BRAINERD TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY, BY
HARTLEY BROS., - - Proprietors.
W. S. HARTLEY. | O. G. HARTLEY.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - Editor.
Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IF PAID NOW,
Six Months, $1 00. Three Months, 50c.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 14. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1878 WHOLE NO. 326.

I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, holds every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 P.M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Third and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. TIMS BAND, N. G.
A. MARLEY, Sec'y.

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 moderate prices, and warranted. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. FRONT STREET, BRAINERD, MINN. Brainerd

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,
For. F.ont and Sixth Streets,
(Conveniont to the Depot)
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
FRUITS, NUTS, CRACKERS AND CANDY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Warm Rolls and Fresh Bread every Afternoon.
ICE CREAM MADE TO ORDER.
Hoard by the Day or Week.
Choice Cigars and Tobacco constantly on hand.
MRS. C. J. BIRCH.

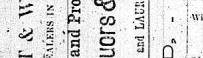
HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door.
TERMS:
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor
of
Crow Wing and Itasca Counties,
and Town Clerk of Town
of Brainerd.
Office on Fourth street, between Front and Laurel streets,
BRAINERD, MINN.

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

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.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, between 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.

J. BAIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Fifth Street, 1st. Front and Laurel,
Brainerd, Minn.
Repairing Neatly Done. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, MINN. (758)

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 and 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 furnish d 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.
(566)tf

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries and 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.
HARTLEY & SLIPP.
1-24-tf

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

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet Maker and 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 East Turn,
WEST FRONT ST., 1sep-1365tf 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.

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.

NEW
Hardware Store.
BROWN & BASON,
(Express Building,)
FIFTH STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.
JUST opened a large and complete stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Tools of all kinds, and Furnishing Goods; and in connection with our store, an extensive Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-Plate Work Shop.
Being Practical Workmen ourselves, and supplied with a full line of good tools, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in our line on short notice.
COPPER-SMITHING AND HEAVY SHEET-IRON WORK A SPECIALTY.
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
All Orders will receive prompt attention.
BROWN & BASON.
BRAINERD, Feb. 9, 1878.

GO TO
J. M.
MARTIN'S,
Fifth Street,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.,
FOR
FAMILY
GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Tinware,
Queen's-ware
Yellow-ware,
Rockingham-ware,
Glassware,
Pipes,
Cigars,
Tobacco.
And the Finest Assortment of
Plain and Fancy
CONFECTIONERY
IN THE CITY.
We also have a Large Stock of
TOYS
AND
Fancy Goods
AT BED-ROCK PRICES.
Come and Examine Goods and Prices before Purchasing elsewhere. We charge nothing for showing goods.

Clubbing Rates.
Advance subscribers to the TRIBUNE, can, upon application at this office, get either of the following valuable journals at the rates named:

Minnesota Farmer	$1 00
St. Paul Pioneer Press, weekly	1 25
" " with temp.	1 75
" " daily, 1 year	10 00
" " 3 months	2 70
Dispatch, weekly	0 75
" daily	6 00
Globe, weekly	1 00
" daily	7 20

John Morrisey died at Saratoga, N. Y., on Thursday.

The *Dispatch* at last admits that it is not endorsed. Strange, passing strange.

The First District Republican Convention has been called to meet at Albert Lea, July 10th.

The whereabouts of Monroe Shiere, G. M. W. of the A. O. U. W. of Minnesota, still remains a mystery.

Now's the time to take your homesteads or Fort Ripley reservation before any adverse title lands you off.

A vigilance committee has been organized at Omaha, to rid that city of tramps. They intend to patrol the city every night until the tramp nuisance is abated.

Miss Johanna Caren put an end to her existence, St. Princeton, last week, by taking a dose of strychnine. The cause of her action was that she "loved not wisely but too well."

A Duluth newspaper bulldozer is traveling *incog* out on the N. P. He lately visited the Brainerd Tribune office in disguise of a rag picker, and asked to see a copy of the Duluth *Tribuna*, remarking that that paper was "always a going for him for som-thin' or another." What a terrible thing it is for a man to have a newspaper get after him!—Superior Times.

Prof. Allison, who lectured on temperance in this place several weeks ago, claims up in the northern part of the State to have reformed the worst "tiper" in Lanesboro, and having given the name of that "toper," to a former citizen of Lanesboro, the news of the great reformation soon got back to our village, and now the boys are having heaps of fun with that aforesaid "toper."—Lanesboro Journal.

Hon. J. H. Stewart, our Representative in Congress, in answer to a letter of inquiry from a gentleman in Chisago county, says that he is a candidate for renomination. He calls attention to the fact that it has grown into a custom to favor the representative of a district with the endorsement of a second term, and that having labored to perform his duty, he protests against being made an exception to the rule. He refers to his record in Congress, and says that by this record he will stand or fall.

Minnesota state politics are quiescent. The prospects are that Hon. O. P. Whitcomb, state auditor, and Sam H. Nichols, clerk of the supreme court, will be nominated by acclamation.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

If the newspapers of Minnesota want a faithful enemy in the *Auditor's* office, they want to support Whitcomb as earnestly as they have done in years gone by. Sam H. Nichols is all right, and should be re-nominated and re-elected.—*Lanesboro Journal.*

The Lanesboro *Journal* responding to an item in the TRIBUNE of two weeks ago, says:—

But, Bro. Hartley, we are not in the second district, but have been supporting Bro. Russell as the "good" people of Covington, Ky., support candidates for office in Cincinnati; and in the same manner we will support that "modest man" of the third district right Hartely. The first district will not present a newspaper man this year, as two editors of *Congress* from this state will be all we can ask at one time. Eh? And, then, you see we might injure your chances by overdoing the matter.

At the meeting of Brainerd Lodge A. O. U. W. on Thursday evening, it was unanimously resolved, in the case of William Leslie a member of Star Lodge killed in the Minneapolis disaster but who owing to sickness in his family was unfortunately in arrears and not entitled to the customary benefits in the order, that each member contribute the small sum in case of death of $1 for the use of the family of deceased and those present paid to the committee appointed to receive and forward it, the required sum. This was done as we understand it on the grounds that the family of the unfortunate brother is in needy circumstances, and that misfortune caused their exemption from the insurance provided by the order. This magnanimous course has been pursued by most or all of the Lodges of the order throughout the State and is a very strong indication of the superiority of this class of insurance over that afforded by ordinary life insurance companies.

At a meeting of the citizens on last evening, a fire company was organized with W. H. Paine as Foreman, Thomas Bason, First Assistant; Wm. Wick, Second Assistant; N. McFadden, Secretary, and H. A. Campbell, Treasurer.

It is proposed by the company to have the Hook and Ladder truck and implements refitted and repaired and make other provisions for protection against fire. The proposition to tap the Northern Pacific water main and run a pipe from it through the principal business square to Laurel street was discussed with considerable interest as also the matter of purchasing of Mr. Pegg the fine engine owned by him and employing a night watchman. These all are movements in the right direction and we trust the interest will not be permitted to flag until the measures proposed are perfected. The expense properly divided among those interested would not be large and compared with the loss and destruction of property at a single fire would be merely nothing. The membership list is in the hands of the secretary Mr. McFadden and our citizens are one and all urgently requested to step up and register their names. This company means business.

Monroe Shiere Still Unheard Of.

Monroe Shiere's absence still remains a mystery. Not a letter or a line has yet been received from him, and the feelings and grief of his wife and friends have become deep and serious. Mrs. Shiere, his wife, has at last given up all hopes of ever seeing or hearing of him, and is seriously ill at her residence. The St. Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which Mr. Shiere is a member, have directed circulars to be transmitted to the entire fraternity throughout the United States appraising it of the mysterious disappearance of their brother. The fraternity of A. O. U. W. have for several weeks past also been endeavoring in every possible way to discover some clue or cause of his disappearance until but little hope is now left with them of his being alive.—[Dispatch.

FORT RIPLEY RESERVATION.

The following is a copy of a bill introduced in Congress by Major Dunn of the Second District on the 29th. ult., to place the surplus lands in Ferts Ripley and Ridgely reservations in the market subject to homestead or pre-emption:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the secretary of war and he is hereby authorized to relinquish and turn over to the department of the interior, for restoration to the public domain, such part of what is known as the Fort Ripley military reservation, in the State of Minnesota, as may, in the opinion of the secretary of war, be no longer required for military purposes.

Sec. 2. The commissioner of the general land office is hereby directed to have said public lands, when transferred as provided for in section one, surveyed in like manner as other public lands, and that the same shall then be declared open to homestead and pre-emption settlement under the provisions of existing laws.

Sec. 3. That the lands known as the Fort Ridgely military reservation, in the State of Minnesota, declared open to pre-emption settlement under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, A. D. 1870, be, and they are hereby, declared open to like settlement under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, A. D. 1870, be, and they are hereby, declared open to homestead settlement.

Sec. 4. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

A Fitting Rebuke.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* of last evening thus administers the snub direct to those who have extended sympathy or aid:

"We wish to give the outside public to understand, what is the exact fact, that Minneapolis is in want of no extraordinary sympathy on account of the grocery results of the recent fire; that her people are both able and willing to care for the wives and orphans of those killed, and are proceeding energetically and generously with the work; and as for the factory mills, they are already many scores of men at work rebuilding them, and by the time the next crop is harvested Minneapolis will be turning out more flour per day than at any previous day in her history."

The spirit of independence is very well when the person or persons assuming it speak only for themselves. When, as in this case, it affects widows and orphans who are in no way responsible, it is to be deplored. Minneapolis is probably able to take care of those afflicted persons permanently, but if she does it will be the first instance of the kind that ever occurred. Other Minneapolis will relieve their temporary wants is probably true, but that there is no occasion for outside aid is not true. With all that will be done in and out of Minneapolis a yet from now will find the widows and and orphans, now receiving aid, again in want. Of course, after such a magnificent, even though unauthorized, subscriptions in St. Paul and other outside points, all will cease to be interested in the suit of the bombast will be a loss to the innocent victims of the casualty.—[Globe.

DISCUSTED WITH THE MERRILL BOOK LAW.

Thus far it would appear that our school officers do not take enthusiastically to the Merrill text book law. Out of 56 districts in the county but one have ordered the Merrill books. These nine have ordered to the amount of $202.28—by no means a large amount, and that is the sum the County Treasurer is compelled to draw from the districts before he can pay it out. Our village district has applied for books to the amount of $72.51 and still but comparatively few books are ordered, yet it is quite a little sum to complicate financial matters and withhold for the time being from pay that may be due teachers. We do not attach the least blame to school officers for order ng the books, since the law is so directly and apparently binding, but we must say that the more we see the workings of the law the less we admire it. We hope no advantage will crop out after awhile but a brief examination of the preliminary workings at the County Auditor's office the other day more than ever disgusted us with the law. We had about concluded to urge officers to give it a fair trial now that the fifteen year incubus is upon us, but we must say that its features look worse and worse as light is let in upon it. No school district clerk can approximate the number of books wanted in our largest schools, and the consequence is there will be a surplus of one hundred per cent ordered, while the revolving fund hawked about from school district officers to the County Treasurer is depriving needy teachers of what may be due them.

