BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY, BY
HARTLEY BROS., - - Proprietors.
W. W. HARTLEY. | G. G. HARTLEY.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - - EDITOR.
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 8 p. m., at Union Hall, over Wilson's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
A. MAHLUM, Sec'y. THOS. BASON, N. G.

ADALBERT LEBON,
PRACTICAL
Watchmaker and Jeweler
DEALER IN

AND
OPTICAL GOODS,

GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, AND FIELD GLASSES.
☞ Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done at reasonable prices, and warranted.
Orders By Mail or Express promptly attended to.
FRONT STREET, - BRAINERD, MINN.
279-2in-tf

HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door.
TERMS:
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
STAGES LEAVE DAILY FOR
FORT RIPLEY, LITTLE FALLS, AND ST. CLOUD.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

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 of non-residents.
Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.
Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,
BRAINERD, - - - - - - MINN.

LAMONT & WILSON,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Cigars,
Cor. SIXTH and LAUREL STS.,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

H. W. ADDISON,
TAILOR,
Fifth St., between Front and Laurel,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.
293-3m

BRAINERD
MEAT MARKET,
PAINE BROS., Propr's,
COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.
THE proprietors have 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. *We* solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

Minnesota House,
GEO. OVERBECK, Proprietor,
ST. CLOUD, - - MINN.
Good Beds and Square Meals.
GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS AND LOW PRICES.
A Good Barn and Hostler in Connection.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or No Pay.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
N. McFADDEN, - - Proprietor.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.
Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.
☞ PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BRAINERD
BOOK STORE,
DAVIS & SHERWOOD, Proprietors,
DEALERS IN
Books and Stationery, Periodicals, Notions, Fruits and Confectionery.
Blank, Memorandum and Pocket Books, Toy Books, School Books, Slates, Crayons, Erasers, Black, Colored and Copying Inks and Inkstands, Writing Paper of all kinds, Blanks, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Writing Desks and Paper Weights.
St. Paul and Chicago Daily and New York Story Papers, Magazines and Monthlies.
Chromos Picture Frames, Cord and Tassels, Mirrors, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Bird Cages, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets, Work Boxes, Toilet Sets, Combs, Brushes, Card Cases, Satchels, Valises; Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums; Stereoscopes, Views, Games of all kinds (Chess, Checkers, Author's Cards, etc.), Gilt and Silver Perforated Paper, Mottoes, Stamped Goods, Embroidery Silk, Beads, Vases, Ornamental Cups and Saucers, Dolls, Toys.
Oranges, Lemons, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Plums, Grapes, Nuts and all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits in their season, and numerous other USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL Goods and NOTIONS.
All Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled.
BRAINERD, JULY 28, 1877.
DAVIS & SHERWOOD.
☞ Agency for PRINCE and BEATTY ORGANS. v88-31-tf

GOODS
AT
Bed-Rock Prices
AT THE
NEW CASH STORE.
TO THE PUBLIC.
I would respectfully return my sincere thanks to my numerous customers who have favored me with their patronage since the fire in August last, and I desire to announce to them and the public generally that I have put in a new stock of
Family and Fancy
GROCERIES,
Consisting of
California Fruits, Canned Goods, Teas, Sugars, Nuts, Candies, Lemons and Oranges, Etc., Etc.
I have also added
Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars,
Glass Ware, Porcelain Ware, White Granite Ware, Crockery, Lamp Chimneys, Tin Ware,
CUTLERY & NOTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
J. M. MARTIN,
FIFTH STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.

J. L. STARCHER,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, FEED, Etc.,
LAUREL STREET, - BRAINERD, MINN.

EBER H. BLY,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
AND
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Lumber & Shingles,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

Brainerd Broom Factory
EZRA NORTHFIELD, Prop.
ALL STYLES OF
Brooms and Brushes
Constantly on Hand or Made to Order.
All Brooms Warranted. Orders Promptly Attended to. 1sq-53-tf

J. BAIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,
Brainerd, Minn.
☞ Repairing Neatly Done. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

Indian Business
"STRANGLED."
NEW BUSINESS COMMENCED!!!
I propose hereafter to Manufacture and keep on hand Buffalo Coats, Buckskin and Fur Mittens, Moccasins, Robes, and an assortment of Ladies' Furs. I am prepared to make any article in this line, also to Repair or alter all kinds of Furs in the best of shape, at reasonable rates. For any thing in this line call at my place of business near the R. R. Bridge.
296-1sq-3m F. A. SCHARFFE.

Make No Mistake.
WHY NOT?
Because you can buy more Goods for less money of WM. SCHWARTZ than any other house in Brainerd. Don't you forget it. I guarantee both Goods and Prices. I do not purpose to be undersold by any body, and will meet any and all competition. I have a full line of ALL WOOL YARN in all the new shades, which I am selling very cheap. I am prepared to manufacture on short notice any thing in the HOSIERY line for, Men, Women, and Children. My advantages are unexcelled by any establishment north of Minneapolis, and it enables me to make prices which are entirely satisfactory to those who purchase of me.
I have also opened out for inspection the largest stock of
HOLIDAY GOODS!
ever brought to Brainerd, of new designs. They are useful as well as ornamental, at prices which bring them within the reach of the many instead of the few.
Make No Mistake!
AND CALL ON
WM SCHWARTZ.

Leland's Corner!
Corner Fifth and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
New Hotel, New Store, and Good Livery.
The Leland House
Has just been enlarged by a new and commodious two and one-half story addition, and newly furnished throughout with first-class furniture, beds, and all the conveniences of a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
At the old
LOW RATES.
Good Feed Stable attached.
THE STORE,
On the first floor of the new addition, is supplied with an entirely new stock of
FRESH
Groceries & Provisions
NOTIONS, ETC.,
AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
The Livery
Is well supplied with good, comfortable rigs, and the best stock to be obtained, which will be furnished on short notice, at living rates.
Freighting to all parts of the country done
PROMPTLY AND CHEAPLY.
GIVE ME A CALL.
BRAINERD, Oct. 1st, 1877.
W. H. LELAND, Proprietor.
295-61y

DR. J. C. ROSSER,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at Headquarters Hotel,
BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.
OFFICE HOURS—9 to 11 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet Maker & Joiner,
Is prepared to receive orders for anything in his line at his
Shop, Next Door to Davenport's Old Stand,
Four doors west of the Last Turn,
WEST FRONT ST, - - BRAINERD, MINN.
1sq-290-tf

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.

DOMINION HOUSE,
Cor. Fifth and Laurel Street,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.
E. ROMER, PROPRIETOR.
This popular house has lately been thoroughly renovated and remodeled, and is in good condition for the reception of guests. The tables are supplied with the best that can be procured in the market. Charges reasonable. Good Stabling attached.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - - - MINN.
172tf

THE DEVIL IS DEAD.

Sigh, priests;—cry aloud—hang your pulpits with black;
Let sorrow bow down every head;
The good friend who bore all your sins on his back,
Your best friend, the Devil, is dead.

Your church is a corpse—you are guarding its tomb;
The soul of your system has fled;
The death knell is tolling your terrible doom;
It tells us the Devil is dead.

You're bid to the funeral, ministers all,
We've dug the old gentleman's bed;
Your black coats will make a most excellent pall,
To cover your friend who is dead.

Aye, lower him mournfully into the grave;
Let showers of tears drops be shed;
Your business is gone;—there are no souls to save;
Their tempter, the Devil, is dead.

Woe comes upon woe; it is dreadful to think,
Hell's gone and the demons have fled;
The damn'd souls have broken their chains, every link,
The jailor, who bound them, is dead.

Camp-meetings henceforth will be needed no more;
Revivals are knocked on the head;
The orthodox vessel lies stranded on shore;
Their captain, the Devil, is dead.

PROF. DENTON.

"SOME VISIONS"

Which are of Things Past and Things Future Along the Route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A number of our citizens were painfully reminded this week, by the receipt of a copy of the Chicago *Times*, of the presence among us, some two months since, of a Mrs Romney, traveling agent of the Chicago *Times*, and of a vacancy in their pockets that has not been quite satisfactorily filled. This Mrs. Romney at the time mentioned "took in" the principal towns along the line of the N. P., representing to the citizens and business men that she had in course of incubation an elaborate article upon the N. P. Railroad, its country and towns, for the Chicago *Times* (for which she acted as agent), and that she would gladly "take their money, anywhere from $1 to $100, and write them up" in her wonderful article exactly in proportion to the extent of their subscriptions. This bait was readily, and even, in some instances, greedily, taken, to the tune of probably a thousand dollars on the whole line. Quite a number of the citizens of Brainerd paid her amounts varying from $25, $15 and $10 to $1 each, and then reveled in "visions" of their names highly ornamented and elegantly attired in a huge gush of well-assorted flattery in an eight or ten-column article in the Chicago *Times*—something that they could send to their friends east as "a slight indication, you know, of my magnitude in the far west," etc., etc.

But alas, a change has come over their dreams, they have been led suddenly to exclaim, neither poetically nor elegantly but very appropriately:

"This world is all a fleeting show,
Mrs. Romney is the showwoman,
And we are the animiles."

A bundle of the *Times* arrived at the post-office, each hastily secured his coveted copy and stole quietly away to the private recesses of his office or place of business, fearing to look at the long-expected article in public lest his modesty should betray his pride through the burning blush he confidently expected would rise unbidden to his cheek over its peausal. Safe within the seclusion of his place of business, and alone with Mrs. Romney and the *Times*, he opens the search for the article, and finally on the last page finds a string of generalities, already worn thread-bare, occupying less than one column, and marked at the top lest he should overlook it. Less than two inches of this is devoted to Brainerd, which we would reproduce here if we considered it of sufficient importance, but not a business house or man in town is mentioned beyond the following:

"Brainerd contains at present about twelve hundred inhabitants, has all lines of business well represented, and supports a fine hotel, the "Head Quarters," as it is called,—E. W. Weed, proprietor—which is also the railroad eating-house."

And the facts are that Mr. Weed, the only person mentioned, did not pay her a dollar.

We may be unjustly severe in thus poking fun at the boys when we catch them down, but we speak of this for the purpose of administering a little wholesome advice—not to business men alone but to every body, and it is this in a nutshell—"PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS."

Business man, when Mrs. Romney comes around (and her name is legion) and asks you to patronize and pay large sums to the Chicago *Times* or any other foreign paper or institution that can by no possible means do you any service whatever, in preference to your home paper or industries that aid in the support of your town and your business, help pay the taxes and maintain the value of your property and interests here, just tell her you prefer to "Patonize Home Institutions." Citizen or laboring man, when Mrs. Romney comes to you in the form of a Jew peddler who has no manner of interest in you or your town farther than to gather all your loose change and take it out of town never to return it; who never pays a cent of taxes or leaves a dollar in the town beyond a paltry hotel bill, and sells you shoddy goods, at that, when you could get reliable goods of your home merchant just as cheap, tell her you prefer to "Patronize Home Institutions. Even though you may have to pay a few cents more to your home merchant, it pays you ten fold in the end.

The thousand dollars Mrs. Romney took from the Northern Pacific has done the road, the country, the towns or the business men no manner of benefit compared with the full value that would have been returned had that money been invested with the home papers; and a thousand dollars distributed among them would have benefited them largely, besides, like the bread cast upon the waters, it would have returned in the future.

A CAUSTIC bachelor explains that the reason a woman puts a finger in her mouth when she thinks, is because she cannot talk and think too.

JUDGE J. R. CARY is re-elected clerk of the court at Duluth.

THE Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad was completed last week.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.'s immense dry goods establishment in Chicago was burned on Wednesday. Their insurance amounted to $935,000.

"HOW LONG can a man live without brains?" asked a professor of a rustic. "I don't know," replied the laiter, "How old are you yourself?"

A POPULAR clergyman in Philadelphia delivered a lecture on Fools. The tickets to it read: "Lecture on Fools. Admit one." There was a large attendance.

MR. W. W HARTLEY, of the BRAINERD TRIBUNE, has been re-elected Clerk of the Court of Crow Wing county. Served him right.—[St. Cloud Journal Press.

THERE is less snow on the Northern Pacific than in St. Paul.—[Dispatch.

This is certainly true if St. Paul has any snow, for as yet the Northern Pacific country has not put on its winter garb.

BRO. W. W. HARTLEY, of the Brainerd TRIBUNE, has taken into partnership his brother, G. G. Hartley, and that excellent State paper will hereafter be conducted by Hartley Brothers.—[Duluth Minnesotian Herald.

Northern Pacific Potatoes Again.

On the farm of E. H. Aldrich, of Wrightstown, Otter Tail Co., Peerless potatoes have been raised weighing 4 pounds. They yield nearly 400 bushels per acre.—[Minnesota Farmer.

A Large Reward.

The Provincial exhibition building, at Fredericton, New Brunswick—the largest building in the province—was burned recently by an incendiary, and the authorities offer $5 reward for his apprehension.

