OFFICE IN BRAINERD, ON FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9TH 1877, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON of said day, to satisfy the amount that then will be due upon said mortgage at the time of sale, together with the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and for the taxes due and paid by said mortgagees at the time of sale, together with fifty dollars attorney's fees stipulated to be paid in said mortgage.

Dated Dec. 15th, 1876.

EUNICE E. FARNHAM,
JAMES A. LOVEJOY,
ASHLEY C. MORRILL,
Mortgagees.

J. GUILFORD, Attorney for Mortgagees.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Tristram W. Tidd, Ann M. Tidd, his wife, Ezra B. Fales and Hattie L. Fales, his wife, mortgagors, and delivered to Eunice E. Farnham, James A. Lovejoy and Ashley C. Morrill, (partners as Farnham and Lovejoy), mortgagees. Said mortgage is dated August 8th, 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Aitken County, Minnesota, on the 15th day of August, 1876, at 8 o'clock a. m., and was duly recorded in book "B" of Mortgages, page 8. Said mortgage conveyed the following described lands, lying and being in the county of Aitken, and State of Minnesota, to-wit, an undivided one-half of the following described lands: The north-west quarter [nw ¼] and the north-west quarter [nw ¼] of the north-east quarter [ne ¼] of section twenty-two [22], in township forty-seven [47], of range twenty-two [22]; lot numbered three [3], and the south half [s ½] of the south-east quarter [se ¼] of section six [6], in township forty-five [45], range twenty-seven [27]; the south-east quarter [se ¼] of north-west quarter [nw ¼], and the south-west quarter [sw ¼] of the north-east quarter [ne ¼], and the north-west quarter [nw ¼] of the south-east quarter [se ¼], and the north-east quarter [ne ¼] of the south-west quarter [sw ¼] of section twenty [20], in township forty-six [46], of range twenty-seven [27].

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five promissory notes which are due and wholly unpaid; and there is claimed to be due thereon at the date hereof, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and eighteen 2-100 (5,718.02) dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise has been had to foreclose said mortgage, or to collect said mortgage debt or any part thereof. Said mortgaged premises are not occupied, and there is no newspaper published in said Aitkin county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and therewith recorded, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the above described lands by the sheriff of Aitkin county, at public auction, AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE POST-OFFICE IN AITKIN, IN AITKIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1877, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF SAID DAY, to satisfy the amount that then will be due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and for the taxes due and paid by the said mortgagees at the time of sale, together with fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated and covenanted to be paid in said mortgage.

Dec. 15th, 1876.

EUNICE E. FARNHAM,
JAMES A LOVEJOY,
ASHLEY C. MORRILL,
Mortgagees.

J GUILFORD, Attorney for Mortgagees.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions and covenants of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the first day of January, 1875, by Tristram W. Tidd and Ann M. Tidd his wife, and Ezra B. Fales and H. L. Fales his wife, mortgagors, to Henry J. G. Croswell and Charles D. Lougee, mortgagees. Said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds, in Aitken county and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of September, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book "B" of mortgages, on page one (1), and thereafter the said Henry J. G. Croswell duly assigned all his right, title and interest in and to said mortgage, and the note secured thereby, to Charles D. Lougee, on the first day of September, 1875, and said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Aitken county, Minnesota, on the 9th day of September, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., and was duly recorded in book "A" of miscellaneous records, on pages 183 and 184. Said mortgage conveyed the following described lands, lying and being in the county of Aitken and State of Minnesota, to-wit: an undivided one-half of the following described lands: The north-west quarter (n w ¼), and the north-west quarter (n w ¼) of the north-east quarter (n e ¼) of section twenty-two (22), in township forty-seven (47), of range twenty-two (22); lot numbered three (3), and the south half (s ½) of the south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section six (6), in township forty-five (45), range twenty-seven (27); the south-east quarter (s e ¼) of north-west quarter (n w ¼), and the south-west quarter (s w ¼) of the north east quarter (n e ¼), and the north-west quarter (n w ¼) of the south-east quarter (s e ¼), and the north-east quarter (n e ¼) of the south-west quarter (s w ¼) of section twenty 20, in township forty-six (46), of range twenty seven (27).

Said mortgage was given to secure one promissory note, which is past due, and there is claimed to be due thereon, at the date hereof, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-two and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($832.50), and no suit or proceedings at law or otherwise has been had to foreclose said mortgage, or to collect said mortgage debt or any part thereof. Said mortgaged premises are not occupied, and there is no newspaper published in said Aitken county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and therewith recorded, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the above described lands by the sheriff of Aitkin county, at public auction, AT THE FRONT DOOR OF THE POST-OFFICE IN AITKIN, IN AITKIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1877, AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON OF SAID DAY, to satisfy the amount that then will be due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and for the taxes due and paid by the said assignee of said mortgage at the time of sale, together with one hundred dollars attorney's fees, stipulated and covenanted to be paid in said mortgage.