The law is really having a bad effect upon the people of this county. Almost all desirous of doing what is right, but they hesitate as to their duty, some believing it their duty to aid in a failure, but feeling bound to obey it, while others will have nothing to do with such a fizzle. Of the nine districts that have ordered books in this county only four or five districts with from half a dozen to fifteen scholars prefer to buy their ten dollars' worth of books wherever they please and in instances the clerk refuses to give bonds, all this for the sake of saving the revolving fund in their own district treasury where it belongs. We certainly wish the law might prove a success and try to look upon it from an unprejudiced standpoint, but with present light we must say its beauties are yet to be developed.—[Jackson Republic.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BRAINERD TRIBUNE.]

In searching for a subject for my rhyme,
The thought occurred to me I'd a proper time
In the TRIBUNE'S newsy columns to relate
Some remarkable events of recent date.
We scarcely can the daily press peruse,
And not find food abundant for the muse;
In matter papers teem in thrilling flood,
With wondrous stories of these wondrous times;
Stories of modern history unfurled,
Which mark the onward progress of the world;
And 'gainst all previous history conspires
To make it "pale its ineffectual fires."

The other day, to while away an hour,
I took the press and scanned its columns over,
The *Pioneer Press* I mean of course,
And ten thousand readers will my words endorse.
When I say it is the spiciest and best,
And largest Journal in the whole Northwest.
In this same paper of one day, I read
Biographies of great men dead and dying dead;
Of wars in Europe, and negotiations
Pending 'twixt the European nations.
Of inventions and of scientific schemes,
And inventors who have earned a nation's praise
By their wonderful productions, all their own
Of war and battle and the battle-field,
Of thrilling word-trial results, contemplated,
Also De Rudios the living narrative,
Of prospects good for Summer and Fall to arrive
That scores of idle hands may work and thrive.

And healthy signs of new born enterprise.
Which bid at last a prosperous nation rise.
Indeed, the thing which most makes people hope
Is Minnesota's forty million crop.
For wh n hard times left scores of cupboards bare,

While half the people were in mad dispute;
And the country locked most awful blue,
Our state got up to show what she could do,
And now behold the result from far and wide,
On every hand the great booming tide:
Over widening force increasing still,
Till Minnesota's fertile lap they fill.
And hark! the cry we hear on every hand
Rings out in clearest accents, "Give us land."

But lately, and most painful to relate,
An event, with horror has convulsed our State.
While Minneapolis trade was at its height,
And flouring mi le were running day and night,
The Washburn mill with forty run of stone,
The largest in the world extending one,
Without a warning note, like lightning's flash,
Exploded with terrible, thunderous crash,
And scattered with a mystery profound,
Death and dire de-truction all around.
Thirty brave men in that eventful eve,
In this sudden manner were hurled to live,
And prosper ty, a million in amount,
As suddenly became of no account.

But Minnesota's trade must go ahead;
The millions must be fed with daily bread.
Our fert le acres sown with golden grain,
Demand those massive mills shall rise again.
While Russia sees her former conquered prize,
While Turkey at her feet submissive lies,
While England sees the end of corn produced
And prosper ty, a million in amount,
As suddenly became of no account.

Experiments with Potatoes.

A French agricultural journal, the *Bon-Cour*, describes the result of some experiments in potato growing recently conducted by scientific men in Germany. The principal conclusions to which those sages have come seem to be two in number. The first of them is that the vigor of the potato plant is always in direct proportion to the weight of the tuber used for sets, a theory which certainly finds some support in common sense alone, considering that the young shoots for some time draw their sole nourishment from the mother potato. The second conclusion is that there is a great variety in the productive power, not only of different tubers, but of different eyes in the same potato. It is found that the eyes at the top of the potato produce a much more vigorous offspring than those in the lower part, and the consequence is that those agriculturists who cut their potatoes in half before planting them are not well advised in cutting vertically, but should always divide them horizontally, planting the upper half and using the other as food for cattle. But the best plan of all is to plant the tuber whole, cutting out, nevertheless, all the eyes except those in the top part Experiments were conducted in a garden soil by Prof. Gantz, the amount of crop produced by several settings of potatoes being accurately estimated in statistical tables. It appears that from tubers divided vertically only five tons were produced per acre, and from whole potatoes seven and a half tons. The third sort were potatoes divided horizontally which are set down at nine and three-quarter tons. In this particular, however, some of the other professors do not agree with Herr Gantz, but maintain that other things being equal, the whole potato will always produce more than halves however cut. On the fourth result, however, all agree, and that is that the whole potatoes from which the lower eyes have been cut out, produce eleven and one-half tons per acre, or more than double the results by the sets first mentioned.—[Prairie Farmer.

A dilapidated looking being, with a handkerchief tied over his eye, a straw hat dangling by shreds about his ears, the back of his vest split from buckle to neck by his lacerated knees peering through his disjoint d pantaloons, one arm in a sling, and a heavy stick supporting his trempling limbs, appeared on Market square Friday. Everybody rushed up to hear about the explosion, but this wreck of humanity, turning his gashed and bleeding face upon the crowd, said in a tremulous but hopeful tone: "Gentlemen, you don't know of you, want to buy a number one team of green mules, runnin', do you? They didn't.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. No space 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.

D. Willard, the "Bishop" at Aitkon dropped down upon us last evening.

E. G. Halle, of Milwaukee, agent of the Underwriters of New York, was in town this week and called at the TRIBUNE office.

Rev. S. G. Wright, of Leech Lake; Indian missionary at that point, gave us a call this week, en-route from Washington to his station.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, the enterprising and successful contractor and builder of Fargo, D. T., stopped over in Brainerd between trains on Thursday.

We received a pleasant call yesterday from Ed. A. Barrett agent for the St. Paul *Globe*. Friend Barrett embraces his new love with commendable tenacity.

In our account last week of the affray between Mr. and Mrs. Grey and some squaws at Gull Lake we should have stated that the squaws attacked Mrs. not Mr. Grey.

Major Ruffee, of the White Earth Indian Agency, was in town on Thursday. He thinks Dr. Bowser's salary will be arranged all right—a fact the doctor's friends will be pleased to learn.

General Manager H. E. Sargent, of the N. P., passed over the road this week, accompanied by Mr. Towne, Superintendent. The object is the enlargement of warehouse room at Bismarck to meet the largely increasing traffic of the company.

Thos. P. Cantwell, local agent for the American Express Company at this place, took a trip this week on the steamer White Swan for Rice's Rapids Falls with a view to making the preliminary arrangements for building a boat in company with T. C. Ferrell, of this place, above the falls. Success to the enterprise.

Rev. E. S. Williams and wife, of Minneapolis, leave this week for New York, thence to take steamer for Europe. Mr. Williams was pastor of the Congregational Church at Brainerd during her infancy and made many friends while here. We wish them a pleasant time and a safe return to their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Leland of Anoka, Minn., father and mother of our townman W. H. Leland of the Leland House, arrived in Brainerd last week and took up their abode here. Mr. Leland has been a subscriber to the TRIBUNE for a number of years and of course could not resist the attraction it held out to come to Brainerd.

BRUTAL.—While out for a stroll in the woods east of town on Sunday last we came accidentally upon a scene more horribly brutal than we have witnessed in many a day—a large black dog lying dead and cold by the side of a tree with a rope, evidently having been left there by some heartless wretch to starve to death. How any human being can find pleasure in such a proceeding we are unable to divine.

C. H. Lord, Special Agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Massachusetts, was in town to-day and planted an agency with W. W. Hartley, of the TRIBUNE, who will be pleased to write policies in this excellent company, on application on any or all insurable property in this place or in the towns of Aitkin, Motley, Aldrich, Verndale, Wadena, Perham, Belle Prairie, or Little Falls, or the country contiguous.

Inquiries addressed by mail to Mr. Hartley will be promptly attended to and he will visit each of the towns named on this business in a short time.

Married.

O'NEIL—JORDAN.—On Tuesday morning, by Rev. James Gurley, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. O'Neil, of Brainerd, Minn., to May A., daughter of Hon. C. B. Jordon, of Wadena, Minn.

A. S. CAMPBELL, M.B., M.D.,
Trinity University, Toronto, Member Royal College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, Canada.
OFFICE—REAR OF LAW OFFICE C. B. SLEEPER, ESQ.
RESIDENCE—HEADQUARTERS HOTEL, Brainerd, Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY,
Surveyor,
BRAINERD, MINN.
Claims and Homesteads Located and Surveyed.
Plats Lands Examined in the Counties of Crow Wing Cass, Aitkon and Itasca, and Information furnished.
All Orders left at the TRIBUNE office, or addressed to me at the Land Office, or personally will receive prompt attention.

GUARDIAN SALE.

IN PROBATE COURT, HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
In the matter of the guardianship of the Carrick Minors.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order or license made and entered in said Court by the Judge of Probate in said county, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1878, in the matter of the guardianship of the minors Minnie R., Ines D. and Jessie M. Carrick, will, on MONDAY THE 3rd DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Court House in Minneapolis, in said County, Minnesota, proceed to sell at public auction the described real estate, situated in said County of Cass and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south 4 of S E ¼ N W ¼ and the N W ¼ S W ¼ of Section No. 31, Township No. 137, Range No. 34, west, and containing 160 acres according to the government survey.
Dated April 16th, 1878. Terms of sale, cash. This per cent. including dower right.
JAMES D. L. CARRICK,
Guard an for said Minors.

ART OF PROPAGATION.
is a highly illustrated practical work on the rapid increase and multiplication of stock. Published by JOHNSON, GRAPE AND SEEDLESS NURSERY, Winona Columbiana Co., Ohio. Price per vol by mail, 30 cts. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Address as above.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Railroad Companies Unite in Pooling Freight Business.

The report of the committee appointed to adjust southwestern freight rates was adopted by the association at Chicago, on the 4th inst. It names the combined roads "The Southwestern Railway Association." The Chicago roads are entitled to 45 per cent. of the gross business, the St. Louis roads are the same, and the Hannibal and St. Joe 10, per cent. This applies to all tonnage to or through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe and Atchison on the west or to or through to St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Davenport, Burlington or Chicago, on the east. The associated lines are to charge full local rates on Colorado business. Any road receiving more than its allotted proportion may retain 40 per cent. of the earnings therefrom. The Wabash road is recognized as the Eastern connection of the Hannibal & St. Joe road. The organization is to continue till January next. The following are the rates on west-bound freight from Chicago. First class, 85; second, 70; third, 43; fourth, 30; special, 25. From St. Louis rates are: First class, 65; second, 50; third, 25, fourth, 35; special 20.

Fire at Keokuk, Iowa.

A fire at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 6th inst., destroyed the Keokuk & Des Moines railway company's general office, the Athenæum, in which was situated Burkett's wholesale notion house, two frame buildings and the American House, a three story brick building. The Keokuk & Des Moines lose everything except such books, papers, etc., as were in the safe. Burkett's stock was valued at $45,000. The insurance will more than cover what was lost. The building occupied by the K. & D. M. was owned by S. S. Vail, and is valued at $10,000. The other buildings were owned also by Mr. Vail, and were valued at $3,000. On these there is an insurance of $4,000. The Athenæum building cost $25,000 and was once sold for $38,000. It was worth about $12,000 when destroyed. Insurance $5,000. The total damage is estimated at $50,000.