WE will not in future issue challenges to the editors of the Northern Pacific Railroad country, in the way of potatoe production, as that country can produce bigger murphies, or else the editors can lie faster than we can. We give it up.—[Duluth-Minnesotian Herald.

IN another column this week will be found the prospectus of the *Pioneer Press* for 1878. It is needless for us here to say anything in regard to this excellent State paper, commendatory or otherwise; it is too well known, and possesses too substantial a reputation. It is, in fact, an indispensable adjunct to the reading room of every household in the State.

Steamer Poketgoma Burned.

AITKEN, Minn., Nov. 13.—The steamer Pokegoma, owned by Geo. Houghton, of Carver, was burned here last evening. The fire broke out in the cabin and is thought to have originated from a candle which was left burning in the office by a drunken watchman. The value of the property destroyed will aggregate $12,000. The loss is total, as the property was not insured.

How to Kill a Town.

An exchange tellingly puts it in this way: "Underrate every present and prospective enterprise; speak ill of the churches and schools; tell everybody the hotels are bad; enlarge the vices of the people, especially the young people; withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries at some other place; never subscribe for the local papers, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise."

WE are glad to hear that Capt. Jas. Edwards is trying to arrange for the running, next season, of a handsome and commodious ferry boat between Duluth and Superior, and around the head of the lake generally. That it would be to the interest of the railroads and of the communities on either side of the bay, to have such a ferry, needs no argument. We hear that Capt. Edwards is willing to put in say, half the means necessary to provide such a ferry, provided the corporations and communities in interest will put in the balance.—[Duluth Tribune.

And if the railroad companies or community intend organizing such a movement, they cannot get a better captain than Capt. Edwards. We have had a taste of his kind hospitality in that line, and heartily commend him.

Terrible Affray.

A shooting and stabbing affray occurred at the Custer Hotel, in Bismarck, last Monday evening, in which Ed. Smith was killed and Henry Cahn so badly wounded that it is doubtful whether he recovers. The particulars, as near as we can learn them, are as follows: Smith had been drinking freely, and laboring under the idea that Cahn had insulted him, he knocked the latter down, and drawing a large knife was about to carve him up. Bystanders interfered, and Cahn ran up to his room and fastened himself in. Soon after this, Smith and his brother Pat. went to Cahn's room and demanded admittance. Cahn refused, when they broke the door in, and immediately attacked him with a knife, one holding Cahn and the other stabbing and hacking him. Cahn finally managed to draw a revolver, and placing it at Ed. Smith's breast, fired, shooting him through the heart and killing him instantly. Pat. Smith then turned and ran, but was immediately arrested. Cahn was still alive at last accounts, though very weak from loss of blood. He was stabbed a dozen or more times in the body, head and neck, and both wrists were nearly severed.

Smith was a very quarrelsome and dangerous man when under the influence of liquor, and the general feeling in Bismarck seems to be one of relief at his taking off. Cahn was a comparative stranger there, but is said to be a very peaceable and quiet man.—[Fargo Times.

[Communicated.]

ST. PAUL'S SELECT SCHOOL,
GROVE LAKE, MINN.,
Oct. 19, 1877.

Editor Brainerd Tribune:

I suppose you are aware of the departure of brother Arthur and myself for the above school, but I will give you a brief sketch of our trip and this place.

We came via the Brainerd Branch and stage to St. Cloud, thence to Sauk Centre where we were met by an old schoolmate of St. John's College with a team to take us to St. Paul's School. Grove Lake village is fourteen miles from Sauk Centre, the garden centre of Stearns county, is situated on a lake shore, a most beautiful location, in the center of a rich prairie thickly settled, surrounded by timber about four miles distant, and several lakes in the vicinity.

I was pleased to meet here my old professor and several old schoolmates, formerly of St. John's College, who have with me changed to this place.

The school buildings are ample and convenient. The study hall, with a southern aspect overlooking the lake, is eighteen by thirty-two feet square. The dormitory thirty-two by thirty-two, with fourteen windows, and all well heated and comfortable. The academy buildings are located near the residence of a wealthy gentleman named Wengent. He had three sons at St. John's College last year. These buildings are all erected at his own expense and presented by him to the Rev. D. J. Cogan, our present principal, and he has five sons in attendance. All are well pleased. Our opportunities are good; our time well divided and employed. In fact, this promises to be the leading English school of the Northwest. And now, dear friend, I suppose you will think it time this letter was closed, but before doing so I must remind you to send us our old friendly visitor the TRIBUNE for a year, the subscription price for which you will find enclosed. With kind regards.

Yours sincerely, VINCENT WILLIAM.

OBITUARY.

On Tuesday last the sad news reached us that James Rush, formerly of this place and Crow Wing, and well known among the "old settlers" in this vicinity was killed by being run over by a train at Fon du Lac, Minn. We have since learned more of the particulars of this sad end of an able and good-hearted man and friend, which we give below. He had recently completed a contract on the Canadian Pacific railroad at Prince Arthur's Landing, where he has been for the past two years, and started for Minnesota in company with a friend. They landed at Duluth on Sunday evening last and put up at a hotel, and Mr. Rush soon retired. In the morning, however, he was missing, and fears were entertained by his friend for his safety, owing to the fact that some two years ago he had been struck upon the head with an axe, while asleep in bed by a man who had some enmity against him, which came near killing him and left him subject to frequent attacks of temporary insanity. Nothing of his whereabouts or condition, however, could be learned until the arrival of the St. Paul train Monday evening with the startling news that a man had been run over and killed at Fon du Lac, about fifteen miles distant, by that train. This aroused his friends suspicions, and they were confirmed by the identification of the remains upon their arrival at Duluth. The engineer states that he saw him on the track in the glare of the head-light walking directly towards the engine, apparently looking up towards the light and supposed he would step off the track before he reached him, but he did not, and apparently disappeared under the pilot. He stopped the train at once and the passengers and train men went back and found him lying beside the track dead. His face and head were badly mangled but his body was untouched. Mr. Rush is a native of the province of New Brunswick, and his people now reside at the Scotch Corner, in Carleton county, N. B. He has a sister in this State living on the line of the Northern Pacific west of Brainerd, otherwise he has no relations in the State. He had a brother in this State, Joseph Rush, well known in this section, who it will be remembered was killed about three years ago at Minneapolis. This sad ending of poor Jim Rush will bring sorrow to the hearts of many friends and associates both here and in the province.

WE take from the Syracuse *Journal* the following account of the death of George Lewis, father of W. H. Lewis, Master Mechanic of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and one of Brainerd's most respected citizens:

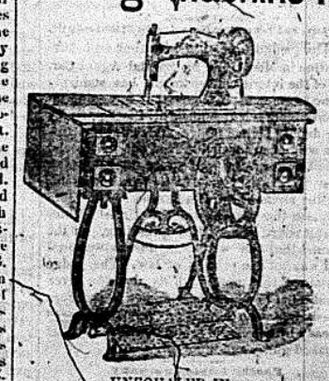
We are confident that nearly every city reader of *The Journal* was acquainted with our old friend George Lewis, of Otisco street, and are still more confident that all such who read of his sudden death last evening, will read with eyes dimmed at the recollection of his oft-times bluff, but characteristically genial ways. Mr. Lewis was a native of "Proud Albion," and nearly all of our old residents as well as a very large proportion of those much younger, will remember him as in the employ of the New York Central railroad as night baggageman before the demolition of the old depot. Possessing in a marked degree the leading traits of the true Englishman, he united with these a geniality and old-time courtesy rarely met with in persons occupying his station in life. Honesty and scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of his duties, endeared him to the officers of the great railroad corporation which employed him, and from Buffalo to Albany the name of George Lewis was synonymous with most of the virtues and with fewer faults than are usually attributable to our poor, weak humanity. A few years ago an aggravated complication of pulmonary ailments rather than advancing age necessitated his retirement from the work with which he had become so familiar and which he loved so well, and he has since that time lived with his brother-in-law, Mr. John F. Engleman, No. 53 Otisco street. Only two or three days ago he was out as usual, chatting pleasantly with Police Justice Mulholland and other neighbors, who had long since learned to love the old man for his many lovable qualities, and probably exposed himself imprudently. Since then he has been confined in-doors, and after a terrible struggle with asthma, that insidious destroyer of so many of the human race, sank quietly yet unexpectedly to rest last Tuesday evening, at the age of sixty-nine years.

THERE is a man out west so tall that it takes two hundred yards of "Ashworth's" XX six-cord cotton to sew up the seams of his pantaloons on a Light-Running "Domestic" Sewing Machine.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office, or by letter. No scale would suit all cases.
Legal notices 75 cents per square for the first and 37 1-2 cents for each subsequent insertion.
To secure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office as early as Thursday noon; communications, Thursday night, and local notices of religious services, etc., Friday noon.

PLATTE RIVER
Saw & Flour Mills,
GRAVELLE & GOULET, Prop's.
OFFICE AND STORE,
LITTLE FALLS, MORRISON CO., MINN.
FLOUR, Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc., constantly on hand or milled to order, on short notice, and delivered at the Depot, Little Falls, or at Brainerd, if desired, at the very lowest cash price.
Cash paid for Wheat and all kinds of Grain at the Mill.
All Orders, by Mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.
GRAVELLE & GOULET,
301tf *LITTLE FALLS, MINN.*

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, Glassware and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.
A Full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, at prices the lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
1-51-tf HARTLEY & SLIPP.

THE NEW DAVIS
LOCK STITCH, VERTICAL FEED
Sewing Machine!

UNEQUALED IN
SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH & DURABILITY
THE
LIGHTEST RUNNING
Shuttle Machine in the Market—Adopted to a Greater Range of Work than any other Machine.
Notice the following Varieties of Work which can be done on "THE DAVIS" without basting:
Plain and Scollop Binding.
Bind Dress Goods with the same material, either Scollops, Points, Squares or straight.
Bind Folds without showing the Stitches.
Bind Folds without showing the Stitches, and sew on at the same time.
It will put on skirt braid and sew on facing at one operation, without showing the Stitches.
Make French Folds.
Make French Folds and sew on at the same time.
Make Milliners' Folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation.
Make Milliners' Fold with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.
It will gather without sewing on.
It will gather and sew on the same time.
It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.
It will gather between two bands, showing the stitches on the right side at one operation.
It will make Plaited Trimming.
It will make Plaited Trimming and sew on at the same time.
It will make Plaited Trimming, either Scolloped or straight.
It will turn a Hem and stitch on Trimming at one operation.
It will make Wide and Narrow Hems, Hem all manner of Bias Woolen Goods, as Soft Merino, Crape, or goods difficult to Hem on other machines.
It will fold Hems with Cord enclosed, and Stitch them down at one operation.
It will cover the cord and sew the sleeve in at one operation.
It will cover the cord and sew it in between edges at the same time.
It will do Felling Bias or Straight, either on Cotton or Woolen Goods.
It will Fell across seams on any goods.
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BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Sitting Bull Speaks and Weeps.

A Fort Walsh letter, dated Nov. 1st, says Sitting Bull's future home is to be on Red Deer river. It is said his band will be secretly guarded by police, but the most efficient guard over him will be that of his neighbors, the Blackfeet and Crees. Red Deer river is much favored by buffalo and smaller game, and Sitting Bull will find a good market for his skins with the Hudson Bay Co. Three days ago he was told by Col. McLeod to hold himself in readiness to move to his new quarters; that the queen had through her servant at Ottawa provided a good home for him, where he could live at peace. Sitting Bull made an eloquent reply, saying: "I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them, but for our rights as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like dogs, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drove us into war and then seek to punish me for fighting. That is not honest. The queen would not do that." After thanking the queen, he said: "Tell her that my people will be good. I will take my people to the Red Deer country, and now I declare before you that I will not make any trouble, or annoy you, or give any pain to the queen. I will be be quiet. I will never fight on your soil, unless you ask me to help you; then I will fight. Place me where you like. I will be at peace in Canada, but you—who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves, murderers—you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, while I go to Red Deer to live in peace, [here the speaker almost shrieked,] I will come back when my braves are stronger. If they will not come with me, I will come alone, and fight the Americans until death! You I love and respect. Them I hate, and your queen's soldiers would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all. I am ready to go with you to the Red Deer." The Blackfeet Indians say they won't stand any nonsense from the Sioux. The Nez Perces who fled here before Joseph's surrender have nearly all returned. They attempted to squat between this post and and the Buttes, but were warned off. Some of them crossed the mountains into British Columbia probably with the intention of joining their old allies, the Okanagans. On leaving the fort Sitting Bull wept.

The Vanderbilt Will Again.

The case of Mrs. Leban who sues to break the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is again before Surrogate Calvin, of New York. The amount for which she sues is one million, and the amount of the estate one hundred millions. Mr. Lord, for Mrs. Leban, daughter of the testator, said $95,000,000 was given to one son by the indulgence of delusions or diseases. The testator's mind was unduly influenced, and his desire to perpetuate his great wealth in the name of Vanderbilt overruled his judgment. Daniel P. Allen, son-in-law of the late commodore, testified that the commodore had spoken of his wife as neat physically and mentally, and then sent her to a lunatic asylum; that William H. Vanderbilt said, when talking of the governess who had gone away, and been written for, "The old man is bound to fall under the influence of some woman, and if she don't come back, I am bound to replace her." He, William H. Vanderbilt named a woman who came to the house and remained until Mrs. Vanderbilt returned from the asylum. Witness further testified that the commodore would speak desparingly of William and that the latter would speak of his, the commodore's stinginess.