Dated Dec. 1st. 1876.

CHARLES D. LOUGEE, Assignee.

J. GUILFORD, Attorney for Assignee.

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.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions and covenants of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date, made, executed and delivered on the first day of January, 1875, by Tristram W. Tidd and Ann M. Tidd his wife, and Ezra B Fales and H. L. Fales his wife, to Henry J. G. Croswell and Charles D. Lougee, mortgagees. Said mortgage was duly recorded in Cass county, Minnesota, on the 4th day of September, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., in book "B" of mortgages, on page six (6), and thereafter the said H. J. G. Croswell duly assigned all his right, title and interest in and to said mortgage, and the note secured thereby to Charles D. Lougee, on the first day of September, 1875, and said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Cass county, Minnesota, on the fourth day of September, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. M., and said assignment was recorded in book "A" of mortgages, on page 38. Said mortgage conveyed the following described lands, lying and being in the county of Cass and State of Minnesota, to-wit; an undivided one-half of the north-west quarter (n w ¼) of the north-east quarter (n e ¼) of section six (6), in township fifty-one (51), range twenty-six (26), and the south half (s ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼) and east half (e ½) of south-west quarter (s w ¼) of section fifteen (15), and south-west quarter (s w ¼) of north-east quarter (n e ¼), and north half (n ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section seventeen (17), and south half (s ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼), and north-west quarter (n w ¼) of south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section twenty (20), and south-west quarter (s w ¼) and east half (e ½) of north-west quarter (n w ¼), and north half (n ½) of north-east quarter (n e ¼), and south half (s ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section twenty-one (21), and north half (n ½) of north-east quarter (n e ¼), and south half (s ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼), and north-west quarter (n w ¼) of south-east quarter (s e ¼), and north-east quarter (n e ¼) of south-west quarter (s w ¼) of section twenty-two (22); and west half (w ½) of north-west quarter (n w ¼), and south-east quarter (s e ¼) of north-west quarter (n w ¼) of section twenty-seven (27), and north-east quarter (n e ¼) and south half (s ½) of south-west quarter (s w ¼), and north half (n ½) of north-west quarter (n w ¼) of section twenty-eight (28), and north-east quarter (n e ¼), and south half (s ½) of south-east quarter (s e ¼), and north-east quarter (n e ¼) of north-west quarter (n w ¼) of section twenty-nine (29); and north-west quarter (n w ¼) of south-west quarter (s w ¼), and south west quarter (s w ¼) of north-west quarter (n w ¼) of section thirty-two (32) all in township one hundred and forty-five (145), range thirty-three (33). Said mortgage was given to secure three promissory notes, and the whole consideration due thereon is four thousand one hundred dollars, and there is and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date hereof, twelve hundred and twenty-one dollars; and no suit or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had to foreclose said mortgage or to collect said mortgage, debt, or any part thereof. Said mortgaged premises are not occupied, and there is no newspaper published in Cass county.

Notice is hereby given, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and therewith recorded, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the above described lands, by the sheriff of Crow Wing county, at public auction, at the front door of the Post Office in Brainerd, in Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount that then will be due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and for the taxes due and paid by the said assignee of said mortgage at the time of sale, together with the attorney's fees stipulated to be paid in said mortgage, the sum of two hundred dollars.

Dated November 20th, 1876.

CHARLES D. LOUGEE, Assignee.

J. GUILFORD, Attorney for Assignee.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS,

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

Patent Slate Paint

MIXED READY FOR USE.

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

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

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF RESHINGLING.

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

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

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

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

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

No Tar is used in this Composition, therefore it never cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

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

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

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

TIN ROOFS

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

BRICK WALLS

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

These paints are also largely used on 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 $1 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.

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WATCHES, CHAINS AND JEWELRY.

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

$15. $20. $25.

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P. O. Box, 3696. 385 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	Etna, 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	Leavitt,	75c
American " "	60c	" " C'ved	75c		

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WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

SAVE $20.

FOR

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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.

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DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, DRUGS,

