BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY, BY
HARTLEY BROS., - Proprietors.
W. W. HARTLEY, } G. G. HARTLEY.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - EDITOR.

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Six Months, $1 00. Three Months, 60c.

It means death to Democrats.

To have no mind of your own, is to be at the mercy of others, like a rudderless ship at sea.

In the language of the St. Paul *Dispatch*, the TRIBUNE considers itself indorsed, and don't you forget it.

The battle is fought and the victory won, but we must vote on election day for Gen. Washburn just the same.

Washburn is nominated by acclamation, and Crow Wing County can come down off the fence with all the grace possible.

Gen. Washburn's speech elsewhere looks North of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He evidently recognizes the fact that a *portion* of his constituents reside in this "neck o' the woods."

Our citizens may now be able to see why it would have been better for their interests to have sent a Washburn delegation to the Minneapolis convention. We saw it all the time.

Read the platform adopted by the Republican Congressional Convention at Minneapolis on Wednesday, appearing in another column. It is valuable matter and worthy a careful perusal.

Hon. M. H. Dunnell was nominated by acclamation in the First District on Thursday. The 10th proved to be a good day for the State after all, proclaiming the wisdom of Col. Fletcher's foresight in "fixing the day."

Wabashaw county has instructed her delegates for M. C. Russell for congress. The convention meets at Shakopee on the 16th, and the indications are strong that Russell is the coming man. Hurrah for Dunnell, Russell and Washburn.

The St. Paul *Globe* is still urging Dr. Stewart to bolt the convention, and it says he proposes that absolute—rule or ruin course—Well, all we have to say is, if the Dr. will accept the advice of his enemies in lieu of good common sense, let him bolt.

The Democrats will have to find some other foundation for hope and their campaign, than a split in the Republican party in Minnesota. Like wisest men, Republicans fight for what they conceive to be the right, and as the Democrats themselves know, fight hard; but they don't propose to yield to the enemy. Oh! no! In that they are united, you bet.

The *Pioneer Press* is alarmed over the rumor that the missing link between the Chicago & St. Paul and the Northern Pacific roads is to be supplied by the extension of the former to Sauk Rapids, and not the latter to Minneapolis, and announces that St. Paul and Minneapolis will object. Sauk Rapids has indeed then become a rival with the "Dual."

The "maddest men in town" are the Democrats who looked for a split in the Republican ranks through which they hoped to shove a Democrat into Congress, and their frantic cry is "Oh! my God, ain't Stewart going to run! (*sotto voce*) then we're gone up in sieve."

When, Oh! when, will Republicans learn that Democrats in camp are only spies.

A great many Republicans have carelessly made up their minds, or thought they had at the last two or three elections, that perhaps it would be just as well to have "a change," and quietly the reins of government slip into the hands of Democracy for a while and try it. They have partially done so, and now they behold the result and they don't want any more "change." It has gone plenty far enough.

If the votes in Ramsey and Hennepin counties for the two last elections had been transposed, Ramsey having the Hennepin and Hennepin the Ramsey vote, and the committee had made the call as Ramsey has now demanded that it should have been, would she have been satisfied? Or, if St. Paul or Stewart men had controlled the committee how would the call have been made? Let St. Paul or Stewart answer these questions "upon honor," when we will ask one or perhaps two questions more, which, if answered satisfactorily, will remove our objections to the proposed bolt.

Reference to the roll of Honor in the primary department of our schools just closed, will disclose the fact that but one scholar, Katie Kelly, was "neither absent nor tardy during the school year." While this is an excellent record for Katie, it is a bad showing for the other scholars in attendance, and we will remark right here that tardiness and inconstant attendance is alarmingly prevalent in both departments of our schools and constitutes their greatest obstacle to order and advancement.

The scholars, only nine in number, who were neither absent nor tardy during the last term make a shameful showing from an enrollment of nearly one hundred pupils in the department they attend, from which a roll of honor containing fifty names should be published.

We are informed by the teachers that this is the greatest evil they have to contend with, and that the pupils are not in all cases themselves to blame for their tardiness. They are oftentimes kept at home by their parents, or detained a few minutes after school hours by some trifling errand.

The old saw, "Lose an hour in the morning and you will spend the whole day in looking for it," applies in no case more appropriately than in this. A scholar behind in the morning is behind all day, and a day out of school, will be a "will o' the wisp" evading his grasp through life-time.

Boys and girls be prompt, and parents put not a stumbling block in the way of thy children.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 23. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878 WHOLE NO. 335.

"ONWARD TO VICTORY."

THE CHASM BRIDGED,

Washburn Nominated by Acclamation.

HURRAH FOR OUR SIDE.

Special to the TRIBUNE:

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10,—Gen. Washburn is nominated by acclamation, Ramsey county participating. Hurrah!

WASHBURN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Gen'l Washburn, after his nomination at Minneapolis, addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

For the honor of the nomination that I learn you have to-day conferred upon me please accept my most sincere and grateful thanks. In accepting this nomination I feel bound to allude to say that I do not propose to indulge in any extravagant or unusual promises or pledges in case your nomination shall be ratified by people of the district at the polls in November. But I have to say this, that whatever of ability or influence I am possessed shall be exerted in the best interests of the people of this congressional district and state, and this I mean in its broadest sense.

I have no interests in this connection not common to you all.

I have no ambition but to serve you faithfully, earnestly and justly, and should I fail in the future to meet your expectations and approval, I assure you it will not come from any lack of good intentions or zeal in your behalf.

And in saying only this much, I feel that I assume no slight responsibility.

As I look over this congressional district, stretching as it does from the rich valley of the Red River of the North to our front yet intrenched at the head of the "Great Unlaited Sea," taking in the most extensive and unsurpassed agricultural wealth, and those on to the head of navigation of the Father of Waters, with all the vast and varied interests of navigation, commerce, manufactures, and all the great industries incident thereto, I feel that in assuming to represent them all only as best I can, faithfully and fearlessly, I assume one of the most important duties.

Again as in other campaigns in this district and state, much has been said, as I think, unnecessarily, and in a very narrow spirit, about localities of candidates and special local interests.

Now, I desire to say here and to you that, so far as I am concerned, should I be elected to represent this district in congress, I do not propose to bind myself to anything that can be considered other or less than just and impartial to all sections and localities, and could not do otherwise and be true to the best interests of the whole district of country.

The interests of the agricultural region lying to them the St. Croix and the Red River of the North cannot be developed without the commercial and manufacturing centers feeding its stimulating fleets;

No improvement of our harbor on the lake or of the navigation of the Mississippi, by which the great desideratum of cheap transportation can be obtained, but that the producing districts will reap the beneficial results in common with the commercial and manufacturing centers. The improvement of the navigation of the Red River; the early construction of the great continental line of railway to the Pacific, and other enterprises of a like character now being pushed forward in the development of the country, are of such importance that all good citizens should strive to promote them in every legitimate way.

It might be possible for the inventive genius of man to devise some plan whereby our great river should be diverted from its old channel and turned in some other direction. Should such an evil genius succeed in the undertaking the great commercial and manufacturing industries that have grown up on its banks would become crippled and will soon languish and die. Similar results would follow any like exhibition of either genius or stupidity that would do anything to cripple the resources or embarrass the development of this wide region tributary to the business centres of the state, or stop the flow of wealth that is being constantly poured in upon them. None of us can afford to adopt a policy so foolish.

I desire in conclusion to speak only a brief word on general or national politics, and of our duty as republicans.

I presume all, or nearly all, of us have followed the republican fate since it was first thrown to the breeze in 1856, and have stood in the ranks since first the republican party was organized to prevent the spread of slavery at a time when it threatened to bear its black banner over the entire domain of the northwest, and blast with its withering blight the beautiful region that now blooms and blossoms like the rose under the inspiring effects of free labor and free institutions.

When, later, treason and rebellion organized to destroy our government, the same party manned the breach, until the old flag floated the country over, emblematical of the Union preserved.

And later still, when the public credit has been assailed, and public faith—the shekinah of a nation's life—has been threatened, the republican party has remained faithful to its high trusts.

And it seems to me there has never been a greater occasion for ranks to be solid and unbroken than at the present time. The revolutionary conduct of the lower house of congress shows beyond a doubt that the interests of the country are not safe in its hands, and should be a solemn warning to every republican to the land to stand firmly in the future as in the past, by the party that has carried the country safely through so many trials and dangers. There, gentlemen, is where you will find me always.

During the three that intervenes between this and the election in November, I hope to be able to visit a large portion of the district and meet many of you near your own homes, and to become better acquainted with those whom, if trust, I may be able to serve, and to learn, so far as possible, the wants and wishes of the various localities.

Gentlemen of the convention, I again thank you for the high honor you have to-day conferred upon me.

McNair Not a Candidate.

There has been a very ground feeling among the democrats in this district favorable to the nomination of Hon. W. W. McNair, of Minneapolis, for Congress. His gallant fight two years ago proved him a splendid candidate leaser, and if he would accept he would secure the nomination without opposition. Mr. McNair was in the city yesterday, and in private conversation with friends declared that it is utterly impossible for him to accept the candidacy. He desires his friends to understand that he is not and will not be a candidate, and hence their attention must be turned in another channel. This resolve is greatly to be regretted, but it is it is not announced with any mental reservation or contingencies.—[Globe.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, by the Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District of Minnesota:

That the clear duty of the national government is to protect and preserve to all its citizens of whatever race or condition in all their political rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the federal constitution and its amendments.

To encourage and promote by all proper means the mutual friendly relations and good feeling between all sections of the country and all classes of its citizens.

To uphold the national faith and credit.

To restore substantial prosperity to the country by an early return to specie payments and the preservation of a uniform standard and measure of values, so that the rights of both labor and capital shall be respected and secured.

To observe a wise economy in all matters of expenditure, and to reduce the national expenditures, so the end that the public burdens may be lightened.

To elevate and purify the civil service of the country, without interfering with the free and independent exercise of political duties and privileges belonging to every citizen.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the present national administration, and hereby pledge it our hearty support in its administrance and preservation of republican principles, and in the maintenance of honest government for the people.

Resolved, That the hatred manifested toward our noble little army and its patriot officers by certain of such names as Sherman, Hancock and Sheridan, by the democratic majority of the present national house of representatives, in their repeated attempts to destroy its efficiency and diminish its numbers below what is absolutely required for the protection of our frontier settlements, and the discrimination shown in the distribution of its patronage against patriot soldiers of its own party, furnish evidence that the democratic party is still dominated by the same baleful spirit and leadership as during the war of the rebellion, and cannot be safely trusted to administer the government.

Resolved, That the early completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix and the Red River of the North, are matters of national concern and interest to which the federal government should at once extend aid and encouragement.

Land Sales on the Northern Pacific.

The following are the sales of land by the Northern Pacific railroad and the United States in Northern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, for the month of June and for the six months from January 1 to July 1, 1878:

By the railroad company, during the month of June, 54,580.04 acres for $412,168.20; for the six months of 1878, ending June 30, 220,997 acres (or 81,466,063, an average of $4.55 per acre.

Reports from the United States land offices for June are not yet made up, but for the five months ending May 31st, they show the following enormous business:

The Fergus Falls office, 1,262 entries, covering 169,502 acres.

The Detroit office, 1,646 entries, covering 252,269 acres.

The Crookston office, 1,646 entries, covering 250,606 acres.

The Fergus Falls office, 1,262 entries, covering 169,502 acres.

Making a grand total for the five months of 5,902 entries, embracing 737,771 acres. The June business of the three offices will not be less 175,000, making the total for the six months some 912,000 acres.