Public Lands in Western States.

The House committee on public lands have decided to recommend the passage of the so-called five per cent. bill introduced this session by Representative Sapp, of Iowa. The bill provides for payment by the general government to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Oregon, Nevada and Colorado, five per centum on locations of military land warrants therein, estimating the same at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; payment to be made in treasury certificates running twenty years and bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum. Several million dollars are involved. A report against the bill will be presented on behalf of a minority of the committee.

Crops in Tennessee.

The crop and statistical report of the Tennessee bureau of agriculture is just out. It states that the ravages of rust threatened to be very disastrous to wheat, but in the past ten days the prospect has improved to some extent, and although a considerable part of the crop has been cut off, yet a large increased average will make the yield probably about three-fourths of an average crop. The fruit crop is more abundant than for several years, and corn, tobacco and other crops are doing well. A fifth of the tobacco crop has already been set out. While tobacco planting is early, efforts will be directed toward making a good crop rather than a large one. The average of cotton is much smaller than that of last year.

The Mexican Border.

Gen. McDowell has been instructed to institute a vigilant watchfulness along the southern border of Arizona and southern California, to prevent violation of the neutrality laws by Lerdo revolutionists, and to arrest any and all parties who are suspected of congregating on the border for that purpose. Gen. Ord has notified the war department that he has made such distribution of the force under his command as will in his judgment with the co-operation of other federal officials and State officials, prevent any serious violation of the neutrality laws. He has directed the prompt arrest of all suspected persons who may attempt to cross from the United States into Mexico.

Suicide of Hon. John M. Binckley.

There seems to be little doubt that Hon. John M. Binckley of Milwaukee ex-assistant attorney of the United states, who has been missing for some time, committed suicide by drowning in the lake near St. Francis seminary, at the south side of the bay. He left several letters addressed to different parties of that city, the contents of which show conclusively his intent to suicide. All efforts to recover his body have thus far been of no avail. The immediate cause of his rash act is attributed to mental aberration, brought on by domestic troubles. Mr. Binckley's family consisted of a wife, from whom he was separated, and four children, who are now at Knoxville, Tenn.

Organized Efforts to Abate the Tramp Nuisance.

Nightly robberies for three weeks past at Omaha, Neb., and the presence in the city of an unusual number of tramps necessitated action of citizens. A committee of safety, otherwise a vigilance committee, was organized and 150 men thoroughly organized, acting under a well devised plan, searched the city thoroughly. Commencing at 10 o'clock the search was continued until morning. It is not known what disposal will be made of those captured. Legal measures will be adhered to until they fail, when desperate remedies will be applied. The committee will continue to act nightly until the tramp nuisance is abated.

Indians Likely to be Troublesome.

Frank Greenard, Gen. Crook's chief scout and guide, with a detail of eleven men from the Fifth cavalry, arrived at Deadwood D.T., on the 7th inst. They came out from Fort McKinny, in quest of a gang of horse thieves whom they tracked to within 40 miles of that place, where the trail was lost. Greenard states that informations was gained from straggling bands of friendly indians to the effect that a portion of Sitting Bull's band had crossed over the line into the United States, and thought it very likely that the Indians would be very troublesome during the coming summer on the upper Missouri.

Swindling Bank Officers Indicted.

The United States grand jury at New York, indicted Alex. Barton, ex-cashier of the Fishkill National bank, tried and acquitted before Judge Benedict some time ago on the charge of embezzling funds of the bank. The indictments were for false entries to the treasurer of the currency, and for perjury. Luther H. Redfield, president of the Tarrytown National bank, for perjury, and for making false reports to the comptroller, and an indictment for murder was found against Michael Toller, the West Point soldier who killed his room-mate a few months since.

English Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane *Express* says the farmers continue to market wheat very sparingly in spite of the promising appearance of the growing crops, doubtless in the hope of obtaining better prices for reduced stocks still in their hands, should the market rise under the influence of a possible war. English wheat advanced a shilling in many important provincial markets, but the trade has disappointed the London factors, as sales have only been practically at former rates. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, the bulk of the supply consisting of American and Russian descriptions, upon which milling demand has principally turned during the last fortnight. Of Calcutta wheat there is little remaining in our market. Sellers for future delivery have shown reserve, as this branch of trade may be seriously affected by the rise which will doubtless occur in freights should the government continue to charter extensively for transport of troops from India. Maize ruled steady for sound lots of new corn, and also for the limited stocks still remaining of old, but the demand for cargoes on passage, and for shipment, was checked by fears regarding their condition upon which the near approach of warm weather has begun to tell, nearly all cargoes that arrived off coast being in a damaged state. There is little quotable alteration in values of barley or oats, but the trade in feeding corn has been animated and prices eased slightly with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat is quiet, and prices declined a shilling owing to the fine weather and more pacific aspect of political affairs. Maize advanced three per cent for perfect cargoes, which are scarce. Barley steady.

Opposition to Russia Increasing.

A dispatch from Pera says petitions and protests are reaching the Porte, and embassies from all sides against the territorial arrangements of the treaty of San Stefano. One from Sandjak, of Varna, declares that the inhabitants will resist by force Russian occupation of the fortress. Another from Batoum makes direct appeal to England, and reports that the Russians are advancing towards the town. Information comes from the Dobrudscha that a rising in that direction is imminent.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

A portable engine in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 6th inst., exploded with terrific force, instantly killing Tom Holst, engineer, and probably fatally injuring Jim Kennedy, the fireman. The following laborers were also wounded: Barney Blerns, leg broken; Tom Steene, arm broken and scalded; Jas. Zahone, arm broken and scalded; Friday Gullen, colored, who was passing the spot on the way to his work was severely scalded.

Horrors of the Chinese Famine.

A correspondent of the evening *Post*, writing from Tokio under date of April 5th, sends the following: The famine in the north of China rages with increasing serverity and most dreadful reports come from the afflicted regions. In one town a man opened a shop for the sale of human flesh and did a good business in connibalitic joints and roasts until the local mandarin caused the shop keeper to be arrested and beheaded.

Rumored Raid upon Canada.

Vague rumors are afloat of a raid on Canda by the Irish in case of war between Russia and England. It is stated that three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped at Buffalo, N. Y., ready for service, and 10,000 western Irishmen have been notified so that they can be there in twenty-four hours, where there is 3,000 more that will rendezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued, but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate there rumors.

Withdrawing.

A dispatch from Constantinople, says: Gen. Todleben is about to retire to the lines of Tchotaldja, leaving a small force at San Stefano. The Russians offer to fall back behind a straight line drawn between Dedegatch and Adrianople, if the British fleet will withdraw at the same time.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, May 6.—The bill to repeal the bankrupt law and that for the repeal of the specie resumption act came up alternately, Mr. Gordon making a speech on the latter. When his speech was concluded, the pension appropriation bill came up and was discussed. The amendment of the committee on appropriations changing the House provision that pension agencies shall be filled by disabled soldiers created some discussion.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced, among them one for the appointment of an agricultural commission to investigate diseases of stock. The house then considered the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia. Several amendments were adopted, but the house adjourned without action.

SENATE, May 7th.—The house bill forbidding further retirement of legal tenders was given a second reading by a vote of 33 to 25. Mr. Howe, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a substitute for the senate joint resolution on Chinese immigration. A large part of the remainder of the day was taken up in discussion of the pension appropriation bill.

HOUSE, May 7.—After some skirmishing over amendments, the District of Columbia government bill was passed. Mr. Wood moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and after several votes being taken the motion was carried by a bare majority. Mr. Banks took the floor and spoke against the bill of considerable length. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose. The bill relating to distribution of the revised statutes was passed. Mr Butler introduced a bill to provide for a tariff commission, and the house adjourned.

SENATE, May 8.—The bill to prohibit the retirement of legal-tender notes, was referred to the committee on finance. A bill making the distribution of arms under the bill of July '76, 500 stands to each Territory as well as State, passed. The Senate then took up the Indian appropriation bill. A motion to strike out the clause providing for the removal of the Nez Perces Indians from Leavenworth to Indian Territory, was rejected. Other amendments to the bill were agreed to. Without final action, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, May 8.—A committee on census was appointed with Cox, of New York, as chairman. The elections committee reported on the South Carolina contested election cases that the sitting members were entitled to their seats. The house then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. A motion to limit debate to two hours was rejected and speeches were made by Mr. Tucker and others.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled, at 1½c lower, and closed a shade firmer; No. 1 hard 1.13¾; No. 1, 1.12; No. 2 1.09; May 1.08¾; June 1.07½; July 1.05¾; No. 3, 1.03¾. Corn steady, with fair demand; No. 2, old 40c; new 39@40c. Oats easier; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye weaker, No. 1, 59c. Barley firm; No. 2, 62c; June 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Weak and quiet; mess pork dull at $8.50. Lard, prime steam $6.87½.

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower, demand active; No. 1, Chicago, $1.09½@1.10 cash and May; 1.07@1.07½ June; 1.04¾ July; No. 3, Chicago 1.05. Corn unsettled and lower; 38½@39c cash and June; 38⅞c July; rejected 36c. Oats dull, weak and lower, 26¼c cash and July. Rye dull and lower, 59c. Barley good demand, and a shade higher, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower, at $8.50 cash; 8.57½@8.60 June, 8.77½ July. Lard dull, and prices a shade lower; $6.90@6.92½ cash; 6.95 June; 7.00@7.2½ July. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 221,000; No. 2, spring $1.21@1.21½; No. 2, Milwaukee 1.20; No. 2 spring 1.20@1.20; No. 3 red winter $1.30@1.32. Rye steady, Western 71@72½. Barley dull. Malt dull and nominal. Corn heavy; receipts 169,000 bushels; No. 3, 48¼@49c; steam 50@50¼; No. 2, 52@52½; No. 2 white 47½c. Oats firm; receipts 35,000; rejected 33½; No. 3 white 34½; No. 2, 35½@36; mixed 34@35½; white 35@38½.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats, long clear middles 5c. Lard, prime steam $7.17½@7.20. Cheese quiet.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of the Great Washburn Mill at Minneapolis—Seventeen Killed and a Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

At a few minutes past seven on the evening of the 2nd inst., Minneapolis was startled by a most frightful explosion, which shook the city from centre to circumference. The explosion took place in the milling centre on the canal that extends around St. Anthony Falls, and at once the question was passed from lip to tip, What can it be? In an instant the entire city was out of doors, and streaming toward the falls, while it became known that the great Washburn "A" mill had exploded and was a total wreck. The Washburn mill was the largest mill on the American continent, and with the exception of one in France, the largest and most complete of any flouring mill in the world. It contained forty run of stone, and employed regularly from forty to sixty men. The explosion took place at the hour when the day force of the mill had just been relieved, and the night force was just taking their places, and though wild reports were afloat, it seems to be settled that 17 lives were lost.

Immediately after the explosion the flames burst forth and raged with fury, until the following flouring mills were destroyed: Pettit, Robinson & Co.; Cahill, Ankeny & Co; L. Day & Sons; Day & Rollins; Buell, Newton & Co.; Diamond mill; Gorton, Hayward & Co.; Washington "A;" and Washington "B" mills.