Unlawful Lumber Seizure in Mississippi.

The seizure of logs, lumber and turpentine in Mississippi by Special Agent Carter of the interior department, has suddenly come to an end. It seems that sweeping indiscriminate seizures made at Pascagoula by the deputy United States Marshal, by virtue of a writ of sequestrtion sued out by Special Agent Carter, turns out to be illegal. Maj. Thos. H. Price, of the Mobile bar, representing the victims argued a motion on the 10th to quash the writ before the United States circuit court, Judge Hill presiding, on the ground that the writ was unconstitutional and was not due process of law. The judge sustained the motion. This decision gives great relief to a large community in southern Mississippi, who have been greatly damaged already by wholesale seizures, which in effect crushed guilty and innocent.

Pacific Cable Company.

The Trans-Pacific Cable company for laying a telegraph cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via the Hawaiian islands, organized on the 14th. President, Leland Stanford; vice presidents, C. C. Morens and John T. Miller; secretary, A. S. Hallidie; treasurer, Mark McDonald; directors, George S. Dodge, Wm. Norris, Eugene Sullivan, William Irwin, O. H. LaGrange, D. L. McDonald, Wm. Simon, Frank Pixley, N. K. Maston all of California, Henry O'Reilley of New York James C. Flood was elected director, but has not yet signified his acceptance. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Vice President Dorens will leave in a few weeks to secure the necessary franchises from the Hawaiian, Japan and Chinese governments.

Phillips on Sumner.

Wendell Phillips has been lecturing in Philadelphia, and replied to Gen. Grant's and ex-Secretary Fish's reflection on Sumner. Relative to the general's remarks on the character of Sumner, Phillips warmly eulogized Sumner, combatting the allegation of his incompetency or tardiness, and asserting that the reason of his removal from the senate foreign relations committee was on account of his antagonism of the proposed San Domingo acquisition. Mr. Sumner said Mr. Phillips said that Mr Fish urged him to go to London as United States Minister, absent himself from the senate and let the San Domingo scheme pass. For this, Mr. Sumner rebuked him, and ever afterwards their relations were cool and distant.

Americans and Indians fight in Mexico.

The News San Antonio Tex., special says information is received there that on the 19th of October a party of Americans, eighty-seven in number, under command of Don Narcisco Argo, of San Carloss, Mexico, had a battle in Texas, near the Guadalupe mountains, with a party of Indians, who had been depredating in Mexico, near Chihnahna, killing six bucks, capturing six squaws, and sixty-eight head of stock stolen from the people living near San Diego, in Mexico. The Indians were from Fort Stanton reservation in New Mexico, on the American side of the Rio Grande. The Indians killed were provided with reservation blankets and other articles from the United States government. The scalps were taken to Del Norte, in Mexico, as was the stock.

How Debts are Settled in the Black Hills.

On the 8th, the miners employed in the Keets mine near Deadwood, under contractor Conlee took forcible possession of the mine on account of the nonpayment of their wages by the contractors. The miners are still in possession of the mine. They have resisted the sheriff successfully and refused compromise of any kind except a full and complete settlement of their claims. They are securely fortified, well armed and provisioned to stand a month's siege. The citizens of Central City near which the mine is located are in sympathy with the miners, and it is feared that blood will be shed before a settlement can be obtained. The amount due them is $2,500.

Re-union of the Army of the Cumberland

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, president of the society of the army of the Cumberland, has issued the following: After advising with the administration officers of the society of the army of Cumberland, and at the request of many members of the society, the undersigned announces the postponment of the annual re-union which was to have been held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 12th and 13th of December next, until the completion by Mr. Ward, next summer, of the equestrian statue in memory of General George H. Thomas, when the meeting will be called at Washington, D. C., and the society will conduct the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument.

The Silver Bill.

Senator Stanley Matthews says he has made no assertion that the President will sign he silver bill. He has merely expressed his individual opinion that in the event of the bill's passage by the Senate the President will approve it, and he adds that this expression of opinion was made by him without any information derived from the President as to his intentions on this subject, and he neither professed, nor was in fact the statement based on the President's authority. It was based upon the assumption that the bill would pass by a large majority, and that the President would consider it such an expression of the public will as he could not properly disregard,

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican members of the United States Senate held a caucus on the 10th, last ing from about noon till after 5 o'clock. It was very fully attended. The topics discussed were the so-called Southern policy and civil service policy of the administration, with special reference to the Louisiana contest and sundry nominations before the committees. Opinions were freely interchanged by nearly all the senators, showing that a majority were not in accord with the views and action of the President on the subjects discussed, and less than a majority disposed to make any formal issue with him. Such an issue was not deemed expedient in a party sense, nor called for by the public interests under the present interests under the present circumstances.

Holst by his own Petard.

On the night of the 11th at Franklin, Ill., John H. Duncan, being refused liquor at the drug store of Wright Bros., returned after the store was closed, entered through the back window, distributed a keg of powder over the floor, turned the taps of the coal oil barrels and set the whole on fire and attempted to escape, but before he had succeeded a terrific explosion occurred, entirely demolishing the drug store and setting fire to an adjoining grocery store which was also destroyed and probably fatally burning Duncan. Loss on stock, $0,000; insured for $3,5000. Loss on buildings, $8,000; no, insurance.

Border Mexican Troubles.

San Diego dispatch says: The chronic revolutionary state of affairs below the line in Lower California, presents a new aspect just now in an uprising under one Rodeniquez, and the capture of a party who have been authorities defacto since Villagrana's banishment nearly a year ago. It is reported that two persons were killed in the emeuta. People on our side at Campo have been kept constantly on the alert for several months in view of the unsettled state of affairs in their neighborhood.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

The Democratic senators had a caucus on the 13th with a view to advising the Democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections as to the best mode of procedure and against delay, especially in the case of Eustis, of Louisiana, who had no contestant, and in the case of Butler against Corbett, of South Carolina, concerning which all the facts are before the committee. Without action the caucus adjourned.

The New French Cabinet.

At a meeting of forty Constitutionalists of the senate, including leaders of the Orleanists, a majority voted that the party should not sanction a new dissolution of the chamber of deputies if demanded, nor support the present ministers. President McMahon has received at the Elysee, General Vinay and senators Dandigne, Clement, De Montgolfier, Delsot and Brame, who, it is believed, will form part of the new cabinet.

The Famous Emma Silver Mine.

Robert L. Case, President of the Security Life and Annuity Insurance company of New York, has been convicted of perjury in swearing to the annual statement of 1875, and remanded for sentence. A motion for a new trial in the famous suit of the Emma Silver mining company, limited, London, against Trenor W. Park, Gen. Baxter, and others, to recover $5,000,000, has also been made.

River Steamer Sunk.

A Keokuk special of the 8th says the Northern Line steamboat, Alex. Mitchell sank four miles below that city this evening at 5 o'clock. She struck a snag and went down in half an hour, the water coming two feet above the deck. All of the 75 passengers got off safely but some 200 tons of freight is damaged. The same boat sank near Burlington in August last.

Anti-Silver Remonetization.

A petition asking the Senate and President to withhold their approval from the Bland silver bill, or from any bill which provides for the remonetization of silver as a full legal tender, has received the signatures of the banks of Boston, and is now in circulation among the same class of institutions in New York.

An English Strike Ended.

The decision of Lord Moncrief, referee in the arbitration between the Clyde shipwrights and shipbuilders, was given on the 8th in favor of the masters. The referee holds that the state of trade on the Clyde does not warrant an advance of wages. The lock out has lasted six months.

Senator Morton's Will.

The will of Senator Morton has been admitted to probate at Indianapolis. He leaves his entire estate to his wife with the request that she assist his sons in their education and otherwise as they may need, and make various presents to his relation. He requests Jesse P. Siddell to act as attorney for the estate and appoints his wife sole executrix without bond.

Minister Stevens Confirmed.

John M. Stevens, of Maine, has been confirmed by the Senate as minister to Sweden; also John Defrees, as public printer. The expected contest of Stevens vanished. Robert Ingersoll will not be in a hurry to accept the German mission, but may take it out of respect for the President after the hearty endorsement of the Illinois delegation.

An Important Question Settled.

In the case of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. the Governor and other State officials, which was argued before the supreme court last week, the decision given to-day reverses the judgement of the lower court and absolves Governor Hartranft and other officers from the process issued to compel their attendance.

Jules Grevy the New President.

The French chamber of deputies have elected Jules Grevy president by a vote of 299 against 159. Blanks Caillaux minister of finance, announced that he would present the budget as soon as the house was finally constituted.

How a Printing Company Made a Stake.

Congressman S. Smalls' trial began at Columbia, S. C. on the 8th, when testimony was given of the payment of five thousand dollars to him to secure the passage of an appropriation for the Republican printing company

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

An official telegram from Mukhtar Pasha admits that the Russians compelled him to retreat from Deveboyun. It says some officers who became panic-stricken and abandoned several guns will be court martieled The dispatch concludes: We are now occupying the fortifications of Erzeroum and preparing means of defence. At the close of nine hours' hard fighting on the 4th, at Deveboyun the Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp, arms and provision. Loss not known.

Detailed reports of the battle near Erzeroum on the 9th show that the fighting lasted eleven hours. Two Russian columns attacked the redoubts southeast of Erzeroum. One column succeeded in occupying a blockhouse, but was dislodged. The other column, perceiving the enormous loss of the former, retreated. The Turks pursued them as far as Deve Boyun, were driven back from there, rallied and drove the Russians back again to Deve Boyun. The Russians lost a large quantity of arms and ammunition, but only a few prisoners.

All the officers in Kars down to major unanimously voted to reject the summons to surrender made by the Russians, and resolved to defend the city to the last extremity. The Russians abandoned Opaka and Epalmaska with much booty. The Russians have commenced a vigorous bombardment of Batoum. Constantinople dispatches deny the report that Mukahtar pasha was wounded in the fighting near Erzeroum Monday the 5th inst. The Ardahan column joined Gen. Helmann after he battle of Eeye-Boyun. The Turks lost there 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners, and a part of their artillery.

A telegram from Dubuik says in consequence of the evacuation of this place by the Turks, the Russians have contracted the circle around Plevna to thirty miles. The Russians have 120,000 men, sufficient to fill two continuous lines of trenches around the whole position. Five or six thousand cattle are visible in Osman Pasha's position, and other indications show it probable he can hold out thirty or forty days.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs the capture of the position which General Skobeleff has been attacking, would turn all intervening works toward Rudizena, Tutchenitza and Gravitza It seems pretty certain the fighting has not yet been for the redoubts themselves, but for rifle pits in front of them. The redoubts are the same as were temporarily occupied by Gen. Skobeleff, in the battle of Sept. 11th. According to rumors from the Russian camp, preparations are making for a general attack on Plevna.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE, Nov. 8.—Mr. Matthews introduced a bill supplementary to the resumption act. It provides that legal tenders shall not be reduced below $350,000,000 and that a coin reserve of $100,000,000 shall always be kept; that when it falls to $50,000,000 specie payment shall be suspended, four per cent. bonds being given for legal tenders instead, until the reserve is replenished. It also provides for the sale of bonds for greenbacks. Resolutions were introduced regarding the payment of Mexican claims, and the fulfilment of the contract of the Union Pacific company with the government, Mr. Maxey's resolution calling on the president for information relative to Mexican raids and of Mr. Mitchell calling for information as to the Northern Pacific railroad were taken up and agreed to. After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 8th.—The session was taken up with long debate in committee of the whole on the army bill, which was participated in by Mr. Atkins, chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Foster and others. The bill provided for an army of 22,000 men and oppropriates $25,700,000, $3,000,000 less than last year. The estimates were for $30,000,000. There was considerable discussion on the question of the reduction of the army after which the House adjourned.

SENATE, Nov. 9.—Bills were introduced to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes; relating to the jurisdiction of courts in Utah in matters of divorce, for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; calling on the interior department for a statement of treaty obligations with Indian tribes. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 9.—After the presentation of some communications, the army bill was considered in committee of the whole. All amendments reducing the army were negatived, the Texas members voting with the Republicans for the purpose. The committee rose without action. Petitions and memorials were presented from the national board of trade.

SENATE, Nov. 10.—Not in session.

HOUSE, Nov. 10.—The army bill was considered in committee of the whole, and reported to the house after the adoption of an amendment providing for the recruiting of four cavalry companies to the full strength, to be stationed on the Texas frontier, and the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Hooker prohibiting the use of troops to suppress insurrection in any State, except on demand of the executive.