These figures, which are taken from the actual settlers, represent some 5,400 heads of families, or, at least, 20,000 new people added to that part of our Northwest during the past six months, exclusive of those who have purchased and settled upon railroad lands, or, in fact, almost exclusively, of the active immigration which follows the Northern Pacific land department.

The following railroad officials and suites arrived in St. Paul on Wednesday morning by special train: C. B. Wright, president of the Northern Pacific; Jas. Wright, Jr., wife and Katie Wright, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary Cook, of Sandusky; Alexander Mitchell, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; B. Merrill, General Manager; D. L. Wells, Miss Belle Mitchell, Miss Annie Ilsley, Miss Nellie Ilsley and Miss Carrie Williams of Milwaukee; George Mitchell, of Aberdeen Scotland; Alex. Mitchell, Jr., of Milwaukee; Wm Duthie, Aberdeen; and Frank B. Dean, Wm. Crosby and W. G. Swan, Milwaukee; H. H. Porter, president of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis road and Henry G. Wicker, general freight agent, and wife. J. C. Easton, president and W. C. VanHorne general manager of the Southern Minnesota railroad.

A road from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis on the west side of the Mississippi river giving the Northern Pacific an eastern outlet of its own and opening up a large, rich and thickly settled portion of the state, giving it a thoroughfare and market is one of the important measures under consideration by this Congress of magnates.

They, or a portion of this party, will visit the Headquarters of the Northern Pacific, at Brainerd, in a few days and perhaps pass over the road further west.

The drug store of Rhodes & Spencer, at Little Falls, was burned on Tuesday between one and two o'clock, P. M., as the N. P. freight train was passing the city. The fire originated from the explosion of a barrel of whiskey in the building. Stock entire loss. No insurance.

L. Day & Son, of this city, are to lease Bye's mill at Brainerd, and will cut up their drive at that point—or a part of it at least. The Brainerd Tribune finds close by the place where the deed was done, and in it a good business more than the part of Day & Son.—Minneapolis Tribune.

It is expected that the Northern Pacific branches from Mapleton to Fergus Falls and from Sauk Rapids to Minneapolis, will both be in operation by December next.

They have had a "Nyack excursion" at Duluth recently, we should judge, from the comments of the press.

Judge Stearns went west on Tuesday to hold a special term of court in Becker County.

District Committee.

The following were appointed by the convention at Minneapolis on Wednesday as district committee: C. H. Pettit, of Hennepin, chairman; E. G. Butts, of Washington, R. D. Sanborn, of Ramsey, Underwood, Otter Tail, C. H. Graves, St. Louis, W. W. Griswold, of Stearns, H. A. Castle, of Ramsey at large.

Mote.—Ink can be preserved from mould by putting a clove in the bottle. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold, and both alum and rosin will keep paste in a pure condition.

Little green apples, smelling amid apple blossoms and leaves, appeared recently on the dress of a rich California widow. We are sure this is the only property she ever wore green apples. Those worn on the bonnet are sure to create mischief.

Some daring doctor in Dublin, Ireland, has been scorpianing how many direful ingredients go to make up the direful choice whisky. Arsenic, strychnine, tobacco, are in the list. One sample of Dublin whisky was adulterated with sapths, vitrol and cayenne pepper, blustone, and a little alcohol, and one sample of twenty a gallon in the manufacture. That men survive such fiery compounds and live is a wonder. It proves however, that the human system possesses remarkable powers of endurance, and the wonder is not that it has so many diseases and derangements, but that it escapes with so few.

A YANKEE TRICK.—Just before the Declaration of Independence, a Yankee peddler started down to New York to sell a lot of tows and dishes he had made of maple. Jonathan travelled over the city asking every one to buy his wares, but no one was disposed to purchase.

It happened that a British fleet was then lying in the harbor of New York, and Jonathan struck upon a plan of selling his dishes. He got a naval uniform, by hook or crook (for history doesn't tell where he got it,) and strutting up town, asked a merchant if he had any nice wooden ware, as the Comodore wanted a lot for the fleet.

The merchant replied that he had none on hand, but there was some in town, and if he would send in the afternoon he would supply him with pleasure.

"Very good," said our naval officer I will call.

Jonathan now cut for home, by the shortest route, and he had scarcely doffed his borrowed plumage before down came the merchant, who seeing that Jonathan had sold none of his wares, offered to take the whole if he would deduct fifteen per cent; but Jonathan told he'd be gol-darned if he didn't take 'em home before he'd take a cent less than his former price.

The merchant finally paid him down in gold his price for the wooden ware which laid on his shelves for many a long day thereafter; and Jonathan trotted home in high glee at the success of his manœuvre, while the merchant cursed British officers ever after.

A WOMAN—the same old damsel—ground out music from the disgruntled anatomy of a crank-orchestra on Wednesday all around our street, and they were the same old times as played on a former visit to our city. In fact, her old grinder—or—if—you—prefer—the—machine—itself—is—the—same—old—thing—and—the—music—is—the—same—old—tune—and—the—woman—is—crazy, and till she has gone over the town one way, and then she pulls out a plug, and turns down the damper in the north end of her menagerie-box, and crosses the town the other way on the other tune. On an average she gets seventeen nickels and sixteen one-cent pennies from pay, done in copper, on her first canvass, and on her last charge she takes in considerable. with the understanding that she either grinds it real more or else cuts out mighty short in the corner. When she gets her canvass pealed around back to where she commenced, she fades and is gone a month or so before she shows on us again. When she goes is a mooted question. Some think that she slides out into one of the romantic ravines, near by, and takes a nap for a few weeks, and others think she must be drawn up into the clouds, and rains down in Lunenburg or Preston with the periodical showers of angle-worms that occur in those towns, and gives the inhabitants of those towns a "grind" in the meantime. We learn that O. G. Wall, of the Lanesboro Journal, has purchased an astronomical telescope, with which to look up the "fish-worm" question (the Austin *Register* says so); and if that be true, we suggest that O. G. set his telescope up to notice where he can tell whether this rainbow-woman is never seen "them parts" when she isn't up here at Lake City, and, if so, whether she "rains down" or comes up out of the ground. Eh, Wall? we don't be stingy with your old telescope.—[Lake City Leader.

Lunar Rainbow.

An unusual phenomena was presented to view on Friday evening last. A dark cloud arose in the northwest, slowly coming up against the wind; to the south the sky was clear, and the moon just rising. Soon after dark it began to rain slightly, and then the attention of everybody who was watching the approaching storm was drawn to a beautiful bow which was brilliantly defined on the dark cloud in the northwest. As the moon moved westward the rainbow moved in unison eastward until, in consequence of the cloud obscuring the moon, it faded from sight in the north. The prismatic colors were distinctly visible; indeed, so bright were they at the time, that a reflection or double bow was seen about 10° above the original one. We have read of these lunar rainbows but never saw one before. The sight was grand and awe inspiring, which effect was heightened by the vivid lightning, that, at short intervals, displaced the observant eyes from the heavens, as it rent the dark cloud with its chain or fire from the zenith to the horizon.—[Fergus Falls Advocate.

Pettengill's Newspaper Directory records the Wadena TRIBUNE, independent, F.A. Gatchell, publisher."—[Brainerd Tribune.

Say Bro. Hartley you be blowed, and as to Pettengill and his newspaper Directory, he don't know anything about us. "Wadefa" indeed. Oh! wouldn't we just like to see the spirit of that Chippewa maiden, the beautiful Wadena, just return from her happy hunting ground for about four minutes; wouldn't old P.'s top knot just more than get scalped. Oh! I guess not.—[Wadena Tribune.

The *Sentinel* learns that the iron has been purchased for the new Sauk Rapids bridge by McIntyre & Co., of a firm in Dubuque, Iowa.

A change of time goes into effect on the N. P. R. R. on to-morrow.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican state convention will be held in Music Hall, St. Paul, on Wednesday the fourth day of September, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating the following state officers to be voted for at the next general election, viz:

Judge of the supreme court.
State auditor.
Clerk of the supreme court.

The several counties to be entitled to delegates, as follows:

Aitkin	1	Meeker	3
Anoka	5	Mille Lacs	2
Becker	3	Morrison	4
Benton	1	Mower	4
Big Stone	1	Murray	2
Blue Earth	5	Nicollet	2
Brown	4	Nobles	3
Carslton	1	Olmsted	5
Carver	3	Otter Tail	4
Cass	1	Pembina	2
Chippewa	2	Pine	1
Chisago	3	Pipestone	2
Clay	3	Polk	5
Clearwater	1	Ramsey	8
Crow Wing	2	Redwood	3
Dakota	4	Renville	4
Dodge	4	Rice	4
Douglas	3	Rock	2
Faribault	3	Scott	3
Fillmore	6	Sherburne	2
Freeborn	4	Sibley	3
Goodhue	7	Stearns	4
Grant	2	Steele	3
Hennepin	19	Stevens	2
Houston	3	St. Louis	5
Isanti	2	Swift	2
Jackson	2	Todd	3
Kandiyohi	2	Wabasha	3
Kandiyohi	4	Wadena	1
Lac qui Parle	3	Waseca	2
Lake	1	Washington	5
Le Sueur	3	Watonwan	2
Lincoln	1	Wilkin	2
Lyon	3	Winona	6
Mahnomen	1	Wright	4
Martin	3	Yellow Medicine	2

The committee appointed at Red for the convention is one delegate for each organized county, and one for each four hundred Republican votes, and major fraction thereof cast at the general election of 1877. G. A. BRACKETT, Chairman.

Births.

Follett—In this city on Saturday morning last, the 6th inst., the wife of H. D. Follett, Probate Judge of Crow Wing County of a son.

The happy parents will please accept the hearty congratulations of the TRIBUNE among those of a host of personal friends upon this the arrival of their first born.

MILLER—At West Brainerd on Wednesday the 8th inst., the wife of C. Miller of a son.

BARNEY—In this city on the 8th inst., the wife of Adam Belmont, of twins.

Married.

DAVENPORT-HOWLAND—At the M. E. Church in this city, by the Rev. I. O. Rich, on Thursday the 23rd ultimo, Levi D. Davenport, of West Brainerd, and Miss Ella A. Howland, of this city.

[This notice should have appeared two weeks ago but was omitted by a mistake in this office, Ed.]

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - - - MINN. (17tf)

R. K. WHITELEY,
Surveyor,
BRAINERD, - MINN.
Claims and Homesteads Located and Surveyed
Pine Lands Examined in the Counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Aitken and Itasca, and Estimates given.
All Orders left at the TRIBUNE office, or addressed to me at the Post-Office, or personally, will receive prom pt attention. 1'

H. W. ADDISON,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES
Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice.
If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to ADDISON'S.

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Saw & Flour Mills,
GRAVELLE & GOULET, Prop's.
OFFICE AND STORE,
LITTLE FALLS, MORRISON CO., MINN.
FLOUR, Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc., constantly on hand or milled to order, on short notice, and delivered at the Depot, Little Falls, or at Brainerd, if desired, at the very lowest cash price.
Cash paid for Wheat and all kinds of Grain at the Mill.
All Orders, by Mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to
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Clubbing Rates.
Advance subscribers to the TRIBUNE may, 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
" " daily, 1 year	7 00
" " daily, 6 months	3 50
" " daily, 3 "	2 00
" Dispatch, weekly	1 25
" " daily	6 00
" Globe, weekly	1 25
" " daily	7 00

Sewing machines at bed-rock prices at the TRIBUNE Office.