THE FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

No description can convey a full idea of the force of the explosion, two of which were distinctly heard all over the city. Millers uniformly attribute the explosion to the flour dust which was distributed through the atmosphere of the closed rooms, and the milling apparatus caught from contact with the flame, or from friction. The principal force of the explosion appears to have been from the Washburn mill towards the Diamond and Zenith mills. The second explosion probably occurred in one of these.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul round house in front of these was half demolished by the concussion, while the railroad shops look as if they had been bombarded. The Centennial block, on Washington avenue, had all its heavy plate windows broken except one store, which was open. The glass was broken into fine pieces, as if run through a stamp mill.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

A miller standing near the window of the old Washburn mill, was startled by the first explosion, and had one glance, when he saw the walls of the big mill spreading outward, roofs falling, and flames flashing up. The next moment he was on the floor blown half way across the mill by the concussion.

IN THE BIG MILL.

Charles Henry was a married man, about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He resided at No. 613 Third street and leaves his family in rather reduced circumstances. He was a member of Hermon Lodge No. 18, K. of P. Yesterday afternoon the lodge gave his family $50.

Fred Merrill, a single man, aged twenty-eight years, perished. The Merrill boys came to Minneapolis some time since and wished to locate here permanently. Therefore his parents were sent for and arrived in the city and commenced housekeeping about two weeks ago.

Ed. Merrill, brother of Fred, also perished. He was a single man aged twenty years old.

Clark Wilber was a married man, aged forty-five years, and has a wife and two girls living in Vermont.

August Smith, aged forty-five years; leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He resided at 313 Eighth avenue south. Family in moderate circumstances.

E. H. Grundman, a millwright, about fifty years of age, perished. He resided at 1,211 Hermon place, and leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. His family were well provided for.

William Leslie, twenty-eight years old, leaves a wife and one child. He resided on Seventh street and Cedar avenue. He was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. Thus his family will be provided for by these orders.

Cyrus E. Wing was a single man thirty-four years old.

Ole Shel was a married man, residing at south end of Washington avenue. His family are in moderate circumstances, but depended upon him for support.

Walter Savage, a married man, twenty-three years old, leaves a wife and one child. He resided at No. 1,313 South Third street, and leaves his family nearly destitute.

Charles Kimball a single man aged twenty years, was a new arrival in the city, and had been working out a short time.

Henry Hicks was a married man aged forty years. He was not living with his wife, and it is understood was about applying for a divorce.

E. M. Burbank was the oldest man in the mill, being past sixty. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

THE OTHER MILLS.

Those in other mills were John E. Rosienus, of the Zenith mill, who was a married man. Was about twenty-six years old. A wife and ten months-old child are left in not the most desirable circumstances.

John Boyer, who nearly escaped from the Diamond mill, was a married man, about twenty-five years old. Has been here but a short time.

Peter Holbey, burned in the Humbolt ruins was married, leaves a wife and one child, and was about twenty-five years old. Family not in best of circumstances.

Peter Lund, who was first reported as having perished in the Humboldt mill, escaped unharmed. A few moments before the explosion occured he was engaged in a bantering conversation with Peter Holberg, who perished, as to who should go out for a pail of water. Lund, fortunately for himself, concluded to go, and was scarcely outside of the mill before the explosion occurred. He asserts that the explosion occurred in the big mill, and that Humboldt and Diamond mills were blown down by the concussion.

Jake Rhodes, who lives just below the mills, left his home a few minutes before the explosion, and said he was going to a fire. He went toward the mills, and has not since been seen.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

One survivor was met, Joseph Monti, Jr., the watchman of the Galaxy mill, who was discovered by the reporter in all the plenitude of health. He said he was in the basement of the mill, one story below the canal, engaged in putting in an alarm bell upon the shafting. The concussion lifted him full six feet when he fell and, was stunned for five minutes. He was in a dazed condition when he recovered from the shock, and, only heard one explosion they must have occurred while he was stunned. When he realized his position, he found the water from the canal pouring in, and naturally thought the thud of the explosion was merely the result of the breaking in of the canal. He rushed to a window up stairs, and looked for a place to jump. When there he saw John G. Rosienius, of the Zenith mill, looking out of the window, Monti called out to him, "Are you going to jump," but Rosienius either did not understand or did not hear, and that was last seen of him alive. Monti took in the situation, saw the elevator in one tremendous sheet of flame, and was momentarily paralyzed. Looking below the window, Monti observed an ash heap, fifteen feet or so below him. He straddled the sill, swung himself over, hung by his hands for a second or two on the sill as the roar of the flames boomed hissingly around him, and then dropped and rolled thence in the seething waters. Once in the water he swam out despairingly and exhausted, until he struck a protruding rock, upon which he climbed and rested to recover his presence of mind and courage. His senses being gathered, he waded to the paper mill. Reaching the under portion of it, he rose before some of the employes engaged in putting out a blaze. As a voice from the dead, he asked, "Which way can I get out?" He was then directed to a place of safety.

Dan Day's Experience.

Mr. Daniel Day, who resides near the corner of Sixteenth avenue south and Ninth street, tells his experience as follows: Have been in the employ of Pettit, Robinson & Co., for two years. Am second miller when the mill is running; the special duty of looking after machinery of the mill. Have charge of the mill when idle. The mill shut down Wednesday evening. About six o'clock I went to the mill as usual. After looking the mill over I sat down in the office to read a paper. The mill faces the big Washburn mill and is about forty feet from said mill. The office is, or was, in front and has one window on that side, and a window on the side overlooking a small vacant lot.

I sat with my back to the front window and quite near it, and at my right and against the office partition wall was a heavy desk. The first I knew I was lifted out of my chair and hurled violently against the stone side wall of the mill, and the desk after me; I had fairly gained my feet and reached the side window when I was thrown back again by the same kind of leverage, and then the office was full of falling and flying debris; I did not hear any noise at all, except the cracking of breaking timbers of the platform. Although somewhat stunned I did not lose my senses, but scrambled back to the side window, knowing that if the roof and upper floors were coming down I should be safer in the window, as the walls are at least three feet thick—the best mill walls on the canal. The walls were vibrating backward and forward with considerable rapidity.

When the debris quit flying through the air I looked out of the window and saw that the Washburn mill was leveled to the ground. The canal was full of stones and broken timber. The timber was one mass of flames and the elevator one huge bonfire.

The falling of the walls into the canal flooded the packing floor of our mill, and the water was several inches deep until it run off. I saw that the mill must burn, as the sacks on the packing or office floor were all on fire. It seemed as if a sheet of flame had been blown through the mill, igniting only light stuff. I coupled on the rotary pump, which is kept for fire purposes, and started into the basement to let the water into the wheel, but found I couldn't get along, as the heavy oak floor in the packing room was splintered into tooth picks. The flames were roaring over head, and I looked up to find the whole mill above me was as full of fire as the walls would hold, and as I knew I couldn't do anything, I left the mill. Under ordinary circumstances, with men on the several floors, I could have flooded the mills in a minute by means of the rotary fire pump. I am not badly hurt, only a little bruised. I don't believe it possible that a soul could have escaped from the big mill, as it was on fire in an instant. I can't give any opinion as to the cause of the explosion, but doubt if it was caused by the dust from the middlings purifier.

Mr. Day mentioned having seen Joe Monte as he came out of the mill.

Mr. Day was not badly injured, and only suffers from stiffness. A few scratches on face and head, with a few bruises on various portions of the body, were the only injuries received. He was the only man in the mill at the time.

FRED. GEORGE'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Fred George, the young man who had such a miraculous escape from instant death, tells his story as follows: He was in the rear portion of the Zenith mill when the explosion occurred. This mill, like that of Pettit & Robinson, was facing the big mill with its front on the canal. Mr. George had seated himself near the husk and in close proximity to the stove. When the explosion occurred a blast of hot air, smoke and fire burst through the front of the mill and ignited the dust in the mill. About one hundred and fifty barrels of flour were in the front of the building, and these were knocked about as though weighing no more than so many spools of thread.

Some of the flour barrels struck him and he was thrown down. Then the stove was thrown upon him and he thought all was over. By a superhuman effort he succeeded in extricating himself from the perilous position in which he was placed and started for the front of the building. Reaching the door he jumped out and, as the platform had been destroyed, landed in the canal. With all the speed possible he crawled out on hands and knees and escaped. Reaching sixth avenue south, he ran up to the corner of Third street where he entered W. E. Serrish's store and exclaimed, "For God's sake water, or something for me." Without waiting he turned, ran out and entered the drug store next door. Procuring some liniment he started for his boarding place on Sixth avenue south, between Third and Fourth street.

The Mills Destroyed and Mills Remaining.

The *Tribune*, gave the following interesting summary:

Hobart, Sbuler & Co. are in running order with no damage to machinery and no loss by the destruction of the elevator.

Goodrich & Co. are uninjured and are in running order.

W. H. Chill & Co.'s mill is also uninjured and in running order.

D. R. Barber & Co.'s mill was running this morning.

Empire, C. A. Pillsbury, report no serious damage. They will start up to-morrow.

Crocker, Fisk & Co. were running this morning.

The Dakota mill, S. S. Brown, was somewhat shaken up. The burrs were not started. The machinery is not seriously damaged.

The Anchor mill of C. A. Pillsbury & Co. is in running order. It will be started to-morrow.

The Pillsbury mill is running in good order.

The City mill of Solon Armstrong & Co. is badly shattered, but to what extent cannot be ascertained this morning.

The Cataract mill of L. Day & Co. was considerably injured, but the machinery was kept running during the night, and, it is believed, is all right.

The Washburn "B" mill is badly shattered, and will require considerable repairs before it will be in running order, but it is thought that two weeks will be sufficient to place the old part in operation. This will give the following mills for the summer work:

	Run.
North Star East Side	5
Phœnix East Side	5
Artic	6
Union	6
Holly	5
Cataract	10
Dakota	6
Empire	9
Minneapolis	9
Pillsbury	11
City	5
Anchor	12
Palisade	11
Washburn B	11
New Morrison—Mr. Pillsbury says will be running in 10 days	14
R. P. Russell	
Total	130

MILLS DESTROYED.

The following are the names of the mills destroyed and their capacity:

Washburn A	41
Pettit-Robinson	15
Galaxy	12
Zenith	6
Hennipin	6
Humboldt	6
	86

The losses estimated at about one million dollars, and insurance at $580,000.

Cause of Explosion.

Theories of various characters are still circulated, and no one seems to know positively, just exactly the cause, and probably never will. The dust theory seems to predominate.

Mr. J. A. Christian thinks the gas was generated by fire.

It is his opinion that the fire originated from the stones in the east grinding room. The mill was about changing off, and the stones are at such times permitted to run dry, the millers raising the stones as soon as the wheat in the hoppers is exhausted. It is presumed that some one of the millers, through carelessness, neglected to raise the stones in his charge, that friction was generated, which communicated to the dust box, the draft from which is downward. A similar fire occurred in the dust box on the other side of the mill some two months ago. The draft from that box is up, and not down, as in the case of the box on the east side, and an explosion of the box itself would not have been sufficient to create the disaster which followed. But it is the theory of Mr. Christian that the gas was drawn downward; that from the lower floors it passed through the numerous elevator ways and openings in all parts of the mill, filled the great structure, was perhaps rarified by the heat of the fire, and which was finally ignited, the explosion following. It is his belief that the mill was shut down as had been provided for in the rules which prevailed when the explosion occurred. The night being cold the windows were closed and the gas was unable to escape through the natural openings.