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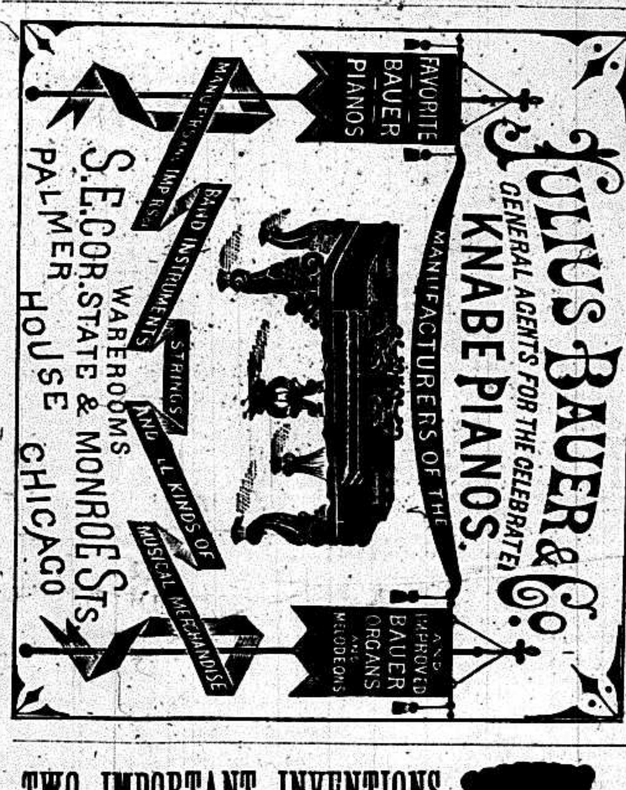
Jobbers of Railroad & Lumbermen's Supplies.

TIN SHOP,

For the Manufacture and Repairs of all kinds of Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, attached.



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2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the projecting rockers to mar other furniture and the bases of rooms; being, in fact, the only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement.

Manufactured for the Trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

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and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

Please notice that all of our Rockers are marked with our name and date of patent.

If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

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.—1,000 Acres in Wadena and Todd counties, in the vicinity of Aldrich Station, N. P. R. R. Timber consists of oak and maple, for the most part.

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

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

Parties desiring good farming lands, near to market and 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

18tf

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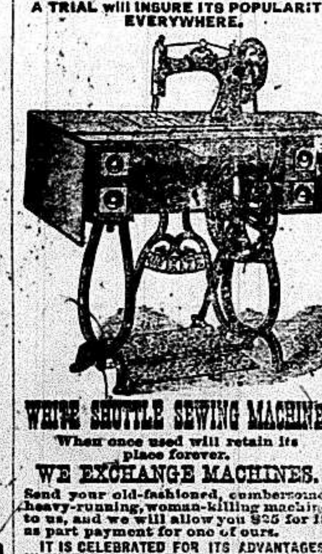
A TRIAL will INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



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

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

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

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

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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.

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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

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SAFES. MARVIN'S ARE THE BEST. SCALES

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar SAFES.

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SCALES.

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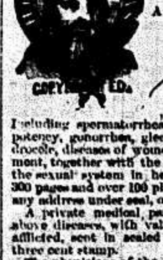
Established 1861 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs.



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GUIDE TO HEALTH,

A Private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the

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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 envelope on receipt of one three cent stamp.

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1876. Winter Arrangement. 1877.

THROUGH EXPRESS. Northern Pacific.

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
N. P. Junction,	lv. 3·00 p.m.	ar. 10·55 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	ar. †8·10 p.m.	lv. †6·00 a.m.
Brainerd, - -	lv. 8·00 a.m.	ar. 5·15 p.m.
Fargo, - - -	ar. 5·45 p.m.	lv. 8·00 a.m.
Fargo, - - -	lv. 7·00 a.m.	ar. 7·00 p.m.
Jamestown, -	ar. 12·25 p m.	lv. 1·20 p.m.
Jamestown, -	lv. 12·55 p.m.	ar. 12·50 p.m.
Bismarck, -	ar. 7·45 p.m.	lv. 7 00 a.m.

Lake Superior & Mississippi.

STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	SOUTHWARD.
St. Paul, - -	lv. 8·00 a.m.	ar. 6·05 p.m.
Minneapolis, -	lv. 7·30 a.m.	ar. 6·35 p.m
N. P. Junction,	ar. 3·00 p.m.	lv. 10·45 a.m.
Duluth, - -	ar. 5·00 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, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from St. PAUL, in effect December, 1876.

Leave for Chicago and the East,	10.00 A. M.
" " "	7 00 P. M.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Elroy (via Madison), and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, form a single Line between Chicago, St Paul & Minneapolis. This Line will hereafter be known as

"The Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Line."

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through HUDSON, EAU CLAIRE, BLACK RIVER FALLS, ELROY and MADISON, and

Is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

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All trains of this great route run through without change of cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars are run on all its trains.

All Express Trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers—the Most Perfect protection against Accidents known.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The Smooth Well Ballasted and Perfect Track of Steel Rails, the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System of Moving Trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running Through Cars between Chicago and all Points West, North and North-West, secure to passengers all the COMFORTS IN MODERN RAILWAY TRAVELING.

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All Ticket Agents can sell you Through Tickets and Check usual Baggage Free by this Line.

Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all

Points South and East,

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

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J. B. CLARKE, G. P. A., W. W. R'y, St. Paul. W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

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is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and six *Chromo Plates of Flowers*, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

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Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2 cts.
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Being Manufacturers of the

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Cut out this advertisement for reference.

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