DEXTER BEARD BAKING CO.
Manufacture the Celebrated
Minnesota Cracker
Wholesale Only.
Nos. 1 and 2 Bridge Square, Minneapolis.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. Transient work will all cases be cash. Legal advertising rates for the first line $7 00 cents for each subsequent.
To ensure 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.

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE, No. 27, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 P.M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
THOS. RAMEY, N. G.
A. MARLOW, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W. BRAINERD LODGE, No. 4, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
W. A. SMITH, Rec. P. C. CESSNOR, M. W.

ADALBERT LEBON,
PRACTICAL
Watchmaker & Jeweler
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
OPTICAL GOODS,
GOLD PENS, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, AND FIELD GLASSES.
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$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,
Cor. First and Laurel Streets,
(*Convenient to the Depot*)
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.
A full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, at prices the lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
1-31-tf HARTLEY & SLIPP.

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

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.
13-4m BROWN & BASON.
BRAINERD, Feb. 9, 1878.

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD, - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.
A full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, at prices the lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
1-31-tf HARTLEY & SLIPP.

A. R. VEON,
Cabinet Maker & Joiner,
Is prepared to receive orders for anything in his line at his
Shop, Next Door to Davenport's Old Stand,
Four doors west of the Last Turn,
WEST FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.
1m-299-tf

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

A. S. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Medical Director N. P. R. R., Duluth to Fargo and Sauk Rapids.
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
BRAINERD, MINN.
OFFICE—LAW OFFICE C. B. SLEEPER, Esq.
RESIDENCE—HEADQUARTERS HOTEL,
Brainerd, Minn.

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS,
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Island Street, Brainerd, Minn., I have removed all my stock of Horses and Rigs, and have the Latest House Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style, at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as a livery. Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 24th, 1878.
1m-tf P. MERETZ, Proprietor.

MRS. ENNA E. FRENCH,
Lauel St., Brainerd, Minn.,
DRESSMAKER.
Fashion Plates kept constantly on hand for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Garments. A full supply of Ladies' Dressmaker's reliable patterns constantly on hand. Cutting and Fitting Garments a specialty. Also Agent for Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions. Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address MRS. FRENCH, Lock Box 184. 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.
13-4m BROWN & BASON.
BRAINERD, Feb. 9, 1878.

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Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
1-31-tf HARTLEY & SLIPP.

F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor
OF
Crow Wing and Itasca Counties,
and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.
SPECIAL attention given to paying taxes, looking up titles, etc., in Crow Wing, Cass, Itasca or adjoining counties, for residents or non-residents.
Instructions to me will receive prompt and prompt attention.
Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,
BRAINERD, MINN.

BRAINERD
MEAT MARKET,
PAINE BROS., Prop'rs.
COR. SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.
THE proprietors have now completed arrangements to furnish the people of Brainerd with all kinds of best Meats, Game, Poultry, Butter, Sausages, Lard, etc., and to suit the times. We solicit a share of patronage and warrant satisfaction.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
N. McFADDEN, Proprietor.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.
Fresh ground and received in bulk, for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.
☞ PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English Grain Market.

The Mark Lane *Express* says, the agricultural reports, although somewhat variable, are generally speaking, favorable as to the appearance of the wheat fields. The growth of straw is everywhere abundant. The plant is now strong and the season so far advanced that the chances of damages from any future untoward weather are greatly diminished. Unless the summer proves exceptionally disastrous, a yield of rather over 11,000,000 quarters may be looked for as the product of the home crop. Barley has improved slightly in some districts, but the crop is too much injured to yield anything but poor barley. Beans and peas are still fairly promising. In other respects the agricultural situation is unchanged. Small supplies and less demand have been the characteristic features of trade for English wheat at Mark Lane and in the country, but no further decline has taken place. With moderate arrivals at ports of call the floating cargo trade of wheat has been fairly steady, with some inquiry for the United Kingdom and continent, but prices closed six pence per quarter lower. Maize unchanged. Barley slightly declined.

Condition of the National Treasury.

On June 30th there were in the treasury as follows: Gold coin, $161,343,914; standard dollars, $6,887,940; gold bullion, $6,099,439; silver bullion, $5,891,202 total, $180,222,502 Fund for the redemption of United States bonds, say thirty-five per cent. of $346,618,016 outstanding, in legal tender, $121,000,000. Coin in excess of redemption fund, $59,222,502, of which there will be required for the following payments: Unmatured collections of 5-20 bonds, $23,350,000; coin certificates outstanding on that account, $44,367,000; less $10,469,320; redeemed and in the treasury, $24,897,680; principal of of debt estimated to be due and unpaid on that date, $4,000,000; coin interest estimated to be due and unpaid on that date $4,000,000; total. $66,747,600; excess $2,474,922. The gold coin on hand stated above at $161,343,914, does not include redeemed gold certificates or any other coin items, but is the actual gold coin. There was also in the treasury at that date $7,138,529 in fractional silver coin.

The Indians.

News from Dallas, Oregon, states that a scouting party of 14 men, on the south fork of Day river came upon a body of Indians supposed to be 1,400 strong. An encounter ensued, but the scouts escaped with one man killed. A Umatilla dispatch of July 6th reports a fight with Indians at Campos Prairie. One Indian was killed. June 29th Gen. Howard's advance cavalry was pursuing Indians in John Day's valley. A Van Couver dispatch of July 6th says news from the Indians was creates great excitement and stir. Every available man is ordered out. Major Throcmorton writes to Gen. Wheaton, from Canyon City, July 1st, as follows: I have just returned from carrying dispatches to Col. Grover's command. Everything is disorganized. Indians all around us. We have been fighting for the last three days. Can't tell how many are killed. We know of 11 of our men. We want help. I have been in the saddle for three nights. All business houses are closed.

The Massacre Of Wyoming.

At Wilksbarre, Pa., on the 3rd inst. the opening exercises of the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle [illegible] Presidential and gubernatorial party were met at Northumberland at 2 o'clock in the morning by the reception committee, and along the route between Northumberland and Wyoming the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Every station was profusely decorated and the inhabitants turned out *en masse* to greet the President, and bid him welcome. But few stops were made. At some points calls for his Excellency were so great that the President shook hands with as many as he could, while at other stations he made a short speech, thanking the people heartily for their pleasant greeting.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

Senator Sherman says he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the first of January next, the time fixed by law. He says, however, resumption may come before that time by natural causes, or when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching the point; and that it is the duty of the government to employ all legitimate means to procure such a result. The coin balance in the treasury is about two hundred million and steadily increasing, as there is no idea the balance will fall below the present figure this, with the present low premium on gold form the basis of the general anticipation here that resumption will occur before the first of January.

The Indian War.

The savages are active in their hostility, and seemed disposed and prepared to fight out a long campaign. An Oregon dispatch of July 8th reports the Indians strongly fortified 25 miles from Canyon City, waiting to give Howard battle. Gov. Chadwick telegraphed from Umatilla that Capt. Sperry's command, forty strong, is nearly annihilated, a repetition of the Custer massacre. Sperry was killed, and nearly all of his command killed or wounded, only seven left. The friendly Umatilla Indians fought 400 Snake savages all day July 2d, killing 30 and wounding two. Volunteers at Portland were hasting to aid the settlers in eastern Oregon. Howard was expected to be ready to fight the fortified savages, represented to be 1,600 strong, 1000 of whom were well armed.

Attempt to Poison Ten Broeck.

A charge comes from St. Louis that the horse Ten Broeck was drugged, but that the effect of the poison was counteracted by closing the race at an hour earlier than announced. The St. Louis telegram of July 7th says: "A St. Louis man who returned from Louisville makes a startling statement concerning the race of the 4th. He says Col. Lewis Clark, of the Louisville Jockey Club, told him that the horse had been got at, how or in what manner he was not at liberty to state, but from information furnished him on July 3d, he felt sure that efforts would be made to drug the horse, and all precautions that could be made to prevent it were taken.

Arkansas Democracy.

At Little Rock, July 5th the State convention met and on the 15th ballot Gov. Weller was nominated for re-election. The following additional candidates were nominated; Jacob Trabbick, secretary of State; T. J. Churchill, treasurer, re-election; Jno. Crawford, re-election, law commissioner; D. Wheat attorney general; W. F. Henderson, school superintendent; Rev. J. L. Denton, supreme judge; Jno. Eakin chancellor; D. W. Carroll, chancery clerk; J. N. Smith, was elected chairman of the State central committee.

The Indians.

Gen. Howard sends a dispatch from Camp Lester of July 2d, in which he gives an account of his pursuit of the Indians. He has them well in hand in the Blue mountains, and if the command under Wheaton is able to come to time, the hostile Bannacks may be duly punished. The Indians in Susanville, Modoc county, California, are committing depredations and the citizens are fleeing. The Galveston *News* says white desperadoes disguised as Indians are committing murders and robberies.

An Indian Battle.

A San Francisco dispatch of July 10th says: A dispatch received there at army headquarters from Gen. Howard, dated at the head of Birch creek, July 8th, gives a detailed account of a lively skirmish with the Indians. He found the savages in force near the head of Butler creek. He attacked and drove them from their position, and a rapid pursuit of the flying Indians commenced, who abandoned horses, provisions, amunition and camp material, and made for the thick timber. In this engagement five enlisted men were wounded and about 20 horses killed. The loss of the Indians could not be stated. A dispatch from Umatilla, of July 9th, says: Gen. Howard attacked the Indians at Beasley's mill. The hostiles were about 400 strong. Howard repulsed them three times, and is still fighting. He captured from four to five hundred head of stock, together with provisions and amunition. Fifteen were wounded, two mortally. The savages were receiving reinforcements, Families, flying for safty, arrived from Lower Yokima having been notified by friendly Indians to leave the country, as the hostile savages were expected to cross the Columbia and raid the whole region.

The Indian War.

A Silver City dispatch says: The territory now invested by the savages embrace some 4,000 square miles. There are hardly 800 people in Canyon City, and less than 100 of male adult population armed. The whole village is at the mercy of the savages. The terror stricken inhabitants have taken refuge for several days in a huge tunnel built for mining purposes. In all engagements that have occurred these savages outnumbered the whites four to one. Even when Howard gets up, his force will be wholly inadequate to cope successfully with the savages.

Increase of Postal Business.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1878, issues of ordinary postage stamps by the postoffice department amounted to $194,686.18, as against $181,816.76, the preceeding year. The issues of newspaper stamps increased from $10,006.05 to $10,938.45. Issue stamped envelopes and wrappers from $4,616,932 to $4,905,774, and issue of postal cards from about $170,000,000 to $200,067,000. The total amount of increase in issue for sale to the public was $1,975,189 or 7¾ per cent. as compared with the previous year.

About Resumption.

A Washington telegram of July 10th says: It is believed the visit of Secretary Sherman to New York has a reference to the early resumption of specie payments, and it is known that there has been a discussion among prominent treasury officers here as to the propriety of soon paying out smaller gold coins. The visit of Treasurer Gilfillan to New York is closely related with that of Secretary Sherman. The secretary will probably be absent for some time.

After the Tramps.

In consequence of information received by Gov. Gear, of Iowa, that tramps are infesting Marshalltown and other points in the State, and have taken possession of railroad trains in some cases, he has issued a proclamation urging upon mayors and sheriffs to be prompt and diligent in preserving the peace, revised statutes authorizing them to call out the militia or other citizens when deemed expedient.

Storm in Wisconsin.

A telegram from Madison of July 10th says: A heavy storm very disastrous to grain passed through Columbia last evening, leveling barns, wind mills and fences. Its course was from East to West, extending into Sauk county, where grain is badly damaged. As far as we learned, no lives were lost. A very heavy storm also prevailed south of here, over nearly the same country visited by the late terrible hurricane, and much grain is damaged.