The Losses and Insurance.

Below we give in convenient tabular form the list of losses and insurance in detail:

	Loss.	Insurance
C. C. Washburn, mill A	$300,000	$175,000
Minneapolis Mill company, elevator	60,000	26,000
Goodrich & Co., wheat in elevator	2,750	2,750
Pettit, Robinson & Co., mill	70,000	54,000
" " " stock in mill about	9,000	9,000
" " " lumber about	18,000	18,000
Ball, Newton & Co., Humbolt mill	60,000	37,500
Ball, Newton & Co., stock in mill about	6,500	6,500
S. S. Brown & Co., wheat in elevator	550	Uninsu'd
J. A. Christian & Co., stock in mill	75,000	40,000
Hall & Dann, barrels and stock	4,700	3,700
W. D. Washburn, planing mill building	7,500	4,250
Minn. & St. L. R. R. 6 cars	2,800	2,800
D. R. Barber & Son, wheat in elevator	2,000	3,500
Crocker, Fisk & Co., wheat in elevator, 8,626½ bus	9,380	14,000
Warner, Brewster & Co., stock	500	Uninsu'd
Smith, Parker & Co., machinery	2,500	800
Smith, Parker & Co., stock	1,000	750
Day, Rollins & Co., Zenith mill	35,000	20,000
Day, Rollins & Co., stock	10,000	1,500
Estate of W. P. Ankeny, Galaxy mill	65,000	40,000
Cahill, Ankeny & Co., stock in mill	8,000	5,000
Cahill, Ankeny & Co., wheat in elevator	4,000	4,000
Gorton, Haywood & Co., Diamond mill	30,000	*20,000
Gorton, Haywood & Co., stock	1,500	1,500
H. C. Butler, machinery in shop	4,000	Uninsu'd
Milwaukee & St. Paul rail road, round house, damage	1,500	1,500
City Bank, machinery in planing mill	10,000	7,500
Lowry & Morrison, frame building	9,000	6,500
T. A. Harrison, frame building	1,000	750
C. A. Pillsbury, wheat in elevator	10,000	10,000
Total	$824,160	$519,300

An Impending Conflict.

Serious apprehension is felt that the trouble at the Belleville, Illinois, mines, where nearly 4,000 miners are on a strike, will end in scenes of violence, and this feeling has been greatly aggravated by the discovery that communistic agents from St. Louis have been out among the miners, counseling them to remain firm and enforce their rights. The strike has been in operation a little over three weeks, and extends to all the pits in St. Clair and Madison counties. The strike originated in a demand for increased pay, or, as the men said, "for living wages." The coal operators have been paying the men from 1 cent to 1½ cents per bushel, and on this, the miners assert, they cannot live.

The men are now sticking out for two and a half or two cents a bushel, and are determined to make a compact with the bosses for twelve or six months, during which period no alteration is to be made in the rate of pay agreed upon. The coal operators, however, stand quite aloof from the strikers, will not meet them, and refuse to make any attempt at a compromise. This embitters the feeling of the miners toward the bosses, and there is an evident determination to hold out to the last.

The strikers are composed of about one-half German and one-half English. The St. Louis Socialist party is in full rapport with the Belleville strikers, and last Sunday Albert Currlin, the Communistic leader, addressed a large party of workingmen in the park. A small sheet called the *Reform*, published both in German and English, circulates widely amongst the workingmen. For the present peaceful counsels have sway with the majority, but at any moment the hot blood of the coal-diggers may cause trouble.

An Albany man, while sojourning in Colorado for his health, had his obituary written up by mistake in the home papers. Whereupon he wrote back correcting the error, and plaintively describing his experiences in that lively country. He said: "There are three undertakers in town, and as soon as they saw the notice they every one waited upon me and were extremely indignant to find me alive. One of them was very boisterous in his indignation, and insisted that I was trifling with the finer and more sacred feelings of his profession, and had particularly outraged his feelings he being the father of a large family, and he absolutely declined to leave the house without an order for his kind offices, to be used upon a future occasion. His terms are half cash. One of my friends, of a particularly sensitive, I might say jealous nature, sent a copy of the notice to a paper published in my native town, asking for an obituary, and pitching into the editor for not having published one before, and accusing him of a want of enterprise. I will say nothing of a disgraceful fight between the superintendents of the two rival cemeteries on my account, and of the flowers I had to pay for because they would not keep."

Onion Culture.

Onions can be best grown upon the same land repeatedly, year after year, and a change of fertilizers is beneficial. After barnyard manure has been used, poultry manure would be effective, and occasionally a dressing of phosphate of lime would be advisable. The best standard fertilizer for onions is night-soil taken out of cesspools, mixed with dry earth, and left to stand a few weeks, until the heap is incorporated. Four or five wagon loads of the night-soil, with twice its bulk of earth, would be sufficient for an acre. Ten barrels of pure poultry manure mixed with an equal quantity of fine earth would make a fair dressing for one acre of onions. As onions are sown or planted closely in drills near together, the fertilizer is best applied broadcast and harrowed or raked into the surface soil. By growing this crop repeatedly on the same plot and using poultry manure, night-soil and super-phosphate of lime alternately, the soil may be entirely free form weeds in a few years.

A Rough Retort.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle, and cute as a fox. An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The poor red man brought his money to the crediter and waited, expecting the lawyer to write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for!" said the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt," said the lawyer, "receipt? What do you know about a receipt? Tell me the use of one, and I will give it to you."

The Indian looked at him a moment, and then said:

"S'pose may be die: I'me go to heben; me find gate locked; me see the 'Postle Peter; he say, 'Simon, what do you want?' 'Me want to get in.' He say, 'You pay Mr. J. dat money?' What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over the bad place to find you."

He got a receipt.

Mr. Ed. Smith, of Eagle Creek, Scott county, expects an apple crop of 800 bushels this season.

HOUSE, FARM, GARDEN.

Rules for the Government of Children.

First—Never give in to disobedience, and never threaten what you are not prepared to carry out. Second—Never lose your temper. I do not say never be angry. Anger is sometimes indispensable, especially where there has been anything mean, dishonest or cruel. But anger is very different from loss of temper. Third—Of all things never sneer at them, and be careful even how you rally them. Fourth—Do not try to work on their feelings. Fifth—never show that you doubt except you are able to convict. To doubt an honest child is to do all you can to make a liar of him; and to believe a liar, if he is not altogether shameless, is to shame him. Sixth—Instill no religious doctrine apart from its duty. If it have no duty as its necessary embodiment the doctrine may well be regarded as doubtful. Seventh—Do not be hard on mere quarreling, which like a storm is often helpful in clearing the moral atmosphere. Stop it by a judgment between the parties. But be severe as to kind of quarreling, and the temper shown in it. Especially give no quarter to any unfairness arising from greed or spite. Use your strongest language with regard to that.

Balky Horses.

I once heard of an unfortunate gentleman who had become insane, but was restored to sound health simply by causing the mind to make a sudden revulsion, which was done by skillfully causing him to become jealous of his wife, who was a most excellent lady and aware of the process. On this hint we might learn to manage a balky horse. He is insane on the subject of going, that is self-evident. If we can manage to make him think on some other subject he will naturally forget about going and go before he knows it. The following devices have been successfully tried to accomplish the desired end: First. Tying a string around the horse's ear close to the head. Second. Hitching the horse to the singletree by means of a cord instead of the tugs, the cord fastened to the horse's tail. Third. Filling the mouth full of some disagreeable substance. Fourth. Tying a stout twine around the leg just below the knee and then removing it when he has traveled some distance. Never whip a balky horse, for the more he is whipped the crazier he will become. Let everything be done gently, for boisterous words only confuse him and make him worse. Treat him in the mild manner that you would a crazy man, and you will succeed.

The Model Ayrshire Cow.

She should be of medium size, weighing in good milking condition not to exceed one thousand pounds, or less than seven hundred live weight—about eight hundred and fifty pounds suits me best. She should be red and white in color, rather more red than white—say one-third white, —beautifully spotted or mottled, and presenting a beautiful contrast of colors; the head small, fine and clean; the face long and narrowed at the muzzle, with a sprightly, yet generally mild expression; eye small, smart and lively; horns short, fine and curved upward and slightly inward and set wide apart at the roots; neck rather long and quite thin; body tapering from hind to fore-quarter, or what I call "wedge-shapped," the forequarters being light; back straight and narrow, but broad across the hips; bone fine; tail long, with very fine bone and a good switch; hair very fine and soft; udder light-colored and capacious, extending well forward; teats of fully medium size, set regularly and wide apart; milk-veins prominent and well developed; legs rather short, not too short, and well shaped, and to look as if they had been turned in a lathe.—*J. Dimon in Independent.*

Early Plants.

The best melons we saw last year were growing in a poor man's garden a hundred miles north of New York. The seeds were started early in the spring in spuares of rich roadside sod, 4x4 inches and two inches thick, inverted, place on a tray near a sunny window and on an outside bench during warm days; watched from time to time, and finally set, "sods and all," in the open ground when the season was advanced beyond any probability of chilly nights. Others planted alongside of them, and earlier, directly in the garden, hardly saw the light before they were devoured by the striped bug—the sadest of the year. The same plan is of course available for any vegetable whose groth it is desirable to hasten. For instance, a few tomato seeds may thus be planted in sods or in small paper boxes filled with fine rich soil, and produce a crop a month earlier than usual. The boxes, if of not too firm material, may be transferred at the proper time to the place prepared for them in the garden, without disturbing them, as the roots will force themselves through the softened paper; or the box may be carefully scissored away so as not to loosen the soil from the roots, which is a great point gained in transplanting. If small pots are available, these answer an excellent purpose, and if the growing plant is reported once or twice into a larger pot, as its groth demands more room, all the better. These hints are, of course, for those who, for one reason or another, haven't the advantage of a hot-bed, that excellent help in a garden.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

According to the *Golden Rule*, few people know the value of sweet apples as food. It says: Baked and served with cream, they make a light and most delicious dessert. Sliced, and used in puddings of various sorts, they save other sweetening, and give a grateful element of freshness to the dish. And this suggests that one reason why baked apples of any kind fall into disfavor in many families is because they are not fresh. A tinful or two is baked up to "save time," and they come upon the table more and more dead and dilapidated, shrunken and slippery, until the very sight of them discourages and sickens the family. A baked apple over one day old is passed its prime; and an apple like an egg, that "has seen better days," we don't want to exercise our charity on! But it is in putting the finishing touch on a bowl of bread and milk that baked sweet apples find their highest mission. Given milk that is pure and fresh; bread that is both foreordained and perfected in grace for such a use, which means home-made, milk-rising bread, a little stale, but light, moist and sweet, and plate of apples just done through, and only long enough out of the oven to have lost their heat without getting really cold, and you have a lunch fit for a king; too good, indeed for most of the men who are in "the king business." This dish has the three elements of nutriment found in bread, milk and fruit; and if there is anything better than this combination, the fact hasn't leaked out, either through science or experience. One meal a day of bread and milk and sweet apples, for children and people of sedentary habits, would be better than the food which costs much more than many of them now indulge in. A pinch of salt or a spoonful of lime water will prevent the unpleasant effect which milk has on some stomachs. No keen appetite is required to give relish to such a lunch, and no digestion that is good for anything has any trouble with it after it is eaten.