SENATE, Nov. 12.—Senator Conkling made a personal explanation of certain statements in a recent New York Herald article: Senator elect Voorhees, of Indiana, was sworn in. Some minor changes were made in committees. Several bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Windom, to establish the department of commerce, and one by Mr. Davis, for the relief of savings banks' depositors. Communications from the executive department, giving information called for by various resolutions, were presented. After an executive session, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 12.—The army bill came up and after discussion and some amendments passed without division. The amendments striking out the clause prohibiting enlistments was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Culberson authorizing the recruiting to full force of four regiments to be employed in the defense of the Texas frontier, with a proviso limiting the entire strength to 20,000 men was adopted, 133 to 127. The amendment prohibiting staff officers from receiving additional rank or pay was rejected, 133 to 131. The secretary of war transmitted a communication defending himself from the charge of making enlistments without authority, which was discussed. Messrs. Hewitt and Banning attacking the secretary, and Garfield and Dunnell defending him. A large number of bills were introduced, among them bills to amend the postal laws in relation to third class matter, amending the banking law, fixing the time for the meeting of Congress the first Monday in January, reducing the number of cadets in the army, for payment for cotton seized and refunding the tax on cotton, prohibiting by constitutional amendment the payment of rebel claims, for the payment of duties in legal tender notes.

SENATE Nov. 13.—Several minor bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Booth offered a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the Nez Perces war. The army bill was read and referred. Mr. Hamlin reported from the committee on foreign relations a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into what, if a reciprocity treaty could be made with Mexico, which was re-referred to the committee on finance. Mr. Chaffee addressed the senate upon his resolution relative to the management of the Pacific railroads.

HOUSE, Nov. 13.—Bills were introduced, among them one by Banks to facilitate transportation of freight, and one by Townsend for the winding up of national banks. The deficiency bill which makes appropriations for the navy, etc., was considered in committe of the whole and passed. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the resumption act and was addressed by Messrs. Chittenden, Monroe and others.

SENATE, Nov. 14.—Bills were reported and referred. Mr. Maxey called up his resolution to construct defensive works on the Texas border and made some remarks upon it. The army bill was reported from the committee with amendments. The bill was taken up and went over without action. Several amendments were offered to the deficiency bill, which were referred to the appropriations committee. After an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 14.—Resolutions were offered relating to the amendment of the national banking law and instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the imprisonment of Smalls, colored member from South Carolina. The latter was adopted. Mr. Woodfrom the ways and means committee, reported a resolution for final adjournment on the 22d instant. The house then resumed consideration of the bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and was addressed by Felton, Chittenden and others. Amendments were also offered forbidding the cancellation of legal tenders redeemed on or after January 1st, 1879, and postponing the day of resumption from Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880.

Latest Markets.

Milwaukee.

GRAIN—Wheat, No 1 hard $1.14; No. 1 $1.10; No. 2 $1.08¼; seller November $1.06¼; seller December, $1.05⅝; No. 3, $1.03¼. Corn, No. 2 43¼c. Oats, No. 2 24½c. Rye, No. 1 55c. Barley, No. 2, 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.00@13.25. Lard. prime steam, $8.12½; kettle $8.50.

Chicago.

FLOUR—Western extras, $5.00@6.00; Minnesota extras, $5.62½@6.50; patent, $6.50@9.00; superfine, $2.25@4.00; western extra, $5.50@7.25.

GRAIN.—Wheat No. 1, Chicago $1.10 No. 2, do. $1.05¼ cash; $1.05⅝ seller November; $1.04½@1.04⅝ seller the year. Corn 43½c cash; 42⅝ seller November; 41c seller the year; rejected, 41¼@41⅝c. Oats, No. 2, 24½c cash; 24@24½c seller November; rejected, 21½c. Rye, 54c. Barley 58⅝c cash; 60c seller December.

PROVISIONS—Pork $13.00 cash; $12.75@12.80; seller November; $12.55 seller the year; $12.67@12.70 seller January. Lard, $8.10@8.12½ cash; $7.50 seller November; $8.05 seller December and the year.

Suicide of a Prominent Banker in Chicago.

The city was startled on the morning of the 14th by the astounding intelligence that Hon. William F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union National bank, had been found dead at the foot of the Douglas monument. The rumor proved to be too true. About 6:30 o'clock in the morning a breakman on one of the Michigan Central freight trains, saw, as his train was passing the Douglas monument, north of the foot of Thirty-fifth street, a man lying on the steps and apparently dead, and upon examination it proved to be that of the well-known banker. Mr. Coolbaugh left his home yesterday morning; his wife called for him in the evening but Mr. Coolbaugh not being ready to leave, she started home without him. This is the last time she saw him alive. He left the bank, stating to the watch his intention of returning in a few minutes. He did so, remained but a minute and then again left, but it appears did not return home. Mr. Coolbaugh's domestic relations were far from pleasant. It is claimed a too free use of intoxicating beverages, not on his part alone, had thrown a pall over his latter life. One of the sources of trouble which preyed upon Mr. Coolbaugh's mind was the disgraceful conduct of his brother. Nyse Coolbaugh is the husband of Jennie Williams, the notorious keeper of a well known bagnio in this city. Geo. Nyse Coolbaugh was superintendant of military railroads during the war, and was stationed in St. Louis in 1864. There he met Jennie Williams, then a respectable girl and married her.

Hon. William F. Coolbaugh was born in Pike county, Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1821. The advantages he enjoyed for an early education were limited in the extreme. At the age of fourteen, with his limited education and without friends or money, young Coolbaugh left his home to seek his fortune in Philadelphia. He engaged as an assistant porter in a mercantile house. He rapidly gained the esteem and confidence of his employers, and at the age of eighteen was made the confidential clerk of the firm. Soon after the firm engaged in an extensive business and sent him to the West and Southwest to manage their interest. He continued in their service until he became of age, when he entered into business on his own account. Determined to work for himself alone, he located in 1842 at Burlington, Ia., and engaged in the dry goods business and assumed a prominent position as a politician.

The career of Mr. Coolbaugh as banker in this city is well known. He engaged in business before the disastrous year of 1871, and was a heavy loser at that time. It was well known in banking circles at that time that he favored a compromise by the payment of 50 cents on the dollar and was reluctant to resume business unless some such adjustment could be made. He was overruled at the time, and after an inspection of the bank by the comptroller of the currency resumed business. In June of 1876 he was one of the first to succumb to the pressure. Subsequently his bank was opened for business for a day or two, but a second thought was taken and it was closed, but ultimately resumed business. Mr. Coolbaugh was absent in Europe during the late saving bank's troubles.

His opinions on the financial affairs of the city and country were well known. He was esteemed, and regarded as a safe adviser and conservative thinker and operator in money matters, and while in Europe Mr. Coolbaugh accompanied Mr. S. J. Tilden and ex-Gov. Hendricks through England and Scotland, and was in attendance on Gen. Grant at the reception at Edinburg. The supposition is that he combined pleasure with some attention to business matters pertaining to his bank. The news of the suicide was brought to the bank at an early hour this morning and caused surprise and sorrow among the many employes and officers of the bank, with whom Mr. Coolbaugh was very popular. There was found to be a difference of opinion as to the cause of the suicide and the past condition of the mind of the deceased.

The city authorities in Leipsic, Germany, have imposed a fine of not less than five, nor more than ten marks upon any woman who may wear trailing dresses in the streets. The police have orders to arrest them, and their names are to be published each week in the local papers.

A TWO MILLION FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Burning of Field & Leiter's Great Retail Store.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—At 8:05 this evening an alarm of fire was sounded from the corner of State and Washington streets, a fire having been discovered in Field & Leiter's retail establishment. By a fatal mistake nobody was at the box when the fireman arrived, and they were misdirected to another building, and had almost concluded that a false alarm had been sounded, when the flames were seen bursting from the upper story of Field, Leiter & Co.'s store. By this error of judgment fully fifteen minutes were consumed, and the fire had gained much headway before the first stream was directed upon it. The origin is in doubt, some say it began in the pressing store, and some that it was found in the loft above. It quickly communicated by means of the open elevator hatchway with the lower floors, and at ten o'clock almost the entire stock of dry goods was completely destroyed by fire or by water. The building seems to be completely gutted except on the two lower floors, which remain less injured than the others. An accident happened to the firemen, by which one was killed outright and four others were taken from the ruins so badly hurt that they will probably die. No list of insurance can be given to-night. The loss will be estimated and sent as soon as possible. The fire originated according to witnesses of its incipiency, near the stove and probably from it at the north elevator, and was spread not only by the elevators, but by the light shaft in the middle of the building, which extends from the garret to the basement, and is forty by sixty feet in extent. The building was owned by the Singer manufacturing company, and cost when built some five years ago $750,000, and is worth now at least half a million. The walls which were impaired by an earlier fire, have never been as strong as they should be, and are now so shaky that they will doubtless come down. The building may therefore be considered very nearly a total loss.

The stock is variously estimated at from three-quarters of a million to a million and a half. Mr. Field himself estimates the loss at about one million dollars on stock. The managor of the retail department says there was a retail stock in the store worth $750,000, and from $250,000 to $500,000 of the wholesale stock stored in the basement. The insurance on the building is not known, but is stated to be over $200,000, and is placed by a New York Agency. The stock is believed to be insured for at least two-thirds its value. Accidents were numerous, and scarcely one of the firemen escaped without bruises. The following are the known casualties: Chas. A. Dudley, of San Francisco, but formerly a member of the Chicago fire company, which he was assisting to night killed; a watchman in the building, name unknown, was killed; Lieut. J. H. Shenenberg, fireman, injured dangerously: A. Francis, Flannagan, internally hurt and asphyxiated, dangerously; R. C. Payne, colored fireman, head and mouth severely cut; Jerome Bailey, pipeman, badly about face and head. The following are missing: John O'Rourke, Eugene Sweeney, pipeman, supposed to be in the ruins, but possibly may be alive; Pat Smith an employe, was hurt badly by falling timber, which struck him on the head. All the injured are more or less burned. The injuries, however, resulted largely from falling stairs and elevator, which fell on account of the breaking of the rope. Three men were under it, and two were probably killed. Eight hundred and fifty persons were thrown out of employment by this disaster, of these 150 are women, employed as dressmakers, fitters, etc.

Tragedy in Winona.

From the Winona Republican Nov. 5th.

For some time past it has been known that an unhappy state of domestic affairs existed between Charles Bohm, formerly connected with the Mississippi House, corner of front and Washington streets, and his wife. The truth of the matter is that Bohm, when under the influence of liquor used his wife in a manner too cruel and inhuman for endurance. Once he attacked her with a knife and threatened to kill her. At last the fellow's brutality, and worst of all his debauchery and immorality, forced his wife to leave him, which occurred some two years ago Since then Mrs. Bohm has continued to work at the Mississippi House with her sister, Mrs. Kossum, whose husband, Christian Kossum, is proprietor of the place, making her home, however, with her parents, who live adjoining the hotel.

Bohm has repeatedly made overtures for a reconciliation, but the bitter experience that his wife had suffered could not easily be forgotten, and she remained firm in her determination not to live with him again. While his friends were well aware of his dangerous character when under the influence of liquor, they little dreamed of the terrible tragedy that he had deliberately planned to execute on Saturday night, by which the lives of both himself and wife were to be terminated.

On Saturday evening Mr. Kossum, accompanied by his wife and her sister, Mrs. Bohm, went to the Sharpshooters' ball at Philharmonic Hall. Bohm also attended the dance, and during the evening, as he got near his wife, he said to her in an undertone, "Take care, something will happen to-night." When Mr. Kossum and the ladies went down to supper, Bohm managed to sit near the party, the two ladies being on one side of Mr. Kossum and Bohm on the other. At length the hour grew late, and shortly after three o'clock Mr. Kossum and the two ladies started to leave the hall, Bohm was observed to follow close behind them. They had barely gone down the steps and turned the corner east when Bohm whipped out a revolver and fired at his wife's head. He must have been close to her when he committed the deed. She shrieked, "I am shot. Charlie has killed me," but after that managed to walk with her sister and brother-in-law to the Stadt Hamburg, where she was placed upon a lounge. The blood flowed profusely from the wound in the head, but on examination by a physician showed that the injury was not a dangerous one. In his opinion the heavy plaits of hair which the lady wore did much to save her life. The pistol had been aimed at the back of the head, but the bullet took an upward course cutting a wound about two inches deep in the scalp and causing a slight abrasion of the skull. Mrs. Bohm was removed to her home in a short time, and has since been getting along very comfortably.

After hearing the exclamation of his wife, and believing, doubtless, that he had killed her, as he intended, Bohm placed the muzzle of his revolver to his forehead and in an instant a bullet was imbedded in his brain. Death must have been instantaneous. He was found in two or three minutes afterwards lying near the entrance of the alley in the rear of Philharmonic Hall. Near him lay the revolver—one of the Smith & Wesson make—while in his left hand he clasped the glove of his right hand, which he had removed when he prepared to do his murderous work. In his pocket was found a note addressed to Jack Bohm, Winona Minnesota. It was written in German and read as follows: "Dear Friend—Write to my parents. Address Christian Bohm Sheboygan, Wis. Your friend. Charles Bohm." A small amount of money—about a dollar and sixty cents—was found in is pocket.