Mail Robbery.

The Galveston *News* special for Macon, Texas, says, the mail wagon between McKavath and Mason was stopped by a gang of men last night and the mail bags robbed of registered packages. The balance of the mail was not touched. From the tenor of a question asked the mail driver by the robbers it is supposed they are waiting for a paymaster who was to have taken the regular stage, but did not.

The Potter Committee.

Representative Springer says the Potter committee will not require more than two weeks to conclude the examination at Washington, when the work will be transferred to New Orleans. All the papers will be sent there. Senator Kellogg will testify at Washington, and there are several more witnesses in the Florida case.

Murder in a Whisky Den.

The dead body of a man named Seymour was found in St. Louis at four o'clock on the morning of the 20th on the top of a pile of skins on the levee with a deep cut in the side. A trail of blood was discovered leading to a low whisky den, nearly two blocks from where the body was found, but no clue to the murderer.

Alabama Republicans.

The Republican State Convention met at Montgomery July 4th, and adjourned on the 5th. A resolution endorsing President Hayes for his wise and patriotic policy was laid on the table. Also a resolution to nominate a State ticket. The platform is violent in denunciation of the Democrats of the State.

Honoring Queen Mercedes.

At New Orleans, Friday morning July 5th, the Spanish citizens honored the memory of the late Queen Mercedes, by a grand funeral mass at the Catholic cathedral, during which a section of artillery fired minute guns in front of Jackson square.

Fire in Milwaukee.

On the morning of July 9th a fire occurred in Milwaukee, in the drying room of the Western steam tobacco works. Loss $95,000; insured $50,000.

Fire in Taunton.

In Taunton, Mass., a fire July 9th, in the Tack company building, destroyed $75,000 worth of property. Insurance $60,000.

Heavy Fire in Buffalo.

A fire occurred in Buffalo, N. Y., July 9th, in a barrel factory. Loss $150,000, insurance $90,000.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened strong, ½c higher, closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.01; No. 1 99c; No. 2 93½c; July 93½c; August [illegible]; September [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]. Corn, scarce and higher; No. 2 [illegible]. Oats, scarce and higher; No. 2 [illegible]. Rye, scarce; No. 1 [illegible]. Barley, scarce; No. 2 [illegible].
PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork [illegible] cash and July. Lard, prime steam [illegible].

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and excited; market appears to be cornered; No. 2 Chicago [illegible] cash; [illegible] July. [illegible] August; rejected [illegible]. Corn active and firm at [illegible] cash; [illegible] July and August; [illegible] September; rejected [illegible]. Oats active at [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September; rejected [illegible]. Rye steady. Barley steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork strong and demand light, but held firm at 9.30 cash; [illegible] August; [illegible] September. Lard active, firm and higher at [illegible] cash; 6.90 August; 7.00 September. Bulk meats steady.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, quiet; receipts 12,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1.00; No. 1 do 1.05; ungraded winter red western 1.11; No. 2 do 1.10@1.11; No. 1 do 1.12@1.14; amber Michigan 1.15; new amber ejected 1.05@1.07. Rye, firm, No. 2 western [illegible]. Barley, nominal. Malt, nominal. Corn, firm and unchanged; receipts [illegible] bushels; ungraded [illegible] 48c; No. 2, 43½c; steamer [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible] 48c; yellow western 48c. Oats, receipts [illegible] bushels; No. 2 31c; do white 33½c; No. 1, [illegible] 31c; do white 37½c; No. 2 Chicago 31¼@[illegible]; mixed western 30@32½c; white western [illegible]; mixed steady at 30½@32c.
PROVISIONS—Pork, $10.30@10.50. Cut meats, [illegible]; long clear middles, 6.30@6.60. Lard, prime steam 7.12½.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Investigating the Election of 1876 Under the Potter Resolution—James E. Anderson and Secretary Sherman on the Stand.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.—Emil L. Weber testified before the Potter committee that in conversation with Senator Sherman witness was assured that if his brother should stand by the President he would be protected. Two or three days after his brother showed him the Sherman letter, and told him Sherman gave it to him. Witness had the Sherman letter in his hand. It was written on double sheet note paper. Witness said it was arranged before election by Kellogg, Thomas C Anderson and Packard to secure affidavits of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana for the purpose of throwing out those parishes. Witness testified farther as to the existence of the Sherman letter, and its destruction; about the action of Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Dan Weber and her brother; about Eliza Pinkston, and other matters, averring that Mrs. Jenks had told Mrs. Weber the Sherman letter was worth a thousand dollars, and said she would pay her a good price for it. Mrs. Jenks did not intimate to Mrs. Weber that she had any thing to do with the authorship of the letter, but always spoke of it as a letter written by John Sherman, assuring Weber and Anderson positions under the administration. Witness produced letters from several parties, and his further examination was postponed, and he was ordered to appear before the sub-committe at New Orleans. The committee adjourned to July 10th.

MONDAY, July 8.—The Potter sub-committee had a session at New Orleans, Monday July 8th, and witnesses were examined. But nothing of importance was elicited, excepting to bring out in bolder relief the crookedness of Louisiana political action. It was shown that in 1872 indictment had been found against Thomas H. Jenks for embezzlement, and had been nollied, and the records do not show that any warrant, had been issued for Jenks, and he may not have known of the indictment. No evidence of an indictment against T. B. Jenks was found.

More Mennonites.

[New York World.]

The steamship Hartsburg, of the North German Lloyd line, arrived yesterday from Bremen, having on board five hundred and nineteen Mennonite immigrants from the interior of Russia in families averaging six persons. They are all of the class of agricultural laborers except one or two blacksmiths and several carpenters. The ocean voyage was made without any mishap, and there were no deaths or sickness of any kind on the ship. The party is to be divided into three sections, going to Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, where they intend to farm it. Most of them have some money, and some of them are well off. They started last evening for their respective destinations by the Erie railroad.

During their brief stay at Castle Garden they awakened much interest, and were the source of much amusement to the emigration officers. They were marvelously attired in garments of the most fantastic shapes and of the most remarkable fabrics. Alpaca [illegible] were dressed in the picturesque peasant costume of Russia, wearing high leather boots like the men, but discarding them and going barefooted as soon as they landed. One of the oddest of the Mennonites was a very old, gray-headed, one-legged man, with white hair and beard cut loose round his large square head and face. With a long pipe in his mouth and a pair of old-fashioned, heavy, brass-bound spectacles on his nose, he amused himself by trying to make out the inscriptions on his railroad ticket to Minnesota, which he held at arm's length in his hand. The children, many of whom are very pretty, ran about the place laughing around an old Irishwoman who was trying to sell them cakes, and speaking to them in her native brogue.

The luggage of the Mennonites was immense, including large, heavy, wooden boxes, ornamented without by rude drawings of flowers and animals, bundles and parcels without number, and cradles in use and ready for emergencies. Nearly every family group camped on the floor of the room in Castle Garden had an old-fashioned kettle out of which they drank from the spout some beverage which they seemed to enjoy. Altogether, they seemed to be enjoying themselves very much, and altogether they made as pleasant, promising, and picturesque a group of emigrants as has been seen in Castle Garden for a long time.

Mennonites are a Protestant denomination who reject infant baptism and baptize adult persons only on a profession of faith, practicing also non-resistance and abstinence from oaths, thus combining some of the leading principles of the Baptists with some of the destinctive views of the Friends, though historically they preceded both. The Anabaptists, to give them the title originally conferred upon them by their opponents, though they called themselves baptizers (*taufer*,) formed their first church at Zerich in 1525, and rapidly spread through Switzerland. Persecution drove them to south Germany, where more than three thousand of them were martyred; flying to Moravia, they greatly increased till the Thirty Years war drove them away. It was one long tale of massacre and outrage—their history. Under Philip II. about six thousand of the Dutch Mennonites, (as the Anabaptists, were called after their reorganization and indoctrination by Menne Symons) suffered death; when William of Orange rose, the leaders of the reformed party opposed them, and not till 1851 did they secure toleration in the Netherlands. Internal dissention then beginning, harrassed them until the reconciliation of 1801, since when, though their numbers have decreased from 160,000 (in 1700) to 20,000 they have prospered greatly. Till the middle of the present century the Swiss Mennonites have not been tolerated their children being taken from them to be baptized. The colonies from which the emigrants to-day described come are situated in southern Russia, near the sea of Azov and along the Dnieper. Thither went their ancestors from West Prussia in 1783, acquiring considerable wealth, and increasing to some 40,000 souls. Russia specially exempted them from military duty, but in 1871 notice was given that all must undergo conscription who did not emigrate by 1880.

This, however, is not the first Mennonite movement to the United States. Mennonites were among the first Dutch settlers of New York; they organized their first church in 1683, near Germantown, and in 1709 a larger migration began to Lancaster from Switzerland and the Palatinate. They are now to be found in numbers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario under different names—Old Reformed, New, Evangelical, Amish or Omish, which latter discard buttons in favor of hooks-and-eyes, and practice feet-washing. Baptism is administered at the age of eighteen, almost invariably by pouring. The Lord's supper is celebrated twice a year, usually preceded by feet-washing. Honesty, industry, and plainness of dress and manner are inculcated; no public office is accepted which necessitates taking an oath or [illegible] punishments they never go to law.

Within the last [illegible] the movement of Mennonites to this country and the Dominion of Canada, where they have established strong colonies in Manitoba, has been very [illegible], [illegible] the Russian government has made special concessions to induce them to remain at home, such as permitting them to perform their military service in hospitals, or in capacities where arms are not borne. Throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, numerous Mennonite settlements are found; the inhabitants, from their peaceableness, thrift, and industry, prove remarkably valuable additions to the community. As a rule they bring with them considerable sums of money, amounting sometimes to thousands of dollars. On one recent occasion at a western railroad station a husband and wife, quarreling and desiring to part, separated by the off hand ceremony of dividing piece for piece their money between them, the share of each exceeding $2,000. Already they have left their impress on the social life of the western plains in one really important detail—the warming of their houses by the combustion from time to time, during the cold weather, of large quantities of straw and similar substances in large furnaces or ovens. The temperature thus obtained is more agreeable and healthful than that resulting from a more expensive fuel—fuel, indeed, being very rare on those treeless plains. Indeed, not a few American neighbors of the Mennonites have borrowed from them this idea, and found it admirable and economical.

VANDERBILT'S EMPIRE.

It Has Been Extended So as to Include the Michigan Central Railroad—The Aims of the Railroad Potentate.

[Detroit Special (June 24) to Chicago Times.]

The annual meeting of the Michigan Central railroad, which was held here to-day, resulted, as was generally expected, in a Vanderbilt victory, and the road is now his own as much as the New York Central or the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He holds a majority of the stock himself, and he can, therefore, do as he pleases with the property. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt was present at the meeting and personally directed the operations. He had with him as aides and adjutants his two sons, William K. and Cornelius; Augustus Schell, director of the New York Central and Lake shore; J. Tillinghast, president of the Canada Southern; John Newell, general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; E. D. Worcester, treasurer and secretary of the New York Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Webster Wagner, manager of Vanderbilt's sleeping-car lines; Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt, brother of the departed Commodore; and several others. Of the opposition, none of the prominent members except Mr. R. G. Rolston, secretary of the Michigan Central, and J. F. Joy, were present, and they were all sufficient, for Vanderbilt had everything so neatly arranged that if no one of the old management had been present it would have been just as well. After the meeting had been organized by the election of Mr. Augustus Schell, the voting commenced. The Vanderbilt interest placed their proxies in one hat and the Sloan interest in another. The Sloan hat filled up very rapidly, and, to the uninitiated one, it seemed to be a sure indication of Vanderbilt's defeat. But that gentleman remained serene throughout, knowing that he had them dead sure. When the hats were turned over the fact was revealed that Vanderbilt's side had 99,665 votes, electing as the new board Messrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger, William K. Vanderbilt, Anson Stager, W. L. Scott, E. D. Worcester, of New York, and Ashley Pond, of Detroit. The old board, composed of Samuel Sloan, Moses Taylor, George F. Talman, John J. Astor, Isaac Bell, R. G. Rolston, Nathaniel Thayer, Edward Austin, and J. V. Barrer, received but 54,124.