News Notes.

Typhoid fever is what ails Gortschakoff.

At the Cincinnati musical festival the ladies will be required to take off their hats and bonnets.

The Queen of the Belgians handles the ribbons over a pony four-in-hand with great expertness.

The manufacture of paper and cloth from the California cactus is likely to become an important industry.

Paper chimney pots are made in Breslau. The pulp is treated with chemicals and so rendered non-inflammable.

The fruit crop for the United States of 1877 amounted in value to $140,000,000, or about one-half of the outcome from cereals.

"He that hath yaws to yaw, let him yaw," is, according to *Truth*, the pronunciation of a ritualistic clergyman in London.

Horse thieves are becoming so bold in the neighborhood of Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, that, a vigilance committee is proposed.

Twins born recently in Peoria, Ill., have been named James Blaine and Robert Ingersoll. The parents seem to have been disgusted with their offspring.

Bishop McCoskry has withdrawn his resignation of his episcopate, and has retained Alfred Russell, of Detroit, as counsel in the event of a trial by a court of bishops.

The Moffett bell-punch has been introduced in Louisiana. The tariff on every drink is a quarter of a cent. It is expected to yield a revenue of $300,000 annually.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is nominated by the Knoxville, Tenn., *Tribune* for the vacant judgeship of the court of claims. Certainly Mrs. Gaines knows something about claims.

Jackson, the Massachusetts member of last year's international rifle team, has recently made twenty consecutive bull's-eyes and 218 out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid has purchased a $28,000 house on Lexington avenue in New York.—*Boston Post.* And now all the girls in Vassar college lie awake of nights, pondering the question, "Can it be me?"

Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, is said to aspire to the next Democratic nomination for Vice-President, on a ticket headed by Hendricks. The anti-Tilden party in New York are reported to favor Kernan.

The cashier of the Credit Foncier bank of St. Petersburg has been arrested for misappropriating $1,375,000 of the reserve capital and specie. And now all the bank cashiers in America are dying in despair of ever being able to rival the operations of the Russian financier.

A Pittsburgh company offers to light the streets of that city with powerful reflecting lanterns placed on adjacent hills. The company ask no pay other than what can be derived from the use of the discarded lamp posts as standards for revolving advertising drums.

A farmer in New York has discovered that potatoes may be kept from three to five years by burying them in the earth from three to six feet. He says they are as good the third year as when first put in the ground, and thinks they could be saved five years without difficulty.

Peter Cooper has been sued by Wallace P. Groom for $50,000 for slander. The case is to be tried in Brooklyn. Groom claims that Mr. Cooper published a letter setting forth that he gave Mr. Groom $5,000 to be used for election purposes, and that Mr. Groom did not use the money for that purpose.

The female anaconda in the London zoological gardens was taken thither from Africa in 1876. Since then she has eaten nothing until a short time ago, when she was induced to devour a duck. A convention of American boarding-house keepers have resolved to adopt the anaconda as their emblem.

The great Penobscot gold mine near Helena, Montana, was sold by its discoverer for $400,000. He had refused an offer of $300,000, and was hesitating over the larger sum, when his wife said, "Take it, Nathan; it is much more than we shall ever want." Nathan, whose other name is Vestal, took it. Sensible woman, Mrs. V.

Mrs. Phoebe Robertson has obtained a verdict for $10,000 damages in a libel suit against the *Herald*, the objectionable matter being an advertisement as follows: "The blackmailing crowd in West Twenty-fifth street had better be cautious. 51 and 53." At the houses thus numbered Mrs. Robertson keeps a boarding house. A new trial has been granted on a technical point.

A duke of Saxe-Weimar visited this country in 1826, and wrote a book about his travels. In describing the journey from New Orleans to St. Louis he says: "We accomplished a distance of 1,150 miles in less than thirteen days against the current, which before the introduction of the steamboat required at least three months, a new testimony of the importance of this noble discovery, so honorable to the human intellect." The duke lived to see the time when the rate of travel which pleased him so greatly would have been thought abominably slow.

Mark Hopkins, the late San Francisco millionaire, is said to have died from the result of agitation, on a night when Kearney made an exceedingly inflammatory speech to an audience whose yells reached Mr. Hopkins's ears. Hopkins was building a house that was to cost several millions of dollars. The next morning he stopped the work, as he could not feel justified in going on with an expensive house, which might be burned down by a mob before the finishing touches were put upon it. That resolution caused 200 mechanics to be thrown out of work. The house has been untouched to this day.

There seems to have been some little inaccuracy about the statement, published some time ago, that one Charles Robert O'Keefe died in February, 1876, in Victoria street, Allahabad, and that Messrs. Carrington & Whigley, attorneys at law, at Calcutta, were advertising for heirs to his estate, which was estimated as amounting to $24,000,000. The American consul at Calcutta, having received many letters in reference thereto, made an investigation, with the following result: No man of the name of O'Keefe had lived or died at Allahabad of late years; there is no Victoria street in Allahabad; there is no law firm of Carrington & Whigley in Calcutta; there is a lawyer named Wigley, but he has no kdowledge of the matter, and no advertisement such as described, has appeared in any Calcutta newspaper.

For inventive genius Edison is nowhere in comparison with the Paris *Figaro*. Speaking of Edison the *Figaro* says: "It should be remembered that M. Edison does not belong to himself. He is the property of a telegraph company which lodges him in New York in a superb hotel, keeps him upon a luxurious footing, and pays him a formidable salary so as to be the only one to know of and profit by his discoveries. This company has in the dwelling of Edison men in its employ who do not quit him for a moment, at table, on the street, in his laboratory, so that this wretched man, watched as never was malefactor, cannot give a second's thought to his personal affairs without one of his guards saying to him, 'Mr. Edison, of what are you thinking?'"

A FALL FOR LIFE.

The merchant ship Druid, from Bombay for London, lay becalmed off the west coast of Hindostan, between Goa and Mangalore, where the Ghants Mountains were seen, towering in savage grandeur thousands of feet in air, with wild torrents leaping down the rocks, flashing through the dark green shrubbery, and rushing with the din of thunder.

"If the wind does not rise before to-morrow morning we will have to anchor," said the captain to Robert Winfield, a handsome young naval lieutenant on leave of absence from the frigate stationed at Bombay. "I don't want to lay the ship's bones on that coast, nor do I like to get too near it. I have heard bad stories of the natives there; at any rate, I believe that almost every Hindoo is a thief and a murderer by nature."

Bell Upton, daughter of Major Upton who was on his way home from his India regiment, on sick leave, heard the words and, shuddering, drew closer to her invalid father.

A quick glance was exchanged between her and the young naval lieutenant, whose reassuring look seemed at once to dispell her fears.

Major Upton, noticing the glance, frowning, said to his daughter, "Come, Bell, let us go below."

Winfield had been a suitor of Bell's since she came to visit her father at Bombay, some months before. The girl favored him, but not so the major, who wanted her to choose a wealthy lover.

Bell was beautiful, with a form of unrivalled grace, brown eyes, a clear, pearl-white skin, with little color, and dark golden hair that fell in rippling masses over a pair of magnificent shoulders. The lieutenant watched her admiringly until she disappeared in the cabin.

"No harm shall befall her, not while I live," he thought, as he now glanced uneasily towards the coast. "We have arms abroad, have we not?" he added aloud to the captain.

"Ay, ay, sir; but it is not likely we shall be attacked. We are full two leagues from the coast, and before we are near enough to be boarded a breeze will spring up, I have no doubt."

A few hours later night closed round the ship. The sky was covered by thick clouds which obscured the moon and seemed to betoken that a breeze would spring up before long.

Meanwhile the ship having drifted a league nearer the coast, the lieutenant thought the captain very careless not to have more than his one lookout posted forward on so dark a night.

Before eleven o'clock the quarter-deck was deserted by all save the officer of the watch, a lazy fellow who was now streached on the carpenter's chest half asleep, while the watch forward, as Winfield (who stood leaning over the rail amidships) could percieve by the light of a lantern in the fore rigging, lay reclining on the hatch, some of them snoring.

Not feeling sleepy, the lieutenant resolved to go aloft on the mizzen topsail yard and watch for the first sign of a breeze. Arrived on the yard, the gloom was so intense that he could not see the waters below, although he still gazed in that direction. Was it reality or imagination? He thought he could detect the dim outline of something shooting around the ship's stern.

He was about descending, when, the moon parting the clouds, a flood of silvery light was poured down on the ship and water, revealing a sight that filled the young man with horror—a scene so sudden and unexpected that his heart seemed to stand still.

While he was aloft Bell Upton had come out on the quarter-deck, and now stood with her back to the rail, about two feet from it, her head bowed as if in deep thought, so that her beautiful white face shone like polished ivory in the bright moonlight. Then unseen, unheard by the young girl, a Hindoo, with a long, lithe body naked to the waist, had clambered up the side from a large canoe containing half-a-dozen of his companions, and had contrived to glide, serpent-like, on the out side of the ship until he had gained a position directly behind her, when he drew a large dirk, which he was now on the point of plunging into the snowy neck of the fair passenger, that she might not give an alarm!

The lieutenant's hand clenched the yard like vise, as he beheld the young lady's peril. He must save her—he thought; yet how was it to be done? To give an alarm would only hasten the girl's doom; to descend, no matter how quickly, by means of one of the back-stays, would be of no use, as she must perish before he could reach the deck and attempt to stay the deadly hand.

There was no time to lose. In three seconds the dirk would descend, and the girl would be killed at one stroke, so that the murderer's companions, who had already begun to ascend the vessel's side, could pounce on the drowsy male occupants of the deck, and, slaying them, make themselves masters of the ship almost before a warning could be given.

Like a lightning flash, the instinct of love, the resolution to save Bell in some way from his immediate attack, sent a sudden thought through the brain of the agonized spectator.

The Hindoo murderer, in his position on the outside of the ship, was under the yard, although about forty feet below him, while the girl, standing two feet from the rail, was within easy reach of the native, whose arm and body, as already stated, were drawn back from the bulwarks to give force to the meditated blow. The young man, therefore, deemed it would be an easy matter to reach the Hindoo in the only way it could now be done with sufficient rapidity to prevent the accomplishment of his deadly purpose—a way at once novel and desperate, and which would, perhaps, involve his own destruction.

In a word, not hesitating to risk life or limb for the woman he loved, Lieutenant Winfield resolved to drop down from near the end of the mizzen topsail-yard upon the Hindoo, forty feet below, and thus dash him from the rail into the sea, perhaps killing himself, ere he could deal the fatal blow with the uplifted dirk. He would utter a shrill cry—a warning to the crew—as he cleaved the air, thus rousing them, perhaps, in time to meet the attack of the robbers, and thus ensure the further safety of Bell and the ship.