Bohm leaves two girls, one about five or six years old and the other eight or nine years old. For some time he did a prosperous business at the Mississippi House, but dissipation and debauchery brought him to ruin. His parents are said to be well to-do and respectable people and the dreadful deed of their son will cause them to sorrow for the remainder of their lives.

A reporter called at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, this morning, to inquire after Mrs. Bohm. She is still confined to the bed but is doing as well as could be expected in view of her injury and the severe shock to her nervous system.

SEEKING A "SITUATION."

"What can a man do in a place like this?" cried Steve Parker. "Look at this New York *Herald*! Look at that entire page! 'Situations for Males!' Nothing to do but to go and pick and choose your place. I tell you, Harry, if you could once walk down Broadway, the very thought of living in Oldborough would sicken you ever after."

Then he lowered his voice, that Mrs. Flaxman, Harry's mother, might not hear him.

The good Quaker lady sat sewing at the other side of the room, pleased to see her boy so eager and interested. She caught now and then a chance word of Steve's harangue—"marble stores," "brown stone palaces," "liveried servants," and "diamond studs in his shirt-bosom, worth thousands of dollars, sir!"

"Who is it that shows so costly a front, Stephen?" the mild little lady asked. She was always anxious to be a companion to Harry and his friends.

"Mr. Clements, ma'am!" cried Steve. "One of the first young men in New York. He's clerk in a clothing store on Broadway. He boarded with us last summer. He used to say to me. 'Parker, come to town, and we'll make a man of you. You're wasted in a country village like Oldborough!' That's the way he used to talk to me," rubbing the light down on his upper lip triumphantly.

"I always thought thee fitted into the grocery shop very well, Stephen," said Mrs. Flaxman, quietly. "Thee might be a little more prompt in waiting on a customer, it is true. But if I were to see diamonds on a tailor's clerk, I should suspect something was wrong with the diamonds—or the clerk."

Steve scowled, and even Harry thought his mother unjust. The glitter of those diamonds he remembered well—their red and yellow blaze of splendor. It threw a halo of magnificence now over all New York.

Steve and he talked in whispers after that, and went out to the back gate to finish their discussion, which lasted until late at night.

The next morning Harry Flaxman found Steve's complaint the burden of all of his own thoughts. "What can a man do in a place like this?" "Pretty business for a man like me!" he thought, as he drove the cow to pasture, snapping the whip at her, and after breakfast, went to the doctor's office, and brushed all the bottles with their gilt labels, "Magnes.," "Quin. Pills," etc.

Yet this "man" was only fourteen, and if you had asked him yesterday who were his best friends, he would certainly have counted old Brindle among them.

A year ago, too, Harry Flaxman had been one of the happiest boys in Oldborough when Dr. Harley had offered him the place in his office.

"Harry is a good boy," he had said to the widow, "and has enough knowledge of Latin to qualify him for a doctor, as doctors go. I cannot afford to take him as a student for nothing. But let him come and keep the office in order, and stay in it when I am out, and I will board and pay him enough to clothe him and give him the use of my books and such instruction as I can."

The Doctor's deeds had been better than his words. Harry's light duties left him plenty of time to study. He recited his English lessons to his mother at night, and had begun seriously at the very foundation of a medical course.

Mrs. Flaxman was a widow, and poor. A great load had been lifted from her mind. She fancied Harry a grown young man—a successful student—a physician—Dr. Harley's partner. It took her but an hour to build a castle in Spain, and she built it every day.

Meanwhile, Steve Parker had been down on a day's visit to New York, and brought back very different ideas, wherewith to dazzle Harry.

Dr. Harley, during the week that followed, observed that the boy was careless, inattentive, and lost in his own thoughts; supposing that some care of his mother's troubled him, he said nothing, but resolved to call the next day at the widow's and she what was wrong.

The next day was too late. Henry did not come to the office in the morning as usual. An hour afterward, the doctor was sent for to Mrs. Flaxman's.

"Harry," said the old woman who came to the doctor, "has run away, and it has gone near to killing his mother. I've seen that Parker boy putting the mischief into the lad for weeks. Henry's not a bad 'un in the grain."

"He left this letter," said Mrs. Flaxman, when the doctor reached the house. "The poor boy did it for the best. But—but I would rather he had died!"

The poor little woman was not strong, and the sudden blow had shaken her terribly, but she would not hear a word of blame of Harry. The letter he had left was to say that he had gone to make a fortune for himself and her; that he had influential friends and the best prospects in New York.

"The influential friend is the young man Clements, who wore paste diamonds," said his mother, "and the 'prospects' are the advertisements in the newspaper."

"He left no address!" asked the doctor.

"No, no. And he had but a dollar in his pocket."

"He'll write for money to come home before this week is over," growled the doctor. "Meanwhile, I must find a steady boy for my office."

He was annoyed at Mrs. Faxman's defense of the scapegrace and could not resist giving this parting cut to him.

But the week passed, another and another, and still no word from Harry. Steve Parker, who had gone with him, had written home twice, begging for money, but did not mention Harry's name.

"Young Flaxman," the people said, when they met in the market, "had more pluck than that Parker. He'd starve before he'd give up."

When Steve and Harry landed in New York, it was on a bright morning, and no millionaire trod the streets with more secure pride in his future than they did as they strutted up Broadway.

"Stephen Girard had but two shillings to begin his career, and Ben Franklin a sixpence," said Harry, "and we have three dollars, Steve."

"Yes; and they were old fogies. We make business spin to a different fashion nowadays. Look at Jim Fisk. Began as a peddler. I bet you I've got some tricks in the business that go ahead of any peddler."

Harry did not boast, but he marched rather than walked the streets.

"We'll go up to Clement's and tell him that we have come to town. He'll be delighted," said Steve.

They found the clothing store with difficulty. "Clements?" said the proprietor. "Oh, there had been a runner employed by the firm of that name, but he had been discharged long ago. Did he want a clerk? No, nor shop-boy," laughing. Nobody in New York wanted new hands this winter. The object was to get rid of half the old ones."

"Old idiot!" said Steve, as they walked away. It was growing dark. The boys found a cheap hotel, but by the time they had paid for supper, bed and breakfast, the larger part of their three dollars was gone. The next two days were spent in answering advertisements. They began trying for positions as book-keepers, and came rapidly down to errand boys.

"Only give me a footing," Harry said a thousand times, "and I'll make my way."

The third day his tones were not so bold, though his words were the same. He had breakfasted on dry bread, and slept on the steps of a church.

Their last essay brought them to an intelligence office, kept by a colored man.

"No sitooations for white folks heah," he said. The boys slunk out, but stopped seeing that the man followed them. He had a kindly grave face.

"Look-a-heah, boys. You's from de country, eh? My advice to you is to go back dah soon as you kin. De man or boy who kin earn bread and butter in de country is a fool if he leaves it to come to town dis winter."

They walked on and sat down in a doorway.

"That's good advice," said Steve, and began to whimper.

"I have ten cents left," said Harry. "I'll not give up," but his lips began to cok blue and his jaws lean.

The three weeks had passed. One Monday morning a gaunt, ragged boy stood on one of the ferry-boats, with a half-dozen morning papers under his arm. "Here's your *Times*, *Herald Tribune!*" he called.

Nobody bought.

"Sir," he said, pulling a gentleman by the sleeve, "buy from me. I haven't eaten a mouthful since yesterday noon."

"Bah!" The man pushed him aside.

Harry staggered against the railing, and looked down into the dark rushing river.

A month ago, he would have been busy in the snug little office, or studying at the medical books which had begun to interest him; well fed, well clothed, and with a happy, comfortable home and fond mother waiting for him.

Now—

At the thought of his mother, the hot tears chased each other down his cheeks.

"Hello, youngster!" said a rough voice beside him.

Harry started and stammered—

"Mr.—Mr. Clements?"

"Yes; it's me. Under the weather, as you see," slapping his shabby coat and dirty, in which still sparkled the diamond.

"It must be paste, or he would have sold it," thought Harry, sharpened by his month of town life.

"Yes, I'm out of work. Tried betting, turning the cards—all sorts of luck. Going in for honesty now. Going to the country to-morrow, to answer this advertisement. Snug little birth, I judge. Your place, by the way."

He pulled out an Oldborough *Weekly Star*. Dr Harley advertised for an office-boy.

"Yes," said Harry; "it is a snug berth."

He handed Clements back the paper. When they reached the pier, he went ashore, and stood stunned and bewildered—sick, too, from hunger. "The prodigal must son have felt as I do when he wished for the husks which the swine did eat," he thought. "He went back to his father, and said, 'I have sinned.'"

Some days later, one of his occasional patients hailed the doctor on the street, "Didn't I see that young reprobate Flaxman, sneaking into town last night—miserably dirty and ragged—poor, wretch!"

"Harry! Here he is in the buggy with me," drawing back so as to show Harry in his Sunday suit, which he had left behind. "Not many rags here—eh! But Harry has had enough of the city. I shall find him a more useful, studious boy than ever before."

It is often a good thing

BEDTIME.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

When the lamps were lit in the evening, and
the shutters were fastened tight,
And the room where the household gathered
was cosy and warm and bright,
When the bustle of work was over, and the
children were tired of play,
It seemed to us that our bedtime was the
pleasantest part of the day.

For grandmother had her knitting; click,
clack! would the needles go;
The baby was snug in the cradle, and mother
had time to sew;
And we, in our little night gowns, would
clamber on father's knee,
And sheltered within his loving arms were as
happy as we could be.

He could not sing; but he whistled a tune
that was sure to keep
The little ones very quiet, and put the baby
to sleep;
And whenever I want a lullaby, the sweetest
I e'er shall know
Is the one that my father always used in the
beautiful long ago.

Sometimes there were apples roasted; and
then there were nuts to crack;
And jokes to be told, and stories that had a
delicious smack;
And the longer we lingered, the harder we
found it to get away,
For to us the children's bedtime seemed the
sweetest hour of the day.

But at last the word was spoken, "Come!
come!" the mother said,
In her quietest tones—"it is really time that
little folks went to bed;"
And we, who were wide-awake as owls, and
ready for any lark.
With mournful step moved slowly out and
into the joyless dark.

And after we we were folded in slumber's
serene embrace,
And with the angels of dreamland were float-
ing through fairy space,
Dear father would come to our bedside, and
tuck us in, oh, so tight!
We'd sleep as warm as birds in a nest all
through the livelong night.

And when my bedtime cometh, and the last
"Good nights" are said,
And with the rest of the children I go to my
narrow bed,
My sleep will be all the sweeter for the touch
of a loving hand,
And a Father's smile will greet me as I enter
the morning-land.

—Christian Weekly.

BROTHER PHIL.

Edith Forrest lifted a pair of pretty blue eyes to her husband's face—pretty soft eyes, with wistfulness all among their velvety shadows.

"It is so lonesome of an evening, Harry! Please stay at home to-night or take me with you for a change, dear!"

Mr. Forrest smiled in a very superior sort of way—a sort of patronizing, indulgent way, as though it was the height of absurd womanish folly for Edith to have made the remark.

"That is nonsense, Edith. You know perfectly well how ridiculously impossible it is for me to be either always at home, or take you out somewhere. You must remember that because a man is married he does not expect never to be anywhere but where his wife is, if she is the sweetest, prettiest little girl in the world!"

He bent forward to kiss her, and Edith smiled—a suspiciously tear-flavored smile it was, however.

"But I do get so tired of staying so much by myself, Harry. I am almost a stranger in London, and I am sure there are only two ladies in the house whom I know; and don't like to be always running to their rooms. Harry—really I did not think you would get tired of my company so—so soon. It hasn't been three months since we were—married—and—"

And little Mrs. Forrest's sobs and tears overcame her entirely, and Harry's face grew vexed and stern.

"You are romancing, Edith. You know perfectly well I have never thought of such a ridiculous thing, and I do not want to see such childishness on your part."

And to further enforce his resumption of martial dignity, Mr. Forrest walked out and shut the door very emphatically.

Then, of course, Edith's tears came in good earnest.

"It's too bad, too bad! Harry is getting tired of my society, I know he is, and I wish—I wish—I had never married and left home, where everything was so gay and pleasant, and there were never long, lonely evenings, Oh—dear!"

It wasn't a very good thing for Edith to be thinking—this regret for a life, which, undeniably pleasant though it was, had never been so beautified and glorified until Harry's love came to her. But it was pitiably true that her husband's neglect of her of late had more than once made such thoughts, more than once had brought hot tears of wounded pain and regret to the blue eyes that other young men than Harry Forrest had thought worth their while to have smile in theirs; and Edith was certainly very lonely.

The great, fashionable boarding-house to which Harry had brought her, and installed her in one of its most elegant rooms, was not such a home as she had been accustomed to, where, everything was gay cheer and girlish frolic.