This revolution was not brought about [illegible] the old management, or because they believed that they would fare better if Vanderbilt had control of the road. On the contrary, the fact was that some 900 shareholders, representing 53,125 shares, voted for the old board, while only about 100 shareholders, representing 99,665 shares, voted for the Vanderbilt party. No one has any confidence in Vanderbilt, and his getting control of this property is generally considered a misfortune. Vanderbilt needed this road to carry out his scheme to control the whole railroad system east of Chicago, and dictate such terms as he shall choose. He went into the open market and purchased outright 80,000 shares of Michigan Central stock. The other 20,000, which were voted for him, were purchased and owned by his friends. The fight for the control of this road commenced two years ago, and Vanderbilt would have obtained control last year had he only felt his way sure. But some difficulties in regard to the control of the Canada Southern had to be overcome first. Your correspondent came into the possession of facts yesterday which show conclusively what Vanderbilt aims at, and what his intentions are. The facts are that some years ago Messrs. Daniel Drew, W. L. Scott, Jay Gould, and others held a controlling interest in the Canada Southern. When they purchased it, it was their intention to use it as a through connection with the Erie. They were not successful, however, and the plan was then conceived to go into partnership with old Commodore Vanderbilt, who, they believed, could make it a paying property. They presented him with half of the stock on condition that he guaranteed the balance. He accepted the bait, and afterwards bought $10,000 more of this stock, giving him undisputed control. When the old Commodore died this property was inherited with the rest by William H. It was an unprofitable piece of property, and the bondholders wanted Vanderbilt to guarantee their bonds, as first agreed. Vanderbilt proposed to do so if the debt and interest were reduced to figures more adequately representing present values. A majority of bondholders accepted, but the scheme could not be carried out unless the Canadian parliament passed an act approving it. The bill was introduced, and it is asserted that Vanderbilt paid a certain member of the parliament the sum of $10,000 for lobbying the bill through. How much more he paid is not known. The Grand Trunk and Great Western managers did their best to defeat the scheme, knowing that it would enable Vanderbilt to crush them, but Vanderbilt's gold was too powerful with the Canadian legislators, and the bill became a law. This enabled Vanderbilt to secure full possession of the Canada Southern, and put him into a position to scoop in the Michigan Central, which he could not have done if the bill in regard to the Canada Southern had not been passed. The money with which Vanderbilt purchased the Michigan Central was borrowed by him in Europe a year ago. He went to Europe again a short time ago, and it is claimed on good authority that this time he made the trip for a similar purpose,—namely, to borrow $8,000,000. He succeeded in his mission, and with this money, it is said, he will purchase the Great Western of Canada and the Detroit & Milwaukee railroads. It is positively asserted that he has now virtually control of the latter. With the Great Western in his possession, he has the Grand Trunk completely in his power, and that road cannot be anything but a local road, having no Western outlet whatever. Jay Gould is undoubtedly aiding Vanderbilt, in consideration of not being interfered with in his scheme to control all the connections and rivals of the Union Pacific. Mr. Vanderbilt has been interviewed regarding his schemes, but his answers are evasive, and indicate nothing. Yet he does not conceal his hatred towards the Grand Trunk, and says he will crush it if it does not maintain the rates—that is, if it does not abide by his dictation. The officers elected to-day are as follows: President, W. H. Vanderbilt; treasurer, Cornelius Vanderbilt; secretary, E. D. Worcester; executive committee, W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel F. Barger. No action was taken respecting the working officials of the road, that subject being left for future consideration. Vanderbilt and party leave here to-morrow morning, and will be in Chicago in the evening, to go back by the Lake Shore.

Antonelli's Daughter.

[London Daily News.]

The evidence of Dame Gervasi, the *sage femme* who brought the Countess Lambertini into the world, and who was privy to the plot by which the infant was represented to be the daughter of Signor and Signora Marconi, and baptised as such in the church of Santa Maria, in Via, was given on June 13 and 14. The brothers Antonelli did all they could to prevent this witness's depositions from being taken, but the objections advanced by their counsel were overruled by the court; and her evidence was heard accordingly. For seven hours on Thursday and eight hours on Friday was this old woman subjected to an unflagging series of questions and cross-questions, the latter being sometimes pressed with such unfairness by the advocates Bacchetoni, Cavi, and Argestini, the counsel of the brothers Antonilli, so as to evoke the interference of Signor Carcassi, the judge.

The examination was conducted with closed doors, but the following details may be relied upon as authentic indications of its tenor: The whole history of the birth of the Countess Lambertini was recapitulated, with the accouchement of the foreign young lady of rank, and the role played by Signora Marconi, and including particulars for which the Latin language would be the most appropriate vehicle. One incident came out very clearly, and derived additional consistency from the cross-examination, and it was this: When the foreign young lady went to lodge at Dame Gervasi's for her confinement Cardinal Antonelli paid several visits to his protege. On the first of these visits his eminence was accompanied by Dr. Lucchini.

The physician told Dame Gervasi that the young lady's case being a rather serious one, he had thought it right to bring in consultation a French practitioner who was then staying for a short time in Rome. With this practitioner, accordingly, Dr. Lucchini came. "I remember," said Dame Gervasi, "that when I went to open the door to them I held in my hand a bowl of beef tea which I was taking to the patient. Dr. Lucchini was the first to enter, and I soon recognized the second visitor to be Cardinal Antonelli, who wore a long 'redingote' and a tall hat. He took the bowl which I held in my hand. 'This is for the patient,' be said inquiringly, but before I had time to reply he had swallowed part of its contents."

Dame Garvasi then proceeded to relate how Dr. Lucchini left the cardinal alone with the foreign young lady, whereupon she (witness) applied her ear to the key-hole, and heard distinctly the sound of kisses, alternating with sobs between the two. His eminence, to console the patient told her he had taken every precaution against the matter becoming known. "Don't be afraid," he said, "nobody will be a bit the wiser. You will be able to marry. As for the baby, that's my affair. I will take care of her, and I swear to you that she will never know the name of her mother."

Dame Gervasi was interrogated as to whether she had been importuned to conceal the facts of which she was cognizant, and she answered in the affirmative. She even gave the names of the persons who had come to her on behalf of the brothers Antonelli, and these emissaries, she said, tried to make her disclose all she knew, and promised her large sums of money to bind her to silence as to the clandestine part played by Signora Margoni and as to the Cardinal's relations with the foreign young lady. Dame Gervasi declined to give that lady's name, but I have [illegible] Countess Lambertini's legal advisers will reveal it should their plaintiff's suit require it. The trial, in spite of the delays interposed by the brothers Antonelli, will be resumed in the first week of July.

A Hasty Conclusion.

It was announced that Baron Theodore von Jasmund, editor of the Detroit *Volksblatt*, was missing from Detroit. Soon after the body of a man about 50 was found on the track of the Great Western railway near Komaka, Canada. In the supposed suicide's hat was part of a letter in a lady's handwriting, in which the words "Wabash avenue 927, Chicago." In the pockets were found a lady's gold watch, a wedding ring marked with initials and the date, "May 29, 1878." The dead man was identified as Theodore von Jasmund of Detroit, and the residents of the Wabash avenue house furnished a history. Jasmund had become infatuated with a dashing young widow of Detroit, a Mrs. Overton. He told her his family standing in Prussia, and history, proposed to marry her, and she accepted. His brother is a secretary of the German emperor's cabinet; the family estate is Jasmund, in southern Prussia, and he was born to the title of baron. He had been sixteen years in this country and wanted to marry the pretty widow and return home to his family and estates. He was to marry her as soon as he received some expected money. But the money did not come as expected, and the widow fearing she had been deceived by the "nobleman dodge," took alarm and went to Chicago, 927 Wabash avenue, to consult with some friends there. She stayed with her friends three weeks, and corresponded with the baron during that time. At length she concluded not to marry him—wrote him a letter to that effect—left his presents to her, watch, ring, &c., with the family, informed him of the fact, and started off for Grand Rapids, Michigan. Immediately after she had gone two packages came addressed to her, one containing $500 and the other $1,000. They were from the baron. A lady of the house then wrote to the baron informing him of the arrival of the packages and also a package of his letters, the watch and rings, &c., which Mrs. Overton had left there for him. The baron went in person and reclaimed his property. He was very much dejected and said that he had nothing to live for now. In a day or two he left for Detroit; left his valise in his room, bade his room-mate good-bye and disappeared. It seems he went over into Canada to die. He is supposed to have thrown himself from a train on the track. If the widow had waited just a little longer she might have been a baroness.

Vera Sassulitch.

[Cable special (June 6) to New York Tribune.]

Vera Sassulitch arrived at Geneva, in disguise, two days ago. She relates an extraordinary story respecting her adventures after her acquittal at St. Petersburg upon the charge of shooting Trepoff, prefect of police. During the riot which followed her acquittal, she was siezed by some secret agents of police, who were disguised as medical students, and who persuaded her they were friends. They hurried her through an unfrequented passage-way to a carriage standing near, and she was driven with them to a house in the suburbs where she found herself detained in a sort of honorable confinement.

At length, it was intimated to her that she was to be transported to Siberia, but the same informant told her that for a certain consideration, which she consented to give, he would arrange for her escape.

She was provided with the attire of a sister of charity, and with papers showing that she was authorized to visit Paris on a mission, she managed to cross the Russian frontier and to find her way to Geneva. Her arrival was made known to certain Russian exiles now here, and caused some excitement.

A supper was given in honor of Vera Sassulitch last night, at which she sat at the right of Henri Rochefort. She made a speech, in which she declared she had given herself, body and soul, to the cause of revolution, and that, in her opinion, its triumph was not distant. The Russian people, she said, were fast becoming undeceived. The blood that had been spilled in the late war was the last that would be shed in combats instigated by the ambition of princes. The next combat would be that of the people against kings. Other speeches at the supper were of a violent character. The municipal authorities here are uneasy at the presence of Miss Sassulitch, and they have intimated to her that her early departure would be agreeable to them.

Foreign News Items.

ENGLAND GETS CYPRUS.

LONDON, July 8.—A special from Berlin to the *Daily Telegraph* says England and Turkey have concluded a defensive treaty. England occupies Cyprus immediately and guarantees the integrity of Asiatic Turkey This defensive treaty does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the congress. It is an independent contract between the powers concerned. The validity of it could not be called in question, except at the cost of war. The arrangements will, however, be announced to the congress to-day. Possession of Cyprus will give England absolute control over the Euphrates valley. A line of railway, with this object in view, will be constructed. No further Russian encroachment in this direction will be possible. So far as Asia is concerned, England and Turkey will practically form one power.

THE CONVENTION ANNOUNCED.

Ashton Cross, secretary of state for the home department, made the following statement in the House of Commons this afternoon in reply to an inquiry of Lord Hartington: "In view of the retention of Batoum by Russia a conditional convention was concluded the 4th of June last with the Porte, England agreeing to secure Turkey against aggression and the Porte ceding Cyprus, which will be immediately occupied by England. Sir Garnet Wolsley will be appointed to administer the affairs of the island."