The emergency admitted of no delay. The young man, clutching the yard-arm near the end, hung by it for a second to make sure he was in a line with the Hindoo beneath, then, just as the dirk was about to descend, he let go of the spar with a long, wild cry that pierced every corner of the ship, and down he went, cleaving through the air with terrible velocity. There was a whirling, rushing sound, then a loud thud as the heavy boot-heels of the falling body crashed upon the head of the native ere he could use his knife, dashing him from the rail into the sea, and killing him instantly.

The watch heard the warning cry of the lieutenant, and before the other natives could recover from their surprise at the occurrence which had so suddenly and unexpectedly broken upon them, the decks were alive with the whole crew, and the entire gang of robbers beat a hasty retreat.

Meanwhile Bell Upton had been so bewildered by that sudden, fearful cry she had heard, and the subsequent splash of the bodies in the water, that not until a boat was lowered and the lieutenant, who had been struggling in the sea was brought aboard and into the cabin, to explain in a faint voice how he had saved her life, did she clearly comprehend all that had happened. Then she threw herself down by the prostrate form of her lover, and hung over him in agony, fearing, that he was fatally injured. Soon, however, the doctor gave cheering information to the contrary.

The young man had sustained a fearful shock from his contact with the Hindoo's body, but as that body had offered little resistance to his downward progress when he struck it, being simply driven before him into the sea, his lower limbs, although partially paralyzed for the time, were not broken. He had, however fallen dangerously near to the rail. A roll of the ship to the other side, ere he could let go the topsail yard to descend, would have caused him to fall on the bulwarks, when, of course, he would have been killed.

"Never before," said the doctor, "did he hear of such a daring performance."

"Ay!" exclaimed Major Upton, "God bless him! Here, Bell, he shall have you, girl, for he has earned you."

He put both hands of his daughter in the lieutenant's, and turned his head away to hide a few tears upon his bronzed cheek.

Immediately after the man was brought on board, an off-shore breeze sprang up, enabling the captain to head seaward. In due time the vessel reached her home port, when the lieutenant, who had by this time fully recovered from the effects of his fall, claimed his beautiful and willing bride.

SEVENTY-SEVEN.

"What is that you say, Robert?"

"Little things don't count."

"Don't they? Now my belief is that there never was a little duty done, or a kind word spoken which did not bring a long train of blessings. You may not see them but somewhere and somehow they are there; just as you plant a seed and go away, and the roots spread and the tree grows, and goes on growing, and the birds come and sing in the branches, long after you are dead. I'll tell you a story about that," said the old man, settling himself on the heap of warm hay, while the boys gathered around him.

"Two boys went out to fish one day. 'If you clear out the barn,' their father told them in the morning, 'you can have the afternoon for play.'

'Let's make a quick job of it,' said Charley.

So they worked steadily and actively and earned their holiday. As they started, they halted by the gate, their rods over their shoulders.

"'The pond or the creek?' asked Bill.

"Charley was a good hearted fellow. 'The creek; and then we can take a basket of apples to old Aunty Stannix,' he said.

"So they brought the apples gave them to the old negro, and went down to the creek. Under a big walnut was a dark pool, the very place for perch.

"They hardly spoke for an hour. Just as Bill had a nibble a step was heard on the grass above, and a man appeared and looked down at them. His clothes were shabby, his face strangely bloodless and pinched.

"'It's too bad,' muttered Bill. 'He's driven that fellow away and he's a two-pounder. The sneaking old tramp! I'll shy a stone at him if he comes any closer.'

"'You'll do nothing of the sort, Bill Pardee,' said Charley. 'The man looks hungry, poor fellow.'

"'I believe he's escaped from the lock-up,' persisted Bill: 'If he comes down I'll tell him to go back to jail where he belongs, see if I don't.'

"The man was slowly and unsteadily making his way toward them. He watched the boys with a strangely eager, imploring glance. A few feet from them he stopped, twirling his hat in his hand."

"'Been afishing, boys?' he said. 'Can I come down?'

"Before I tell you what they said, I must go back a little.

"Fifteen years before a dead man was found in the woods, a mile from this creek. He was a son of one of the neighboring farmers. There was a bullet-hole through his heart, but his watch and money, were untouched. The object of the murderer had been revenge, not plunplunder.

"Suspicion fell on a companion of the victim, with whom he had had a quarrel. They had been seen on the road together a week before, and the murdered man was never seen alive again. This friend was arrested and tried. The circumstantial evidence was strong against him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Fifteen years of his confinement had passed when he received a pardon, and was released.

'On the morning and just at the hour when our boys went to clear the barn, he came out of the prison gates, and stood looking up and down the busy streets, as though he were half blinded.

"The gate-keeper followed him kindly. 'Where are ye goin', Seventy-seven?' he asked, calling the man by his prison number; for he never had heard his name.

"'I don't know.'

"'Got no kin?'

"The man did not answer. He sat down on the curbstone, his eyes blinking, his mouth twiching nervously. He looked wistfully at the gate, as if he would ask to be taken in again. In that fifteen years his cell had grown to be a home to him. He had no other home. The keeper turned to go in.

"'Don't leave me, Jackson,' he said, feebly putting out his hand.

"Jackson stood before him. 'Take a cigar,' he said, in token of their new equality.

"'I have never smoked.'

"'Where are ye goin', anyhow?'

"Seventy-seven stared vacantly up and down the street. When he had gone in at the gate, he was a young and handsome man. He had been a lawyer in fair practice, with a mother who made an idol of him, and hosts of friends.

"Now he was bent and white haired. There was not a man whom he could call friend, or a house where he had a right to shelter, in all the world.

"'I'd like to go back,' he said, with a miserable smile.

"'Can't do that, my boy. You were in for—'

"'Murder!'

"'Yes!'

"'I was innocent,' muttered Seventy-seven. And then, suddenly, as if the free air and sun accused him afresh of his crime, he rose and stretched out his arms.

"'Before God, I was innocent!' he cried.

"'Yes, of course, of course,' said Jackson. 'You all say so. But I believe you, Seventy-seven. Got no kin?'

"'My mother died eight years ago. My brother lives in the old homestead. I don't know whether to go to him, or—what would you do?' turning in his bitter solitude to Jackson as a friend.

"'Got the money to go?'

"'Yes, the prison society gave me these clothes, and money to pay my way home. But—'

"'How's yer brother treated ye? Has he gin you the cold shoulder?'

"'No. After he married ten years ago, I never would see him when he came to the prison. I wanted him to feel clear of me; I was a cursed black spot in his life. He does not know I'm out. I thought I'd keep clear of him; but-oh, I can't! I can't!'

"He covered his face with his hands. He was so utterly alone! Only to see him once more—to go through the old house—to lay his head on his mother's grave.

"'I don't know what to advise,' said Jackson. 'Kinsfolks don't generally kill the fatted calf for returned jail-birds. But you might try it. I don't see what else you kin do, in fact.'

"About noon the prisoner got off the train at the station next his old home. He walked down the road. Old Aunty Stannix was smoking in the door of her cabin.

"'John Pardee live in the old place?' he said, inquiringlo, stopping in front of her.

"'Yeh. Dem's his boys a-fishin' in de branch yonder. Stranger in dis country, sah?'

"The man shook his head and walked on. A stranger! Why, there was not a stone nor a tree which he did not remember and love!

"He came to his brother's gate and opened it, then, ghastly as death turned away. He could not risk it."

"'If John should speak harshly to me it would kill me!' he said. 'Where are his boys? I'll go to them. Whatever they say to me, I'll take it for a sign.'

"He climbed down the bank. If the boys spoke harshly to him he would turn his back on his old home—forever.

"He stood irresolute on the bank above them. Bill saw him and made up his mind to fling a stone at him. The man caught the boy's scowling glance, and stooped. What was the use? His life was a wretched wreck—why should he intrude into the his brother's happy home?

"There seemed no place for him in all the world—but the prison cell which he had just left. He looked at the dark deep water rushing by and made a step towards it. Then he looked again at the boys. His heart was very sore. They were John's sons—dear, dear brother John! One of them had a look of his mother in his eyes.

"He would try once more, and he went towards them—with a prayer to God in his heart.

"'Been fishing, boys?' trying to speak in an off-hand way. 'Can I come down?'

"'Jail-bird!' muttered Bill.

"Charley gripped his leg like a vice, and whispered, 'Hold your tongue!' 'Yes, sir,' he said aloud, touching his cap, 'we're after perch. Will you take a seat?' moving his basket aside.

Seventy-seven sat down. He could not speak. The boys dropped their lines in the water.

"Presently he laid his hand on Charley's arm. It seemed as if he must caress the boy, if but by a touch.

"'What is your name?'

"'Charley, sir; Charley Pardee.'

"It was his own name! The blood rushed violently to his heart.

"'Who—who were you named for, Charley?'

"'My uncle, sir. You've heard of him, maybe?' coloring hotly. 'I never saw him, but my father says he was the best man he ever knew, and the most ill-used. O, here comes papa!'

"The man staggered to his feet and stood trembling, not looking up.

"'Well, boys, what luck?' came in Jack's old hearty voice. Then there was a terrible silence.

"'Charley!'

"Jack had his arms about him 'O, Charley, is it you? Thank God, thank God!' and he sobbed like a child.

"The winter passed quietly. Charles Pardee found his brother's house a happy home, but he feared to go outside of it. Public opinion held him a murderer. A few old friends came to him, but he shrunk from every strange face.

"Now little Charley had a habit of taking some trifling gift to old Aunty Stannix on his way to school. The old woman was crabbed and sour beyond her wont, being ill all winter, but the boy persevered.

"One night he was roused out of bed by his father.

'Stannix is dying, and has sent for you, my boy.'

"'It's snowing,' muttered Bill. She'll live till morning. It's one of her impish tricks, any how. I wouldn't go a step, Charley.'

"Charley thrust out one foot into the nipping air and hesitated.

"'I'd better go,' he said.

"When he reached the cabin with his father, the old woman was very low.

"'I want Charley Pardee,' she muttered, fumbling with her hands.

"'Here I am, aunty.'

"'Yo'have been good to me, sonny—better dan anybody in dis wohld. I've got somefin foh you. Whah's a squire? I must say it fohr a squire.'

"I am a magistrate, aunty," said the doctor.

"'I want to say, fohr de squire, dat dis boy's uncle, Charles Pardee, was as innocent as a baby of George Tygart's murder. It was my son, Oaf, as done it—Oaf, de barber in Dover.

"I kep' it quiet 'cos I didn't want Oaf hung. But when he was shot in dat fight las' summer, and I knowed he'd got to die, I made him write a paper 'bout it, an' swar to it befohr witnesses.

"Hyah's de paper, I gib it to yoh, Charley, kase you've bin good to me. I don't want folks castin' up to you dat yoh's got a uncle what's grazed de gallows. Yoh've bin good to me, Charley.'

"Before morning she was dead."

"Grandfather," said the boys, after a pause, "is that a true story?"

"Yes, my boys." The old man's eyes grew dim.

"Boys," he said, "I was Seventy-seven!"