The boarders were, of course, utter strangers, and haughtily exclusive.

Edith was reserved and shrinking, and, with the exception of Mrs. Thistle, a gentle little widow, who was almost as shy as Edith herself, and Mrs. Worthington, who jolly and gay as she could be, little Mrs. Forrest had not an acquaintance in all the city.

"It's too bad," she sobbed, bitterly as she lay on the little crimson silk lounge, with her face all tear-flushed, and her rosebud mouth quivering. "I can almost see them at home now—Sue, and Jennie, and Sil, and the parlor lighted up, and perhaps Howard singing one of his lovely tenor solos to Sue's accompaniment; and Frank Morrison will come in, and they'll have a delicious waltz, and then Phil! He always thought more of me than any one else ever did—even Harry Forrest! I wish I hadn't ever married him, and then"—

There was a little expression of discontent and indignation coming on her lips—memories that would not bear comparison with her present gilded loneliness, called them up, and it wasn't a good sight to see on a pretty married woman's face.

For an hour after Harry had gone out Edith lay on the couch, all sorts of thoughts running riot in her brain, until they were dissipated sharply by a rap on her door, and a card that sent all expression out of her face and eyes except surprise, that quickly changed into an excitement of delight.

"Tell the gentleman that I will be down in a moment," she said to the servant.

Then she flew to the dressing mirror, and saw that she was in a presentable condition, and then went down stairs with a smile and three unspoken words on her lips.

"Dear old Phil!"

* * * * * * *

Three weeks later Mr. Forrest came in somewhat unexpectedly—just in time to see Edith standing by the window kissing her hand to a gentleman driving by in a carriage—a handsome, dashing looking fellow, with bold black eyes and drooping mustache—just in time to see the sparkle in his wife's eyes and the heightened color on her cheeks.

"Well, who is he?"

He asked the question so suddenly that Edith gave a little cry of surprise.

"Oh, Harry, I didn't know you were here! How you startled me!"

"Doubtless. But that doesn't explain why you were kissing your hand to—whom?"

The blush on her cheeks deepened until her face was scarlet.

"He is—a friend—acquaintance of mine," she stammered.

He looked angrily at her—angry, with a faint sense of pain mingled with the anger.

"An acquaintance! Since when, please! Edith, do you know you are doing a terribly risky thing in answering any salutes from bold, fast men who, in driving by, may have been fascinated by your pretty face! Edith, I won't ask any more question, but I insist upon you obeying me in keeping away from those windows.

And for the first time in their lives they sat down to their dinner with a cloud between them.

"And I don't care," Edith said to herself. "If Phil is kinder to me than Harry is, I'll like him best, that's all. He wouldn't leave me alone as Harry does, and this very night we are going to drive to the park if the moon is bright."

And when Mr. Forrest came in that evening, about ten o'clock, he was again fortunately in time to catch the black-eyed, black-moustached fellow going down the front steps to the chaise waiting at the door, and just in time to find Edith folding away her jacket. But he said nothing.

His whole soul was beginning to be on fire with fury and jealousy, and he found it remarkably easy to stay at home when Edith was so winningly sweet and charming that he wondered whether or not she meant it, or was only trying to cheat him into a disbelief of her recklessness.

But Edith's curious conduct—times when she was extravagantly gay, times when she was dull, pale and sad—worried him.

She never asked him to stay at home evenings now—of course she preferred to have him out of the way, so that she could have her own good time with her—"friend." Harry said to himself, ironically, for in his very heart of hearts he could not bring himself to say "lover."

His faith in his wife was too strong to admit a doubt of aught beyond indiscretion, and yet he was agonizingly jealous.

Then one evening the climax came when Harry went home to dinner half an hour earlier, and found Edith reading a note, which she tore into fragments the instant he crossed the door-sill—tore and threw it into the fire with flushed face and startled action.

"Mrs. Worthington wants me to go to her room to-night. I suppose you will be going out, Harry?"

He knew she was telling what was not so.

"Yes, I am going out to the club."

In his heart he hated himself for the falsehood he told, for he knew he had made up his mind to watch his wife well that night, and see if his jealousy was warranted or not.

Edith's cheeks glowed and her eyes sparkled, and she seemed in a state of delicious excitement at dinner.

Then she dressed in a becoming toilette of black silk, with filmy laces at wrists and throat, and rich jewelry—rather elaborate for a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Worthington, Harry thought as he smiled bitterly behind his newspapers.

He purposely prolonged his stay half an hour beyond his usual time, and then was vexed that Edith should show no signs of perturbation.

"She's already so versed in deceit that she can control her fear and impatience."

Finally he put on his overcoat, hat and gloves, and went out to take up his position on the opposite side of the street, where he commanded the doors and windows; and ten minutes afterwards a tall, black-mustached gentleman drove up and rang the bell, and in a moment more his wife, his sweet, beloved Edith, whom he never loved so well as at this moment of her falsity—his wife came down and the two were driven away.

It was the work of a moment to hail a passing cab, and the chase began and ended at the door of Exeter Hall, and Harry bought his ticket and took a seat as near as he could get to Edith and her—her—"friend."

It was a pale, haggard face that watched them all that evening, and a pair of eyes that were pitifully pained, and indignant, and passionful as he noted how perfectly happy the two were—how Edith, whose sweet reserve and shyness had been one of her greatest charms to him—how Edith was so free in her manner to him, and how admirably the gentleman returned her pretty little familiarities.

It was an hour of torture to him.

He sat there remembering all the times he had neglected Edith—how she had so coaxingly asked him to "stay at home" or "take her."

He realized as he had never done before, what a sudden and great change it had been to her to leave her home where there was a large family of brothers and sisters, and, consequently a great deal of young company.

He began to appreciate how careless he had been of the happiness entrusted to his keeping.

He sat there, repentant, indignant, jealous, remorseful, ready to fly at that handsome, dashing fellow who assumed such as air of proprietorship over his foolish, silly little wife—the lovely little girl, who, not having her husband's society, had sought companionship elsewhere.

He never heard a chord of the divine melodies—he never heeded the storms of applause.

All he heard, all he saw was Edith's occasional low laugh, her beautiful flushed face as she turned her profile towards him.

Then the performance was over.

He followed them closely as he dared, until he saw them take their carriage, and then the second chase began, that ended—at the door of their house, and then, from inside his own cab he saw the black moustache sweep across Edith's mouth—and he heard her low, sweet good-night.

"And Phil, don't forget to drive to the park to-morrow—at five, to-morrow."

"Phil, Phil!"

"It has come to the permitted familiarity of names, has it?"

And Harry thought, as he dismissed his cab, and ran up stairs, two steps at a time, that if ever a man had just cause to shoot another, he had.

Edith stood before her dressing-case, slowly drawing her gloves, when he dashed in, pale, wrathful.

"What does this mean? Where have you been?"

If he thought to confront her in a falsehood he was mistaken.

She flushed crimson, but answered promptly—

"I have been to Exeter Hall. Have I committed an unpardonable sin?"

"You have done the next thing to it. Who is that—that man with whom you dared to go? Do you know you have run the risk of losing your character—you, a married woman, going to a place of public entertainment with a man who is almost a stranger to you? Edith! have you any idea of what you have done?"

She turned her face, pale enough now, to him.

"Harry, have you any idea of what you have done? Night after night I have stayed here by myself, until I wonder I did not run away and go home. I begged you to stay, or let me go sometimes—not always, and you laughed at me. And, then, when I found some one who paid me the attention you should have done, you talk to me this way! I will tell you, honestly, the gentleman who took me in is very, very dear to me. I love him! There! And if you won't be good to me, he will!"

Forrest stood dumbfounded.

"Edith, do you know what you say? Oh, Edith! wife! are you mad that you dare speak such awful words? You love him!"

He staggered to a chair, pale as death. This, then, was the end of all.

For a moment Edith kept her ground; then her lips began to quiver, and her eyes filled with tears; then she went up to him and knelt beside him.

"Harry, Harry darling, I do love him but not as I do you! He is my brother Phil, Harry—the one you never saw. He came here several weeks ago, and—and we planned it all to—to make you love me more, dear."

And the lesson had its effect, for Harry Forrest remembers what agony of mind he suffered when he feared the worst. And he realizes that it might have been as he feared.

Our Alaska Investment.

A decade has elapsed since the double-crested eagle flew from the dreary length and chilly breadth of Alaska, and during that time the intense materialistic eyes of our fellow-citizens have been keenly scrutinizing the rugged land, the timber thickets, the furry beasts, and finny visitants that are purely and essentially Alaskan, with the undisguised determination to strike in at once where it would pay. They have struck thus far once, and only once.

Few understand, or understood, the underlying motives that prompted the purchase of Russian America; for the truth is that the idea was a suggestion at first on the part of Seward, and the purpose arose within the distinguished secretary's mind by a sudden cognizance of the following facts: The charter of the old Russian American company expired in 1862. The company was deeply in debt, and the government was hesitating over the advisability of renewing the lease to the same company and under the same terms; and while hesitating in this way from year to year, a company of American merchants in San Francisco made, through the Russian consul there, overtures for the purchase of the exclusive right of trade in Alaska for a stated term of years.

Baron Stoeckel, Russian minister at Washington, had occasion soon to call Seward's attention to this matter, and then the idea entered the secretary's mind of purchasing the country out and out; for, he reasoned, if a few of our traders find the enterprise of practically owning and controlling that vast area one so simple and profitable, why should not the United States government at once possess itself of Russian America, since it evidently begs for an owner? And, acting on this logic, Mr. Seward moved promptly with negotiation, and found a willing coadjutor in the form of the Russian minister; and we all know how, in a storm of mingled approbation and lively opposition, the treaty was finally ratified.

And so we took Alaska ten years ago just as a big boy takes a strange toy, full of great satisfaction, and fired with an intense desire to investigate its inner workings, and, like the boy we have made the examination, and we have laid the toy aside. How we pitied the ignorance of our Russian friends who declared in reply to our call for information regarding its natural resources, that they had been so engrossed in the one idea of getting furs that they really "did not know of anything else;" and after ten seasons of careful inquiry, we find too, that we to-day "don't know of anything else."

However, though we have lost the wild apples of Sitka, and have failed to see the shimmer of golden fields of corn at Kodiak, yet we have much to please and far more to interest us in Alaska. It is a paradise for the naturalists, a happy hunting ground for the ethnologist, a new and boundless field for the geologist, and the physical phenomena of its climate are something wonderful to contemplate. It is, and will be for years to come, a perfect treasure trove for these gentlemen; but alas! it bids fair from what we know, never to be a treasure trove for the miner or the agriculturist.—*Harper's Monthly.*

Delicate Perfume.

A New York merchant, whose nose is so sensitive that he takes pleasure in delicate perfumes, was made a victim. While sitting in a New Haven train his nose caught a delicious whiff. A lady, well-dressed, handsome and not coarse-featured, had taken her handkerchief from her pocket, and the air was filled with fragrance. The merchant hesitated to accost a strange lady, who might turn and rend him with an indignant glance; but that perfume—it was so delicate—he really must know what it was. So he bent forward, and clearing his throat, began:

"Pardon me, but will you give me the name of it? It is so delicious."

The lady smiled graciously, and, after an effort to collect her thoughts, replied:

"Sure, an' I don't be after remembering the name onto it, but it war a small bottle, just so high!"

Her brogue betrayed her. Somebody's toilet-bureau had been rifled by the chambermaid.

Captain Semmes' Death-bed.

When Captain Semmes was told by his physicians that his disease would prove fatal in a few hours, or at most days, he calmly thanked them, and requested that a father of the Society of Jesus, his confessor, a bosom friend, be sent for to come at once. In the meantime he arranged his worldly affairs quietly and satisfactorily. When the father came the Admiral received the last sacrament. He then addressed a few words of consolation and advice to his family. Soon after he became delirious, looked up, and ordered every window closed that the rain might not be blown in. Then, after a few moments of silence, he said: "You will see the Judge about it. The case has not been decided properly. I ask for nothing but justice; should I not have it? Promise me to attend to the matter, since I cannot do it myself." Then he imagined that he stood upon the deck of his ship, preparing for battle; he conversed with his officer on the appearance of the enemy, preparing for a decisive conflict. This speedily passed away, and a short period of return to consciousness followed, during which, thoroughly conscious that this indeed was his last battle he calmly bade farewell to each member of his family. Death did not close his eyes or stop his breath, however, ere he pronounced his confidence in God and hope and belief in salvation.

Wonder Upon Wonder.

Given Away—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Super-Natural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to seek it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 378 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of and beautifies the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy. The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

I HAVE sold more dozens of Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for the past year than I have ever sold of a similar medicine during the same length of time. I have on my shelves thirteen different cough remedies, comprising most of those considered staple in this section. WESLEY RULISON, Evans Mills, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Durang's Rheumatic Remedy the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle six bottles $5. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circulars to Helphenstine & Bently, Druggists Washington D. C.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"Matchless"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York. Boston and Chicago.