BATOUM.

Berlin advices state that the question of Batoum was at one time the cause of grave misapprehensions. Its settlement is the result of an application to the Czar for new instructions, Lord Beaconsfield having declared that unless the commercial character of Batoum were strictly guaranteed England would deem herself entitled to send iron clads through the straits whenever she pleased.

Various correspondents at Berlin agree that the settlement now reached implies that the fortifications shall be completely dismounted and no men-of-war shall be stationed in the harbor.

A telegram from Vienna points out that Batoum is not to be made a free port like Hamburg or Altoona, but is to become a Russian free port, quite a different thing.

CRETE.

Respecting Crete, the solution proposed by the congress is considered unacceptable at Athens, where public opinion is exasperated. On Friday there was a manifestation in which 15,000 people participated in front of the king's palace. The government is powerless to resist the current of popular feeling, and Friday evening orders were issued for the transfer of the royal guard to the frontier at Lamia.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says: As a compensation for the loss of Batoum the congress has decided that Turkey shall retain Bayazid and the whole valley leading thereto, including Alashgerd.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, July 8.—The official correspondence in relation to the occupation of the island of Cyprus has been made public. Lord Salisbury, writing to Minister Layard, May 3, explains the necessity of an arrangement to counteract the influence of disintegration which the mere possession by Russia of Batoum and the fortresses north of Arayes, would exercise upon the population of Asiatic Turkey, even if it should be certain that these places would not become the base from which emissaries of intrigue could issue, to be followed in due course by invading armies.

A dispatch states that private negotiations have shown that Russia is not inclined to modify those portions of the treaty of San Stefano which relate to Asia. Lord Salisbury lays stress upon its being indispensably a part of any agreement that England shall insist on satisfactory arrangements for the good government of the people of Asiatic Turkey.

THE AGREEMENT.

The following are the features of the convention between Great Britain and Turkey: It is stipulated that if Batoum, Kars and Ardahan are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made at any future time to annex a portion of the Sultan's territory in Asia, not ceded by the definitive treaty of peace, Great Britain engages to join the sultan in defending the territory by force of arms. The sultan, in return, promises to introduce necessary reforms to be agreed upon shortly. In order to enable Great Britain to make necessary provisions for executing her engagements, the Sultan consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and be administered by Great Britain, who agrees to pay the Porte the present excess of revenue over its expenditures. Finally, Great Britain agrees to evacuate the island and terminate the convention if Russia restores Batoum, Kars and Ardahan to Turkey. The convention is to be ratified within a month.

RUSSIAN INDIGNATION.

LONDON, July 8.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he hears from trustworthy authority that in St. Petersburg, and still more in Moscow, great indignation is felt at the results of the congress. Russian diplomatists in general and the plenipotentiaries at Berlin in particular are spoken of with contempt. They do nothing, say the people, but make concessions and are ready to accept any humiliation to gain the approbation of Europe.

WILL MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Some of the Greeks of Berlin seem to have recovered a little from the profound dejection and strong animosity which the decision of the congress regarding the Hellenic question at first produced, and the more cool headed among them begin to perceive that the best policy is to make the most of what has been obtained.

AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

Negotiations between Austria and Turkey relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have commenced. The Turks desire Austria to sign a document acknowledging the Sultan's title to the provinces.

VIENNA, July 8.—According to present arrangements the army that will occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of 70,000 men and 240 guns.

THE TREATY—RUSSIAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the treaty will be signed Saturday next.

The Russians estimate their total war expenditures at nine hundred and eighty-eight million roubles.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, July 8.—Twenty-two supplementary elections were held in France yesterday. They resulted in the return of seventeen Republicans and three Conservatives, while in two instances there was no choice, and second ballots will have to be taken.

THE SHOWAECAEMETTES.

LONDON, July 8.—The Sho-wae-cae-mette crew arrived in London to-day, go to Paris to-night and return Saturday. Geo. W. Lee, of Trenton club of Newark, has concluded to return to the United States with the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, and not row in the Metropolitan regatta for the Wingfield sculls, now held by Clifford, of the London Rowing club.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Post* states in an official form that Sir Garnet Wolsely will start for Cyprus in a few days, and will take with him the Indian contingent.

CONGRESS NOTES.

It appears that congress occupied yesterday with minor questions. It endorsed the question of the cession of the province of Koutaar to Persia and decided that the powers should periodically receive reports on the condition of the Armenians. It settled the Servian boundary question, allotting Perot to Servia, and referred the details of the Roumelian boundary question to a commission to act on the spot.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the Russians requested postponement of the Batoum question till Tuesday, not because a settlement was doubtful, but to give time for reflection on, and confirmation of reports on the Anglo-Turkish treaty. Lord Beaconsfield made no mention of the treaty at to-day's sitting of the congress, and probably will not do so, for he would thereby admit the right of the congress to discuss the treaty, a right which England cannot admit, as that treaty does not modify the treaty of Paris. It is probable Russia will assent to this view.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A Belgrade dispatch says the commandant of the Servian troops on the Javor frontier reports that Osman Pasha with 30,000 men has entered Bosnia. No confidence is placed in the report.

QUIETING DOWN.

A Bucharest dispatch says the excitement is calming, and many papers advise compliance with the decisions of the congress. The Roumanian delegates returned from Berlin Sunday night, and were to make a report at a secret sitting of the chambers today.

BEING ACCOMPLISHED.

LONDON, July 8.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, remarks that British troops are now doubtless on their way to Cyprus and the reoccupation of the island at this moment being carried into effect.

Origin of Great Britain's Emblems.

The intestine wars which so long devastated England were carried on under the symbols of the Red and White Rose The adherents of the House of Lancester chose the red rose as their mark of distinction, whilst those of York chose the white. This frarcidal war continued until the union of the roses by the marriage of Henry VII. with Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., in 1486, since which time the rose has continued to be the emblem of England.

When St. Patrick landed in Ireland to convert the Irish, in 432, the pagan inhabitants were ready to stone him. He requested to be heard, and endeavored to explain God to them as the Trinity of Unity; but they did not understand him until he plucked a trefoil, or shamrock from the ground, and said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be one, as for the three leaves to grow upon a single stalk?" "Then," says Brand, "the Irish were convinced, and became converts to Christianity; and in memory of that event they have ever since worn the shamrock as a badge of honor."

When the Danes invaded Scoland, on one occasion, they resolved to adopt a strategem, and in order to prevent the Scots from detecting them they marched barefoot. The Danes thought they should reach the camp in a few minutes, when on a sudden, a man who went forward was wounded by a stout Scotch thistle, so that he could not help crying out loudly with pain. This noise roused the camp, the Scots flew to arms, and the Danes were vanquished. This thistle was afterward adopted as the insignia of Scotland.

On a certain occasion King Cadwalls met a Saxon army. In order to distinguish his men from the Saxons he placed a leek in each of their hats; and having gained a decisive victory over their enemies, the leek became ever after the badge of the Welsh.

Wedded Love.—A True Incident.

"Make the bed easy, Mr. B." said old Uncle Abe, to the undertaker who was preparing the coffin for his aged wife, "Make the bed soft and easy, for her old bones are tender and soft, and a hard bed will hurt them."

He forgot for a moment—that old gray haired man, that she was dead; that the old bones had done aching forever.

Sixty-four years had she walked by his side, a true and loving wife. Sixty-four! just think of it, in this age of divorce!

Sixty four years had they dwelt under the same roof-tree; together shared the same joys and the same sorrows of life; together mourned over the coffin of their first-born; together rejoiced in the prosperity of their sons and daughters, and now she had left him alone. No wonder he forgot. Her loving hands had so long cared for him, for he had been the feebler of the two.

"Until death do us part," said the marriage service that had united them many years ago. Death had parted them but the love still survived. Tenderly had he cared for her all these years, now tenderly did he watch the making of the last bed of this still loved wife.

He had bravely breasted the storm of life with her by his side, but now that she was gone he could not live, and in a few days they laid him by her side.

After the circus parade two small boys met on the street. One of them, his face glowing with excitement, said, "Oh, Johnny! did you see that fellow with the snakes around his neck!" No word from Johnny. "Yer seen the man in the lion's cage, incourse?" No word or sign from Johnny, save and except a cloud upon his brow. "Well, yer seen the ponies with the red blankets on, didn't yer?" "Naw, an' I didn't," said Johnny at last bursting into tears. "I had to stay at home and tend our baby, but I kin lick the stuffin' out of you!"

AMERICAN ORGANS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Every American visiting our Section will conceive a legitmate pride at the well-merited praise which he will hear from the great European musical critics who constantly swarm around Messrs. Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and openly acknowledge that nothing in Europe can be compared with the Exhaust Bellows and Separate Vibrator peculiar to American Organs, as especially perfect in the Mason & Hamlin instruments.—*Paris (France) Register*, June 1, 1878.

Paradisi Gloria.

"O frate mio! ciascumana e bittadina
D'una vera citta——." [Dante.

There is a city, builded by no hand,
And unapproachable by sea or shore,
And unassailable by any band
Of storming soldiery for evermore.

In that pure city of the living Lamb
No ray shall fall from satellite or sun,
Or any star; but He who said "I Am"
Shall be the Light, He and His Holy One

Nor shall we longer spend our gift of time
In time's poor pleasures—doing petty things
Of work or warfare, merchandise or rhyme,
But we shall sit beside the silver springs.

That flow from God's own footstool, and behold
The saints and martyrs, and those blessed few
Who loved us once and were beloved of old,
To dwell with them and walk with them anew.

In alternation of sublime repose—
Musical motion—the perpetual play
Of every faculty that heaven bestows
Through the bright eternal day.

The Enchanted Flute.

Long, long ago, when the great Xerxes was king, there lived in the confines of Persia a shepard whose name was Ahmed, and who, besides being well to do in this world, boasted a handsome face and figure. He was by nature of a bold and aspiring temperament, but solitude had engendered a melancholy that lent a vein of poesy to his character.

Near to the pastures wherein he tended his flocks, there was a wood of dense growth and of evil repute. All shunned it as the abode of Genii, and the birthplace of the evil spirit, whom the Persians name Shitan; but the soul of Ahmed was troubled by no such fears. After his heards were safely penned, he used to stroll through the gloomy avenues of the forest, to where a mimic fountain discoursed sweet music to the invisible nymphs and dryads of its solitudes. There he would sit in calm enjoyment, watching the sport of the wat r, and breathing plaintive airs upon a pipe, which he had made from the bough of a neighboring tree.

One day, however, he lost his flute, and therefore, when he reached his accustomed spot, and sat and mused in silence, he fell asleep, and he dreamed a dream.

In fancy he was transported to a dell in the midst of the wood, in the centre rose a mound, whereon there grew a tree tall and straight, but of peculiar appearance, the leaves being blood-red. While he was commenting upon this circumstance, a voice from the mound commanded him to cut from the tree a branch, and to fashion a pipe threfrom; but as he endeavored to accomplish this, the scene faded from his gaze, and, lo! he was in a room, in a palatial mansion, the like of which he had never seen before. Gorgeous tapestries depended from the wall; couches of azure silk and glistening silver were placed here and there in lavish profusion; while columns of lapis lazuli, infinitely pleasing to the eye, supported a vast roof of torquois, intersected with diamond stars.

In the midst of all this beauty, there reclined upon a *fauteuil*, heaped with down, a maiden of irresistible loveliness, seemingly wrapped in slumber. And he dreamt that he played upon his pipe, and that the maiden arose; and with the sound of a rejoicing multitude in his ears he awoke.