When the recording angel observes a minister of the gospel holding a nail between his finger while he misses it with a hammer, the trustworthy scribe drops into a brown study and pretends not to hear anything.

Napoleon and Mme. Recamier.

Belgravia.

How very small and very contemptible this great fighting man could be is exemplified in his conduct to Mme. Recamier, which even exceeded in baseness his persecutions of Mme. De Stael. The first time his eye fell upon her she incurred his jealous anger. It was in the Court of the Luxembourg on the occasion of the great reception given him by the Directory to celebrate his Italian victories. While Barras was delivering a long oration she rose from her seat to obtain a better view of the hero of the day. Clad in simple white, her invariable costume, her wonderful beauty immediately attracted all eyes, and a murmur of admiration ran through the Assembly. Bonaparte glanced sharply round to ascertain the cause, and his eyes fell upon that lovely form. Indignation that even a woman should for an instant distract the admiring gaze from him, he cast upon her a glance so stern that she sank back upon her seat, overwhelmed with confusion. Being present at the trial of General Moreau, he demanded so angrily "What was Mme. Recamier doing here?" that she was counseled by her friends, if she had any regard for her safety, not to attend a second day. Yet the jealous despot was no more insensible to her charms than were other men. It was at a ball given by Lucien that she met him for the second and last time.

She observed his eagle glance following her every movement, and presently Fouche came up to her and whispered in his bold indolent way, "*Madame, le premier trouve charmante!*" After the supper Napoleon himself addressed her brusquely with "Why did you not come and sit by me at supper? You should have done so; it was your place." The Great Mogul or the Sultan of turkey could scarcely have been more dictatorial to a female subject. Through his vile agent Fouche, he made overtures to her to take the post of Dame du Palais. "He has never yet," said Sir Pandarus, "met with a woman worthy of him, and no one knows what would be the love of Napoleon for a pure minded woman; she would assuredly obtain an influence over him which would be more beneficent." But Juliette Recamier's virtue was proof even against the allurements of this modern Gengis Khan, and she shrenk from all his advances, thereby, of course, incurring his deadly hatred, even to those who frequented her salons. Hearing that three of his ministers had been seen there, he demanded angrily since when the Council had been held at Mme. Recamier's, and forbid them thenceforth to apper there. He said openly that he regarded as a personal enemy every person, whether French or foreign, who visited her.

Succored by his Dogs.

From the Omaha Herald.

The recent storm upon the plains was, perhaps, the most severe ever known. On the morning of the storm two freighters, Mr. James McDermott and companion, started from Camp Robinson for Sidney with their teams. They soon were lost and became separated, and on last Saturday, Mr. McDermott was found under the following circumstances: He had wandered for twelve days, accompanied by two dogs, without food of any kind, exposed to the storm day and night, sleeping without shelter or covering on the ground, and had wasted away to a mere skeleton. To add to his sufferings, one day he saw near him some cow boys, but was too weak to call loud enough to attract their attention, and, like a shipwrecked seaman who sees a sail approach, but before it come within hailing distance bears away again and disappears, he saw them pass from him. On last Saturday these same cow boys heard a faint barking or yelping like that of dogs, and, following the sound, they came to them. The dogs were also reduced to skeletons, and scarcely had strength to stand, being in the last stages of starvation. The cow boys threw them some meat; but instead of eating it themselves they picked it up in their mouths, got on their trembling limbs, and tried to carry it to their master. And thus he was found. The fact that the dogs refused to eat the meat given, although they were dying of starvation, but attempted to carry it to their famishing master, is testified to by men of unimpeachable veracity.

A Street Car Scene.

"I want to know if this is a steam injun or a hoss car?" yelled a woman with a yellow complexion like an old boot, as she hooked the conductor in the coat collar with the handle of her umbrella and pulled him back with a jerk that came very near stretching him out on the hay.

"Realy, mum, I don't understand you," stammered the young man.

"You don't, neh? No I'll be bound you don't; but if you don't stop this car, and that mighty suddent, too, I'll give you a taste of this umbrell over your wooden head that you will understand. Here I've been motionin' to you, an' shakin' my fist at you for the last two minutes, but there you stand grinnin' like a cheesy-cat at the gals on the sidewalk and never onst shyin' your eyes around to see how your passengers is comin' on. There now, help me out with my baskets, and look sharp about it. You've carried me five blocks furder'n I wanted to go, and I want you to tell the man that runs that car comin' yonder, to pass me back free. I'm a patient woman, and never say much, but I've got lots of influence, young man—for my man is fireman in a printin' office down town—and if you know which side your bread has the butter on you'll attend to busness a little sharper the next time I'm aboord. That's all. You hear me?"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

elen's Other Baby.

Keokuk Constitution.

"Woat makes that noise?" said a little boy on the train recently. "The cars," answered his mother. "What for?" "Because they are moving." "What are they moving for?" "The engine makes them move." "What engine?" "The engine in front." "What's it in front for?" "To pull the train." "What train?" "This one." "This car?" repeated the youngster pointing to the one in which they sat. "Yes." "What do they pull it for?" "The engineer makes it." "What engineer?" "The man on the engine." "What engine?" "The one in front." "What is it in front for?" "I told you that before." "Told who what?" "Told who what?" "Told you." "What for?" "Oh, be still; you are a nuisance." "What is a nuisance?" "A boy who asks so many questions." "Whose boy?" "My boy." "What questions?" The conductor came through just then and took up the tickets, and the train pulled up to the station before we could get all of the conversation. The last we heard, as the lady jerked the youngster off the platform, was: "What conductor?"

Ingenuous, But Faulty.

A well-known Sacramentan who had been out with "the boys" until three o'clock in the morning, felt a trifle uneasy as to what his wife would say upon the subject, and determined to adopt a little piece of strategy. He entered the house cautiously, noiselessly removed his boots and then made his way to their bed-room. He was not so obfusticated but that he knew it would be dangerous to attempt to get into bed, so, after disrobing, he took up a position by the side of the baby's cradle and began rocking it like a '49-er. His wife aroused by the noise, discovered him, as it was part of his deep laid scheme that she should, and called out: "Why what on earth are you doing there?" "Doing?" he replied, keeping the kinks out of his tongue by an almost superhuman effort. "Doing! I'm trying to get this—baby asleep! She's been crying half an hour and you've slept through it all!" His air of righteous indignation was well put on, but it wouldn't do—luck was against him. "What do you mean?" his better half sternly responded. "I have got that baby in bed here with me and she hasn't cried to-night! When did you come home?"

The Art of Prolonging Life.

People generally desire long life and good health. Sickness and premature death are almost always due to violation of the laws that govern our physical being, and of which the masses are ignorant. If men knew better they would *do* better; but how can they avoid an evil that they know not of? While efforts are being made through the public schools to give each child a so-called common English education, yet the children are permitted to grow up and enter upon the responsible duties of active life, profoundly ignorant of the structure of their own bodies, and the laws of physical being upon which their health and lives depend. They are sent to school and crammed with arithmetic, grammar, and geography, by teachers who, in many instances, have never studied physiology and hygiene. They are taught to locate the mountains and trace the rivers of foreign countries, but are never taught to locate the vital organs and glands of their own bodies, or trace the veins, arteries, and nerves in their various ramifications. They are instructed in the flow of the tides, and the course of the ocean currents, and the philosophy of winds and storms; but they have no correct conception of the relative effects upon their health of breathing pure or impure air, nor has their attention ever been called to the importance of keeping their bodies clean and healthy by regular bathing. The criminality of such neglect in teaching becomes apparent when we consider that the masses, ignorantly violating the laws of health, bring upon themselves sickness, suffering, and death, that might otherwise be avoided. In this condition of things we welcome into being any work that is calculated to impart to the masses a knowledge of the structure of their own bodies, the laws of health, and the importance of observing those laws. We find Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to be just such a work. It is physiological and pathological, and the major part of it should be converted into a tex-book for the use of common schools. Its careful study will enable the healthy to preserve their health, and the sickly to regain health. Every parent should read it, and as their children become of proper age instruct them in the all important truths it contains. Were this done, much suffering and premature death would be prevented, and many a youth saved from a life of shame and licentiousness. The book contains nearly one thousand pages, is profusely illustrated with colored plates and wood-engravings, and can be had by addressing R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Price, post-paid, $1.50.—*United Brethren Aid Journal.*

Does your heart ever seem to stop beating and you feel an almost deathlike sensation? Do you ever have sudden pains in the region of your Heart, or does your Heart ever palpitate? that is, does it double its pulsations? If you have any of these symptoms we would pronounce it unmistakably Heart Disease. Do not neglect it, it is but a forerunner of worse that will follow. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. To cure this dangerous disease we offer you Dr. Graves HEART REGULATOR, as a preparation indorsed by thousands who have tried and testify to its cures. Send your name to F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H., for a circular containing a list of testimonials of cures &c. For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

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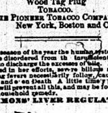

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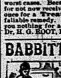

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Notice to Tax-Payers.

The new tax law requires that on the first day of December each year the county treasurer shall return to the county auditor the several lots on which taxes remain unpaid. And that upon a penalty of ten per cent. shall immediately accrue, and thereafter be charged upon all such delinquent taxes; and any assistant who shall make out and deliver any statement of delinquent taxes without including such penalty thereto, and any treasurer who shall receive payment of such tax without including such penalty, shall be liable to the county to the amount of such penalty."

Taxpayers, therefore, are hereby warned not to put off the payment of their taxes until the last day, as receipts will have to be made in the order of payment, and those whose receipts are not made out before June 1st must pay the penalty, whether their money is in the hands of the treasurer or not. I would agree several days to make the receipts, if some of the taxes still delinquent.

N. MCFARLAND,
County Treasurer

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We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the first part of the work, published by the Union of Chicago. The work is entitled *The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation and people, and including a History of the Antediluvian World; of the Ancient Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, of the Middle Ages, and the Revival, and of the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the Western Continent.*

It contains 432 fine historical engravings and complete History of the World ever published. It will be issued in 25 parts, and when complete will be the most valuable works ever offered to the public. It promises to be the most extensive publication ever issued in this country. No similar work has ever appeared in modern history and to be found in any other book, and at this time in a work of peculiar and entertaining manner. It brings up before us the most prominent men of each and every nation throughout the various parts, subsequent ages, and centers and shows them to us as they really were in fact. We can safely recommend it to every reading person, and should have a place in every household. Any active, experienced man of the book trade solicits the high recommendation of the publishers, and every 100 persons in the country of the wants needed by the publishers will receive, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

The work is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

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SUMMONS.

District Court, 10th Judicial District.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Crow Wing—Aitkin Co. s. s.
Crow Wing & Aitkin Counties.

Christian H. Lackey, pltf. vs.
John E. Lackey, def.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You, John E. Lackey, 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 a for said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the village of Brainerd, in said county, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 28th A. D. 1878.

H. SLEEPER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.
20-71

Central R. R. of Iowa.

J. B. GRINNELL, Receiver.

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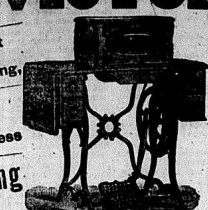

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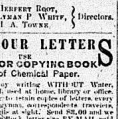

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