The Many Thousands

who are constantly using DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER all speak in unbounded praise of its reliability, uniform strength, and merits in producing excellent rolls, biscuits, bread, &c.

Mrs. General Sherman,

Wife of the General of the United States Army says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic." Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION,

is not cured by simply unloading the bowels. The medicine must possess tonic, alterative and corrective properties. These qualities are combined in DR. TUTT'S Pills, and they will permanently cure this serious disease. 18 Murray Street, N. Y.

Free! Leisure Hours.—A splendid 16 page family literary paper, full of Choice Stories, Sketches, Poetry, etc., sent three months, with a pair of beautiful 8x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home. Free to any one sending 15 cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. The publishers, J. L. PATTEN & CO., 162 William St., N. Y., Guarantee every one double value of money sent. $1500 in prizes, and big pay, given to agents. A rare chance to make money.

$1.00 $1.00
Osgood's Heliotype Engravings.
The choicest household ornaments. Price One Dollar each. Send for catalogue.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
$1.00 $1.00

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THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY.
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

SANDAL-WOOD
Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucous membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.
Owing to its great success, many substitutes have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures, Pills, Balsams, etc., all of which have been abandoned.
Dundas Dick & Co.'s *Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandal-wood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.*

HULL & SCOTNEY
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
346 NORTH WATER ST.
PHILADELPHIA,
and wholesale dealers in Butter Cheese, Eggs, Poultry Game, Potatoes, Apples, Grain, Flour, Fur, Wool, Cotton, Peanuts, Broom Corn, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and in fact we can sell any and everything at the highest market price, make prompt returns, and LIBERAL VANCES made except perishable articles. To show that we do business and Philadelphia will tell you we handled more game last season than all other houses in Philadelphia put together. Send for Price List, Circular, &c. &c. REFERENCE CASH, or we refer you to ANY RESPONSIBLE HOUSE in our City.
BUTTER, CHEESE, POULTRY, EGGS, GAME.
CASH ADVANCES on all shipments. We are an extensive game dealer in Game Articles. To

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
BEST AND CHEAPEST in the WORLD. Over One Thousand Testimonials. Sixteen First Premiums. Illustrated Catalogues free. AGENTS Wanted. Horace Waters & Sons, 40 E. 14th St., N. Y.

MAGIC LANTERNS VIEWS

KEEP'S SHIRTS—only one quality—The Best. Keep's Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts can be finished as easy as hemming a Handkerchief. The very best, six for $7.00. Keep's Custom Shirts—made to measure. The very best, six for $9.00. An elegant set of genuine Gold-plate Collar and Sleeve Buttons given with each half doz. Keep's Shirts. Keep's Shirts are delivered FREE on receipt of price in any part of the Union—no express charges to pay. Samples with full directions for self-measurement Sent Free to any address. No stamp required. Deal directly with the Manufacturer and get Bottom Prices. Keep Manufacturing Co., 848 Broadway, N. Y.

SEND FOR REDUCED PRICE LIST OF
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
NEW and SPLENDID STYLES; PRICES REDUCED $10 to $250 EACH. THIS MONTH. (NOV. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO!
was awarded the highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its flavoring qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words "Jackson's Best" on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburgh, Va.

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE GREAT
KIDNEY MEDICINE
A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable and prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R.I., for illustrated pamphlet. If your druggist doesn't have it, he will order it for you.

GRAEFE'S IMPROVED POTASH OR LYE. TRADE MARK PATENTED. SOAP MADE IN ONE HOUR. WILL MAKE NINE POUNDS OF PURE SOAP IN ONE HOUR. PROF. BEDFORD'S LETTER SHOWING SUPERIORITY OF THIS ARTICLE OVER ALL OTHERS FOR SOAP MAKING, SENT FREE BY MAIL ON APPLICATION TO H. M. ANTHONY 104 READE ST. NEW YORK.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.
BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler Street, Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We feel that the children in our Home have been greatly benefited by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula. With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.
VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS RUN WELL WEAR WELL AND KEEP GOOD TIME

TWO SPARKLING NEW BOOKS!
1st.
JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S NEW NOVEL,
Miss Misanthrope.
A brilliant story by the author of "A Fair Saxon," "Lady Judith," "Paul Massie," "Linley Rochford," and "Dear Lady Disdain."
One vol. octavo, paper, 50 cents.
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2d.
The Narrative of a
Blockade Runner.
BY CAPT. J. WILKINSON.
Of the Confederate States Navy.
One vol. 12 mo, cloth, $1.25.
Captain Wilkinson ran our blockade successfully eighteen times, and was never captured. He was also in command of a Confederate vessel at the time New Orleans was captured. "He tells a plain, unvarnished tale of great interest."
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
Mrs. Annie Edwards' Bright Story.
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One vol. 12 mo, paper, 50 cents.
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Leah; A Woman of Fashion	$1.00
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Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & CO., NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
The prevention and cure of CONSUMPTION as also of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT may be realized in
PULMONA,
which is also recommended as a certain and radical cure for all acute and specific derangements of the Nervous System, Disorders of the Blood and Functional Disorders of the STOMACH and BOWELS and as a general Brain, Nerve and Blood Tonic.
PULMONA banishes with wonderful rapidity, all the general symptoms of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. It imparts strength and color to the pale blood, endows the CHILLS and FEVER and disinfishes the expectoration. It checks the NIGHT SWEATS invigorates the appetite, relieves the cough and difficult breathing, stops the wasting of flesh, and induces a calm and refreshing sleep.
PULMONA is adapted to every disease however called by name in which is exhibited any derangement of either the LUNGS or the BLOOD SYSTEMS. For Female Disorders it is positively unequaled.
PULMONA supplies the place of "Cough Mixtures" for the Cough, "Tonics" for the appetite, "Expectorants" for the Expectoration, "Anodynes" for the Nervous Irritation, and iron for the Blood and thus is both the best and most economical medicine that can be taken. By a specific action upon the Constitutional condition it reaches, and has a direct effect upon the whole series of symptoms. PULMONA is confidently recommended in all cases wherein are exhibited any one or more of the following symptoms: COUGH, DIFFICULTY OR IRREGULARITY OF BREATHING, WARMING OF THE FLESH, LOSS OF APPETITE OR STRENGTH, BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, GENERAL DEBILITY, FLYING PAINS THROUGH THE CHEST, LIMBS OR FACE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, NIGHT SWEATS, DIZZINESS OR VERTIGO SORE THROAT, SLEEPLESSNESS, INDIGESTION, SINKING OF THE STOMACH, REMITTENT FEVER, and especially in all Female Diseases or Uterine Irregularities.

Read the Following Certificates.

COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI O.—"I was in the last stages of consumption. Ten days after taking PULMONA I was able to walk to my office. I ate, slept, rested, and finally closed altogether. My restored health is a marvel to all who know me."—T. J. GARNER.

"PULMONA saved my life."—J. Ed. Rice, Cincinnati.

"PULMONA cured my daughter of Consumption, and probably saved me hundreds of dollars."—Rev. E. JONES, Remsen, N. Y.

"We bless God for the benefit we received from your PULMONA."—Rev. P. WALKER, Canton, Pa.

A SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA writes: "Your PULMONA is decidedly the best remedy we have ever had and the only one that has produced entirely favorable results."—Geo. M. GRANT, Alexandria, Va.

The price of the PULMONA is $1 per bottle. It may be obtained through Druggists generally or direct from the proprietor, OSCAR G. MORSE, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York. Send for free circular containing particulars of MANY CASES successfully treated.

St. Paul Business Directory

ASTHMA Relief and Cure guaranteed by Dr. Sanford's Asthma Cure. Instantaneous relief and permanent cure. Used by Patients, Ministers, &c. Perfectly harmless. Price $1 cts. and $1 at druggists or by mail. Hayes Bros. & Collier, St. Paul.

WHITE, STONE & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOKS, STATIONERY
AND
PAPER,
No. 97 E. Third St., ST. PAUL, MINN.
We now offer for the Holiday Season, the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Goods Ever Brought West.

Althof, Bergmann & Co.,
22 & 24 East 3d St., St. Paul,
Branch of Althof, Bergmann & Co., New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOYS, FANCY GOODS
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NOTIONS.

Minneapolis Business Directory.

SMITH & SCRIBNER, 528 Washington Ave. S., Job. bers and Retailers in Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Frames Ware, Paints & Oils. Coopers' tools a specialty.

CLARK HOUSE—Most popular hotel in Minneapolis. Rates $2 per day. H. G. BRACKETT, Prop.

$25 Buys a Good BREECH-LOADING LAMINATED STEEL DOUBLE SHOT-GUN. Muzzle-loaders, twist barrels, warranted, $15.00. Nickel-plated seven-shot Revolvers, $2.50. Send stamp for 50-page Illustrated Catalogue. Pribyl Bros., 86 State-st, Chicago, Ill.

GRACE'S
Salve

A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, Invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor. 25 cents a box. For sale by Druggists generally. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Prepared by SARA W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from Irritating matter.
BURNETT'S
COCOAINE.
For preserving and beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The *Cocoaine* holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized
Cocoa-nut Oil,
prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect.
It is the Best and Cheapest
HAIR DRESSING
IN THE WORLD.
DIRECTIONS.
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, once or twice every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove *Dandruff, Scurf,* &c., wash the head with BURNETT'S KOCKALINE, rub dry with a towel, and apply the *Cocoaine* as directed.
PREPARED ONLY BY
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

POND'S EXTRACT.
POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.
"Hear, for I will speak of excellent things."
POND'S EXTRACT—The great Vegetable Pain Destroyer. Has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.
CHILDREN. No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swelling, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.
LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject, notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.
HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in it the immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
VARICOSE VEINS. It is the only sure cure.
BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia, or Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.
PHYSICIANS of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians; many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Sore Throat, of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Tonsilitis, simple and chronic Diarrhœa, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Sunburn, etc., Chapped Hands, Nose, and Indeed all manner of skin diseases.
TOILET USE. Removes Soreness, Roughness and Scurfiness; heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It restores tenderness and freshness, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.
TO FARMERS—Pond's Extract. No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhœa, Chills, Colds, etc. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every Farm-yard as well as in every Farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.
CAUTION! Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by Physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.
HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in pamphlet form, sent free on application to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 14 Maiden Lane, New York.

POND'S EXTRACT.
The People's Remedy.
The Universal Pain Extractor.
Note: Ask for Pond's Extract.
Take no Other.
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LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject, notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.
HEMORRHOIDS or PILES find in it the immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate can long resist its regular use.
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BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.
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HISTORY and Uses of Pond's Extract, in p

LOCAL.

O. J. Johnson, gave us a call Thursday evening.

Maj. H. J. King called at the Tribune office Thursday evening.

Wm. Paine returned home last week from an extended trip west.

Judge Stearns took the Duluth train from here yesterday for home.

Mrs. J. W. Jones presented her husband with a young son this week.

A beautiful cabinet Centennial Sewing Machine for sale at this office. Call and see it.

Attention is directed to the change this week in the advertisement of Wm. Schwartz.

G. A. Morison, of Leech Lake, and F M. Campbell, of White Earth, were in town several days this week.

Clough's crew and teams—a little army—passed through town yesterday for the woods, and still they come.

The "poodle-dog" style of hair—friz zed, frowzed, and apparently uncombed—is all the rage at present.

John Reynolds and family returned Thursday from Prince Arthur's Landing, and will take up their abode in Brainerd again.

J. W. Jones, of the N. P. blacksmith shops, has removed to Fort Ripley in charge of the railroad pump at that place.

See the new advertisement elsewhere of the Centennial Sewing machine. A beautiful cabinet of this make can be seen at this office.

The owners of dogs would confer a favor upon the teachers and attendants at the public schools, and the public generally, by keeping them from the school building. They are becoming a nuisance.

Master Mechanic W. H. Lewis, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has gone east to his native town, Syracuse, N. Y., called thither by the death of his father, an account of which appears elsewhere.

We learn that Robert Costello, formerly of Aldrich, Minn., was shot recently on the Black Hills route from Bismarck, in an attack upon the stage. It is stated that forty holes were shot through him.

Thomas Bardon, of Ashland, Wis., and editor of the Superior *Times*, has been in town several days this week purchasing N. P. lands, and called at the Tribune office for an hour's pleasant chat. Come again, Bro. Bardon.

We invite the attention of our readers to the change this week in the advertisement of A. Lebon, jeweler, and particularly to his very full stook of genuine Spencer's Diamond Spectacles. If your eyesight is poor, get a pair at ance before it is made worse.

Mrs. J. Clayton, of Pillager, met quite a severe accident on Saturday evening last. She had driven a team in to Brainerd alone to do some trading, and was returning home when the team ran away, throwing her out of the wagon, spraining her shoulder quite severely.

J. W. Edgerton, Paymaster of the N. P., visited Brainerd this week with his little pay car, disbursing happiness and affluence among the employes of the company in this vicinity. City life has not apparently affected Jim, any yet; he will recognize common folks just the same as ever.