To say that Ahmed was not disturbed by this vision would be false, the more so that he remembered having seen in his rambles through the woods, such a dell as was presented to him in his dream. With this idea in his head, he returned home, but resolved to devote the morrow to a search for the mysterious tree.

With the rising of the sun he was astir, and soon reached the wood, where he wandered for many hours in fruitless quest. At last, however, he stopped to rest his wearied frame, and began abstractedly to pluck some twigs from a tree that grew out of a mound close by. To his intense horror he found that the ends dropped blood. A second time he pulled a sapling, when a hollow voice from below warned him to desist from such wanton cruelty, but bade him, as in his dream, fashion a flute from the branch which he held in his hand.

It was the grave of the valiant but unfortunate Selim, a neighboring prince, who had been basely murdered by his rivals to the hand of the beauteous Njalee. The javelins with which he had been transfixed had taken root, and the blood had flowed from his body.

To explain matters more fully to our young readers, we must retrace our footsteps.

About five years previous to the date of our story, all Persia was ringing with the loves of Prince Selim and the lovely Njalee, the beloved daughter of a rich and powerful monarch. Their espousal was to have taken place on the festival of the Fatted Calf, for which preparations were already being made; but the prince was waylaid and assassinated in a wood. His murderers did not long survive him, for the vengeance of the gods overtook them as it does all evil-doers.

The grief of the beauteous Njalee was dreadful to witness, and in pity an amiable goddess threw her into a deep sleep from which she could not be awakened. In vain the king, her father, offered immense rewards to any one who should arouse her; in vain the sages came with their wisdom, the dervishes with their prayers, and magicians with their astrolabes. Many were the trials made, and many were the failures.

Such was the position of affairs at the times our story opens.

Upon putting the pipe which he had cut to his lips, it discoursed such sad, sweet music that Ahmed was moved to tears, as were all who afterwards listened to its melancholy but melodious strains.

Seemingly now possessed of a strange restlessness, Ahmed left his flocks and herds, and traveled about the country, playing upon his pipe, often receiving consinerable sums of money from his facinated audiences.

At length he arrived at the court of the great King Aradak, the father of the lovely but unfortunate Njalee, and upon assuring him that he was a hakim of renown, he obtained permission to attempt the cure of the princess. Disdaining even the semblance of preparation, Ahmed announced himself to be in readiness, and was escorted to the presence of the slumbering princess. After dismissing the curious attendants, and excluding everyone, with exception of the king, from the room, he took softly his pipe from his breast, and put it to his lips. For a moment there was silence, and then the voice of the murdered Selim stole from it. At the first sound the fair Njalee awoke, and was clasped in the arms of her parent.

The kingly Aradak, now half-distracted with joy, loaded the simple shepherd with honors. He would fain, in the exuberance of his spirits, have divided his kingdom and his wealth; for had he not, he said, regained a treasure more precious than the whole of his possessions?

Ahmed would have declined all these favors, and returned to his herds.

The king, however, insisted upon conferring upon him the honor of being chief hakim, which the shepherd declined with every expression of gratitude. Indeed, he was entirely ignorant of the art of medicine, although he dared not hint as much to the king.

But for the one circumstance Ahmed would have wished himself back in his native solitudes. He had fallen passionately in love with the Princess Njalee, and, although astonished at his own presumption, persuaded himself that he was not indifferent to her. Unluckily for him, the cure of the princess ran like wildfire through the city, and in a very short space of time a multitude of sick people presented themselves at the palace gates. They were desperate cases, having been pronounced incurable by all hakim, exorcists, and conjurors in Persia. The king, noticing the crowed, and feeling elated that he had in his court a hakim of such skill, commanded Ahmed to cure them all.

Ahmed's heart sank within him, but he feigned indifference, and answered that a much harder task were necessary to call for any exhibition of his power.

The king opened his eyes in amazement, but said nothing—which, perhaps, was the best thing he could do, He was however, destined to be still more surprised, for Ahmed ordered all the patients to be ushered into one of the rooms in the palace, and a gigantic fire lit. When it had flared and blazed to a white heat, he requested the king to withdraw and leave him alone with the sick people. The king left the room, but remained outside, peeping. in at the door, which stood ajar.

No sooner was he gone then Ahmed assembled all the diseased around the hearth, and whilst the heat radiated from the glowing furnace, he addressed them in the following words:

"My friends it will be difficult, indeed for me to cure such a multitude of persons in a moment of time. There exists but one remedy which is to the purpose, and that is to pick out the most afflicted among you, and to burn him in the fire. When his body is entirely consumed, I will mix a portion of his ashes with some liquid, and the remainder shall drink of it and be cured."

When he had ceased, the patients eyed each other, as much as to say, "Whose case is the worst?" for there was not one among them who, for the whole wealth of Persia, would have confessed that he was the greatest sufferer.

In the meantime, Ahmed questioned each one of them, beginning with the one nearest the fire.

"My dear fellow," said he, "how pale you look! You are in the last stage of consumption. I think death would be a agreeable—"

"Oh- oh—but, illustrious Hakim," interrupted the patient, in a voice trembling with fear, "that's—the heat of the fire. The fresh air, I think, would revive me."

So saying, he arose and withdrew; and when the king asked him why he had left, he answered that he was entirely cured.

Ahmed now came to the second, and, after looking at him for a short time, shook his his head, mourafully.

"My good fellow," he exclaimed, "you can *never* recover. You look so yellow and ghastly, I think—"

"What do you think I must be burnt?"

"By all means," replied Ahmed. "You are but a shadow, and your legs cannot last much longer."

"They are strong enough to run though," returned the man; whereupon he slipped out of the room and was congratulated by the king upon being cured so soon.

Ahmed approached the third, and said sadly.

"Alas, my friend, you are on the verge of the tomb. If we were to put you on the fire, your pain would be over, and the rest could be cured."

"Yes; but, Hakim," "I am not so bad as that. I shall recover."

"Villain!" said Ahmed, in a great passion, "what do you do here, then? Have you come only to mock me? Be off, or.

He flew out of the door, and when asked by the king why he was going, he exclaimed that his health was completely restored.

In a similar manner Ahmed questioned the remainder of the invalids, who disappeared so fast, one after another, that the king was literally astounded. There was not one who was willing to be burnt for the sake of his companions, and they fled because the fire seemed to be the impersonation of Hades itself.

When the last patient was out of sight King Aradak embraced Ahmed in a transport of admiration, vowed that he and such a miracle of a physician should never be separated, and offered him the hand of the lovely Njalee and a slice of his wide domains if he would but promise never to leave the kingdom.

This, as may be imagined, Ahmed very reapily did, and soon after his espousal with the princess took place amid great magnificence.

A Poor Town for Business.

He was a red-nosed, wild eyed man from the head waters of Sage Run, and looked as if he had not beem in town since oil was discovered. His rusty pants were several inches too short for him, and he carried half a dozen coon-skins in his hand.

At the post-office corner he met a South Side lady, and stoping her by holding the bunch of hides before her face, said:

"Can't I sell you something nice to make a set of furs out of?"

The lady screamed, and shot across to the other side of the street.

"Does any of your neighbors want to buy anything of the kind?" yelled the red-nosed man.

The lady screamed again.

"Now what's the matter with Hanner?" remarked the red-nosed man as the lady disappeared in the door oposite.

A moment later the man veered into a bank, and threw his hides down at the cashier's window.

"Got some A No. 1 coon-skins here that I'll sell cheap. Not a scratch of a tooth on any of 'em. Ketched every one of 'em in a box-trap."

"We have no use for them," said the president, polietly, as he cast an oblique glance at the goods.

"They'll make you a nice vest," said the red-nosed man. "Two hides 'll make you a vest, and one 'll make you a cap that'll wear you as long as you live."

"My dear, sir," replied the president, somewhat confused, "we don't want hides here. Take them somewhere else, please."

"Mebbe your wife would like a set of furs, and these is—"

"No, no, no," replied the banker impatiently, "take the things away, they, are offensive."

"What's that?" said the red nosed man sharply.

"Take the blamed things out of this," exclaimed the exasperated banker; "they smell like a slaughter house."

"I'll take a dollar for the lot."

"The people next door buy coon-skins," put in the cashier; "take them up town; take them down town; take them across the river; take them—"

"Gimme fifty cents for the lot," persisted the red-nosed man.

"If you don't get out of this, I'll kick your head off," yelled the infuriated president.

"I'll take thirty cents for the six," said the red nosed man. "D'ye say the word?" and he dangled the bunch by the tails.

The president started for the outside. The man with the skins started for the sidewalk, and after having reached it he paused and said:

"And this is the boasted Old City, is it! Grea-a-at Godfrey! If sealskin and sable were selling for a cent a cart-load the hull town could not buy the sand-papered end of a rat's tail.

A STARTLING ADVENTURE.

How Appearances are Never Certain.

The most remarkable instance of appearances being altogether opposed to facts is contained in a true incident which befell Prasca Loupowloff, the heoric Russian girl who traveled on foot from Siberia to St. Petersburg for the purpose of soliciting the pardon of her exiled parents from the hands of the Emperor, upon which noble proof of a daughter's love the tale of "Elizabeth; or, The Exiles of Sibera," is founded.

She chanced to arrive after nightfall in a town the name of which she never could learn exactly, and knocking at the door of the first door she came to, it was opened by an old man of a most forbidding countenance. He rudely inquired what she wanted, and when she asked for a night's lodging, shut the door in her face.

An instant after he called her back and said she might come in if she pleased. Prasca felt rather sorry than glad that he had changed his mind, and the sight of his wife, an old woman even more unpleasant-looking than himself, did not make her feel more comfortable. The room they were sitting in was large and gloomy, lighted only by pieces of pine wood, smelling strongly of turpentine. These were stuck into the wall in several places, and gave an uncertain, flickering light, that, to the mind of Prasca, had something in it awful and unearthly. Her hosts bade her sit down, and before they offered her as much as a crust of bread began to cross-examine her as to where she came from, where she was going to, and what noney she had for her journey.

"I have eighty brass kopeks," she said, "that were given me at Kamonichieff."

And she felt at the moment how willingly would she have given the whole sum to be out of their hands.

"That can not be," said the old woman; "eighty kopeks to go from Siberia to St. Petersburg! You must have gold or notes."

"Indeed, I tell you the truth," said the poor girl; "and if you please, you may see my purse."

Upon this they gave her a few potatoes, and told her to lie down in her clothes on a sort of platform over the stove, where Russian peasants, who are too poor to have beds, often pass the night. She did so taking precaution, however, to leave her bag on the floor, that it might be seen she had no fear of being searched. She could not sleep, but lay still, listening to what was going forward. To her extreme terror she first heard the old woman carfully bolt the door and fasten the bars of the window-shutter; then her husband said in whisper:

"No one saw her come in; we can do what we please."

After a few minutes, during which she concluded they were examining the contents of her bag, he again said:

"This is all nonsense. She must have money. Did you not see an oil-skin bag tied round her neck?"

And presently the old woman climbed up the side of the stove, and Prasca saw her dreadful eyes peering at her as she lay. Fearing they would murder her she begged for mercy, and showed the little purse with the kopeks and passport, entreating them to leave the passport only, and take all the rest. To this the old woman made no answer, but felt in her pockets, pulled of her boots, examined her dress from head to foot, and at last went down again without hurting her. Prasca heard nothing more till, some time after, the deep breathing of her host and hostess assured her they were both asleep, and overcome by fatigue she fell asleep also. When she awoke it was broad daylighte and the old woman was up and cooking; and the first words she heard were to bid her come and have some *stchi* with them before she continued her journey. *Stchi* is a sort of soup made of salt meat and sour cabbage, on which the Russian peasants live almost entirely,

The old man brought a jug of kras, or beer made from the grain of rye, out of the celler, and they both pressed her to sit down with them to breakfast. The terrors of the night appeared like a dream till the old woman herself alluded to what had happened.