We had not the time last week to call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement elsewhere of Mrs. W. L. Jack. This new feature in the "Davis" is a very important and valuable improvement in sewing machinery, and we bespeak success for Mrs. Jack in her agency for that valuable machine.

In this issue appears the new advertisement of Hartley & Slipp, a new firm who have just opened a new and complete stock of goods on the corner of Fifth and Laurel streets. We wish them success in their new enterprise, and hail with pleasure this with other similar evidences of the upward tendency of business in Brainerd.

In another column will be found the card of the Platte River Mills, Little Falls, Minn. The proprietors, Gravelle & Goulet, have about the best business in this locality—a lumber and flouring mill in the midst of the large and wealthy farming district of Morrison county, greatly improved by the completion of the Brainerd Branch—and they have abundant means for conducting their business in first class shape, paying cash for grain, etc., and they manufacture as fine an article of flour as this country affords. Success to them.

BIRTH.

DAVIS—Last evening, in Brainerd, the wife of Walter Davis, of a daughter.

Accept the congratulations of the Tribune.

MY GIRL.

A little corner with its crib,
A little mug, a spoon, a bib,
A little tooth so pearly white,
A little rubber ring to bite.

A little plate all lettered round,
A little rattle to resound,
A little creeping—see! she stands!
A little step 'twixt outstretched hands.

A little doll with flaxen hair,
A little willow rocking-chair,
A little dress of richest hue,
A little pair of gaiters blue.

A little school day after day,
A "little schoolma'am" to obey,
A little study—soon 'tis past,
A little graduate at last.

A little muff for winter weather,
A little jockey hat and feather,
A little sack with funny pockets,
A little chain, a ring and lockets.

A little while to dance and bow,
A little escort homeward now,
A little party, somewhat late,
A little lingering at the gate.

A little walk in leafy June,
A little talk while shines the moon,
A little reference to papa,
A little planning with mamma.

A little ceremony grave,
A little struggle to be brave,
A little cottage on the lawn,
A little kiss—my girl was gone!

—[November St. Nicholas.

TOLLS AND TRANSPORTATION.

From a pamphlet on the subject of the transportation of property to and from the East and West, written and addressed to A. Richmond, President of the Buffalo Board of Trade, to the commission appointed to consider the subject of tolls upon the New York canals, we glean the following nucleau of information. Mr. Richmond states that persons who have not given thought to the subject are beginning to believe that the railroads have gained the great prize of our inland transit, and that the era of old-fashioned water transit is passing away. This opinion Mr. Richmond declares to be utterly fallacious, and to prove this clearly, as well as to show by what means the railroads have been enabled so long to compete with the water route, is the object of the pamphlet. He says:

"A saving in the cost of freight has been made by increasing the size of various crafts employed. In 1842 ordinary lake sailing vessels carried only about five thousand bushels of grain; those built two years later carried about ten thousand; in 1848, a capacity of twelve thousand bushels was attained; in 1850, fifteen thousand; in 1857 it was twenty-five thousand bushels; 1863, thirty thousand, and so on, until now eighty thousand bushels are carried—the same class of vessels being sixteen times the capacity of those in use thirty-five years ago.

In 1850 the largest propeller on the lakes had a capacity of about six hundred tons. At the present time there are propellers on the lakes that carry from two thousand to two thousand five hundred tons.

In 1871 the system of carrying in barges was introduced, and employed in the lumber trade. From one million and a half to two million feet of lumber are brought down in a tow. This system has produced a wonderful reduction in the charge of transportation.

In 1871 the use of a propeller with one barge attached for the carriage of grain was first introduced. This plan has also proved highly successful, bringing about a reduction in the cost of carrying property. A single tow, propeller and its consort, will carry from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand bushels.

The average time required by a sailing vessel for a round trip between Chicago and Buffalo is from twenty-two to thirty days. The trips in a season vary from seven to nine. A steamboat and barge can make the round trip in fifteen to twenty days, and from twelve to fifteen trips in a season. A propeller can make the round trip in from ten to twelve days."

Mr. Richmond then proceeded to show by details of comparative earnings and profits of lake crafts that the railroads not only do not possess superiority over the lake marine in the transportation of freight, but even have a hopeless task before them in their attempt to compete with the water lines, provided the State of New York is true to her interests and maintains a cheap outlet by the Erie canal from the great lakes to the seaboard. The Erie canal he regards as the key to the problem of cheap transportation between the Eastern and Western States. In proof of this proposition, that it is impossible for railroads to successfully compete with the water routes, Mr. Richmond says:

"It is generally admitted that the Red River Valley of Minnesota and Dakota will be the principal source of our supply of Breadstuffs for export and home consumption. The distance of that source of supply from New York averages seventeen hundred miles.

The cost of railroad transportation is said by careful authorities to be about one cent a ton a mile; on this basis it will cost seventeen dollars to transport a ton to New York from the Red River Valley. This on one bushel of wheat is about fifty cents. Now the distance by railroad from the central portion of Red River Valley to Duluth is about two hundred and fifty miles, and the estimated cost by the railroad to that point would be for a bushel of wheat eight cents; also four cents for carriage by lake to Buffalo and five for freights by canal to New York, and the total cost from the central portion of the valley will be only about seventeen cents, against fifty cents by all rail; a saving to the producer of thirty-three cents a bushel. It is plain that every dollar saved on the transportation of the farmer's produce is a dollar put into his pocket. What more remains to be said? The rate by water and rail route may sometimes be a trifle higher or lower, but the all-rail route cannot be lower, and it is easy to see that no farmer, so far West, can raise grain with any certainty of a profit, if it has to pay railroad rates to transport it to the Eastern markets, for it costs him fifty cents a bushel to grow it. But with such charges as are sufficient for the lakes and canal, his wheat sent to the great market of the world yields him a handsome profit, and gives employment and remuneration all along its line of transit, and at the place of its final shipment."

St. Paul's Select Schoool

GROVE LAKE, POPE CO., MINN.

A FOURTEEN WEEK'S COURSE.

This school is conducted by the undersigned, late Professor of St. John's College, and for many years connected with institutions of a high order. It was established to meet a demand of our times. Boys can no longer spend years and a small fortune in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branches of an ordinary education, which, by application and a proper system, can be acquired in a short time. It is not intended for the sons of the rich who have money to spend and time to lose. It is for deserving boys who wish to educate themselves in the shortest time and at the least expense, this school proposes to give a sound practical education in one term of fourteen weeks, and to young men wishing to qualify themselves for teaching, already possessing a knowledge of the rudiments, it guarantees 1st, 2nd, 3rd grade certificates, according to their proficiency on entering the school. That is, the school proposes to impart a thorough knowledge of those branches required by law for the different grade certificates to teach in our public schools. The system is peculiar. It differs from other schools. It is the result of experience. Only a limited number of boys shall be received. There shall be no classes; each boy selects his own studies, and studies what he needs most, and receives individual attention. He studies alone, recites alone, consults his professor when he meets a difficulty. The motto shall be, "not how much but how well," and "know all that you know." The foundation must be well laid, principles taught, their application shown: then the pupil can help himself. It is strange to see a boy three or four years at school, having spent time and money, and yet knowing little or nothing. The select school year is divided into terms of fourteen weeks. No vacation. Boys can come at all times, but not less than fourteen weeks. On entering the school a boy shall be examined and placed in the course for which his proficiency fits him.

First term of fourteen weeks shall comprise: Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Letter Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Grammar and Modern Geography.

Second Term: Highest Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Higiene and U. S. History.

Third Term: Physical Geography, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Civil Government, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Gray's Criticism, Public Speaking, the Law of Business and Latin Language. Gold medal awarded for proficiency in this course.

N. B.—Boys passing a satisfactory examination in subjects embraced in 1st term can enter 2nd, and so on.

The school is fourteen miles from Sauk Centre, Stearns Co. The buildings are large and commodious. Pupils can board in the Academy or in private residences in the neighborhood of the school.

The daily exercises commence at 6 a. m. and end at 8½ p. m., which, excepting 3½ hours for meals and recreation, gives eleven hours daily for study and recitations.

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1878.

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THIS MAGNIFICENT METROPOLITAN DAILY is individualized by its geographical position and domain, as the organ and *REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEW NORTHWEST*, to the material and social development of which it is primarily devoted, and its telegraphic, general and local news departments, its market reports, its editorial discussions, correspondence, &c., are especially adapted to the local requirements of this great Northwestern region. New and attractive features have recently been added to the news and literary departments of the *PIONEER PRESS* among which are extended *DAILY WASHINGTON SPECIALS*, whose great cost confines them to newspapers of the first class.

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TWO SPLENDID PREMIUM WALL MAPS.

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This valuable map covers the territory between Lake Michigan and the 104th degree of longitude, including the famous Black Hills, while it extends from the Minnesota boundary line to the southern boundary of Missouri, including a large portion of Nebraska, Kansas and all of the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In addition, it will contain a map of Manitoba.

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6	"	Abutilons,	"
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4	"	Lobster Cactus,	"
6	"	Bouvardias,	"
6	"	Stevias and Eupatoriums,	winter flowering.
7	"	Fuchsias,	"
4	"	Double Violets,	"
2	"	Poinsettia, Scarlet & White,	winter flowering.
4	"	Plumbago,	"
8	"	Ferns, for Wardian Cases,	
4	"	Palms,	"
6	"	Mosses,	"
6	"	Marantas,	"
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State of Minnesota, District Court, 11th Judicial District—County of Crow Wing.—Eber H. Bly vs. John Harrington—Summons

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You, John Harrington, are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court in and for Crow Wing County, Minn., and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Brainerd, within twenty days after the service of this Summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $486.22 and interest thereon from January 20th, 1874, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated November 8th, A. D. 1877.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

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ar. 6.30 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. 7.50 a.m.

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le. 7.00 p.m.	N. P. Junction,	le. 7.00 a.m.
ar. 8.35 p.m.	Duluth,	le. 5.30 a.m.

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WEST.		EAST.
le. 2.00 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
le. 3.45 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 10.20 a.m.
le. 7.15 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 6.45 a.m.
le. 7.35 p.m.	Moorhead,	le. 6.25 a.m.
ar. 7.40 p.m.	Fargo,	le. 6.20 a.m.

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DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. §8.00 p.m.	Fargo,	ar. §6.00 a.m.
le. ‡12.50 a.m.	Jamestown,	le. §12.50 a.m.
ar. †7.00 a.m.	Bismarck,	le. *7.00 p.m.

§ Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
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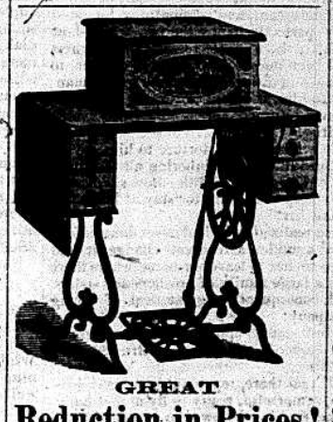
P. A. GATCHELL,
1877. Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn



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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Centennial Machine Co., Limited,
729 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

FAVORITE ROUTE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST AND EAST.

Direct route from St. Paul to Brainerd, Moorhead, Bismarck, Pembina, Fort Garry, Black Hills, and all points on the Northern Pacific Railroad and Red River, Duluth, ports on Lake Superior, and all eastern points, Stillwater and points on the St. Croix River.

CONNECTIONS:

AT ST. PAUL—With all trains for the East, South and Southwest.

AT WHITE BEAR—With trains for Stillwater on the M. and St. L. R'y for Minneapolis, Anoka, Carver and intermediate points on St. P. & P.

AT WYOMING—Stage to Taylors Falls.

AT NORTH BRANCH—Stage to Sunrise City.

AT HARRIS—Stage to Cambridge and Isanti County.

AT RUSH CITY—Stage to Grantsburg and the cranberry country of Burnett county, Wis.

AT PINE CITY—Stage to Brunswick, Kanabec county.

AT N. P. JUNCTION—Trains on the Minnesota Division N. P. R. R. to and from Brainerd and Moorhead, connect with trains to and from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

On and after July 1, 1877, and until further notice, passenger trains will run daily as follows:

GOING NORTH—EXPRESS.

Leave St. Paul,	8:00 a m
Arrive at N. P. Junction,	2:30 p m
Arrive at Duluth,	4:05 p m

HINCKLEY ACCOMMODATION:

Leaves St. Paul,	3:20 p m
Arrives at Hinckley,	9:15 p m

GOING SOUTH—EXPRESS:

Leave Duluth,	9:00 a m
Leave N. P Junction,	10:33 a m
Arrive at St. Paul,	3:35 p m

HINCKLEY ACCOMMODATION:

Leaves Hinckley,	3:25 a m
Arrives at St. Paul,	9:30 a m

Daily except Sunday,

GEO. H SMITH,
Gen'l Superintendent

C. F. Cruff,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

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

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.25 A. M.
" " " 7.30 P. M.
Arr