"I wanted to find out," she said, "whether you were an honest girl or whether you had been telling us lies. We are quite satisfied about you now."

In spite of the change in their behavior Prasca felt no regret at quitting their house. She got out of the town as quickly as she could, and after some time she sat down under a tree, and had the curiosity to count the money in her bag. When what was her surprise when instead of eighty kopeks, she found 120! The strange old couple had added forty more!

The Farm.—Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a farm as neat, tidy surroundings. Farmers are too much occupied about the ploughing, planting, etc, to give much time to light work in spring, yet it would require but very little effort to spare a few hours about the house in picking up and raking off the dirt from the house and barn; but it would add so very much more to its attractions, and make it far more valuable in the eyes of others, particularly those who are in the search of a farm to purchase as a home. Add to this, reparing of broken hinges and gates and all kinds of machinery, and one has relieved himself of great discomfort and has been rearing a refining influence, both in his own family and that of his neighbors; and and also prolonged the life of his family by the removal of that which creates disease and death. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

How to Apply Manure to trees.—This rule should be observed in planting trees, shrubs and vines: Place no manure in contact with the roots. Many persons think they are doing a nice thing for their trees to sprinkle manure among their roots in the process of planting, but instead they do harm. If you put the manure above the roots when the holes are nearly filled, so when the dirt is replaced it will be fairly covered, good will result from the application. Cow manure or well-rotted stable manure is used with success. To prevent injury from severe frost, and also to benefit the trees by enriching the ground, coarse manure, containing considerable straw, may be spread over the ground, rather thick, around the stems or trunks, as far as the roots extend.

The Sun.

As the time has come for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The Daily Sun is a four-page sheet of 28 columns; price by mail, post paid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 per year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counselor and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fireside. Terms: One Dollar a year, postpaid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,

NEW YORK CITY.

How to Make Cows Give Milk.

A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, two hundred and sixty pounds of butter were made this year. This is in part his treatment of the cow.

"If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water-pailful at a time, morning, noon and night.

Hints to Wool Growers.—1st. Never place unwashed tags in the fleece, while it is better still to leave all tags out.

2d. Exercise care in wasing your sheep, and see that the ends of the wool are free from dirt.

3d. Take the proper means to get the tallow out of their fleeces. Its presence is one of the most serious sources of loss to the manufacturer.

4th. Do not allow gravel to cling to the wool, and do not place it in the wool to make it weigh more.

5th. Tie your fleeces with a string passing only once around it. Dealers and manufacturers do not care to pay wool prices for hop twine.—*Utica Herald.*

South Carolina supplies nearly half the rice produced in the country. Georgia is next, or 7,000,000 pounds ahead of Louisiana. Nearly all the rice comes from these three states.

In growing cattle, the most popular breed ought to be that sort capable of producing both good beef and plenty of good rich milk, the more of both on the least feed, the better.

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

For upwards of thirty years MRS. WINSLOW'S SHOOTING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowls, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the Hair.

Remember This.

That when you buy a can of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER you take no chances, for it is warranted absolutely pure, full strength and full weight, and it cannot fail, if properly used, to produce the most positive and satisfactory results; not only in biscuits, rolls, muffins and fancy cakes, but in all kinds of batter griddle cakes as well.

Good health is a blessing only attained by careful attention to the real wants of the body; but by how many ways do we aggravate symptoms and produce diseases it is difficult to cure, frequent among which is Heart Disease, Nervousness, Sleepless or Wakeful nights. 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. These troubles can be cured by the use of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. Send to the sole agent, F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet of testimonials, &c.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Accidents will happen. and it is best to be always prepared for them. Sufferers from Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, will find immediate relief in the use of GRACE'S SALVE which also cures old Sores, Felons, Cornes, Ulcers, &c.

Parsons' Purgative Pills are a priceless boon to the people of the South and South-west. They effectually prevent fever and ague and all malarious diseases, and cost only 25 cents a box.

The horrors of war are nothing to the horrors of Neuralgia. Immediate relief may be had by bathing the head with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and snuffing it up the nostrils.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age! Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery Colic, and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic Cuts, Bruises Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excesses of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks, or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering, and even Death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time, according to directions. It is without doubt the greatest Liver Medicine in the world; is perfectly harmless, being carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury, or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superceded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your Druggist. Do not delay; give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the results obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the Community to buy no powders or prepared Simmons' Liver Regulator, unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and signature unbroken. None other is genuine. Original and genuine

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Five Tons, delivered, freight paid. No money asked till tested. All iron, brass and steel. Send for free Circular.
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The TIFFIN Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from $25 to $50 a day.
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THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
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THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

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FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 21, 1877.—Messrs. Fowle: I sent you 50 cents for two boxes of Grace's Salve. I have had two and have used them on an ulcer on my foot, and it is almost well. Respectfully yours,
C. J. VAN BUREN.

Price 25 cents a box at all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.

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

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Warranted a perfect cure, (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and Blood. H. D. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for pamphlets

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No. 3, or PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axle's, &c.; also as an Oil for Harness. Ask your druggist or grocer for it.

[From the Minneapolis paper.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF MINNEAPOLIS.—Our experience in the handling of Dr. H. B. Halliday's Blood Purifier is such that we are not afraid to tell you that it is the most wonderful "Blood Searcher" of the present age. No medicine ever went out of our store that has given such universal satisfaction as it is giving to-day. For Catarrh, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and Nervous Debility, we endorse the statement of Dr. Halliday, that it has no equal. CROSSMAN & PLUMMER, Druggists Minneapolis.

Have you weak or sore eyes, caused by Catarrh or some Scrofulous Disease? If you have, lose no time, but cleanse your blood with Dr. Halliday's Blood Purifier, and your eyes will become all right. ... Female Weaknesses, and Nervous Debility, ... as a Blood Purifier ... NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, Wholesale Agents, St. Paul.

S. P. N. U. No. 36.

When writing to Advertisers please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper

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Geo. Whitney,	Sheriff.
	Clerk.
F. X. Goulet,	Auditor.
N. McFadden,	Treasurer.
F. B. Stickney,	Register of Deeds.
H. D. Follett,	Court Commissioner.
C. H. Alsop,	Surveyor.
	County Attorney.
E. W. Weed,	Ch'm Board Comm's.
W. H. Leland,	Commissioners.
P. M. Laqueux,	

Republican County Committee.

W. W Hartley, Chairman.
H. D. Follett.
C. E. Williams.

LOCAL

Wheat ripening.
Ground parching.
Farmers rejoicing.
Vegetables wilting.
Weather scorching.
Potato bugs eating.
Harvest commencing.
Grasshoppers noxecting.

Insure in the Springfield Fire and Marine, W. W. Hartley, agent.

The thermometer stands at ninety-eight in the shade again to-day.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at the Tribune Office, at reasonable rates.

Just Received at Smith & Campbell's, a new invoice of teas—direct from New York.

Call and examine our prices for sewing machines—the lowest yet—at the Tribune Office.

Go to Smith & Campbell's for groceries, Dry Goods, or anything you want—cheap.

Every family can afford a beautiful Home Sewing Machine at our prices—at the Tribune Office.

For the light-running Home Sewing Machine at greatly reduced rates, Call at the Tribune Office.

A beautiful little residence on Laurel Street is for sale at a bargain. For particulars call at this office.

Mrs. C. B. Sleeper took the train south on Wednesday purposing a visit among friends in and about Litchfield, Minn., for a few weeks.

We sell sewing machines as merchants sell their goods—for cash—not on long time at 100 per cent. interest, at the Tribune Office.

Girl Wanted—A good girl will get good wages in a small family on application at the residence of

W. W. Hartley.

Just Received—Another choice lot of flowers, confirmation wreaths, hosiery, notions and a large variety of plants, at

Mrs. J. F. Sarns's.

We were pleased to meet on Tuesday last Joseph Cey, Jr., of Gagetown, New Brunswick, who is on a visit to our city of pines.

Getting out a new time card for the N. P. R. R. on very short notice this week has crowded out a number of subjects on our note book.

Dick Oglesby's Bell Ringers returned this week from a very successful trip to Manitoba. They showed at Wadena on Wednesday, and Duluth on Thursday evenings.

Capt. Houghton desires us to say that his new steamer, the "City of Aitkin" will leave Aitken for Pokegoma Falls on the following Wednesdays of this month, the 17th, 24th and 31st inst.

The Right Reverend H. B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, will visit Brainerd next week and hold confirmation service at St. Paul's Church on Wednesday evening the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The town boys challenged the shop boys to play a game of base ball this week, and the match was played on Wednesday evening resulting in the following score: Shops, 13; Town, 5. Come again.

Buy a box of envelopes at the Tribune Office, with your return card printed on them. We furnish them cheaper than you can buy them unprinted by the package. Convenient for farmers, as well as business men generally.

We have this day sold all right, title and interest in dray business, stock of ice on hand, and accounts due us for the season of 1878 to Heller & Clausen.

Brainerd, July 8th, 1878.

tf Barney & Wilson.

A. F. McInnis, of St. Cloud, visited our city on Wednesday for the purpose of procuring a certificate as teacher from County Superintendent Follett, preparatory to opening a school at Creep Wing in this county.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00.

House and lot for Sale.—A good, convenient well-finished plastered house, five rooms, cellar, well, barn, etc., north side, cor. Kingwood and ninth street. Good neighborhood. Will be sold cheap. Apply to Chas. Wilson.

Brainerd, June 29, 1878. 32tf

House for sale.—A good two-story house, with two lots, on a corner—the most pleasant and favorable location in Brainerd—well fenced, with a good cellar, wood shed and barn, for sale CHEAP. For price and terms apply at

tf The Tribune Office.

W. H. Dwyer, late manager of Dr. Hagar's Paris Circus which visited this city on June 5th, was in town this morning on his return home from Winnepeg, Manitoba, where under the rigorous debt laws of Canada, the company was throttled and demoralized losing their entire outfit and bursting the show.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinkenhoff desire us to publicly express their thanks to Charley Rason, eldest son of Thomas Rason, of this city, for his very praiseworthy efforts in rescuing their son George Brinkenhoff from drowning at Serpent Lake on the 4th inst., a knowledge of which only recently came to their attention.

Sportsmen, if you want to see the "boss" rifle, call at the American Express office and ask Cantwell to show you the new Winchesters. They are improved in various aspects and very much reduced in price. For a hunting gun in this wooded country they have no equal, and the '76 model is taking well on the prairies.

We learn that Mr. P. D. Davenport, of West Brainerd, and two of his sons at work in the field this afternoon, were the recipients of a severe and unusual, which left them almost or quite insensible. They were found in a helpless condition by the neighbors and cared for, but what the result may be we are at this writing unable to state.

D. R. Taylor, late train manager of the Michigan Central railroad, now jobber in E. Taylor, roadmaster of the N. P. R. R., was the happy recipient last week of a valuable testimonial of friendship and esteem from his "Friends of the Mich. Central R. R.," in the shape of an elegant gold watch, chain and charm valued at $300.00 sent to him by express.

A couple of Ramsey county jail breakers, Hughes and O'Brien, reached our town on Saturday last on foot, having walked and stolen rides the entire distance. They were promptly nabbed by Sheriff Whitney, who had been notified by Sheriff King, of Ramsey county, of their escape. Sheriff King arrived on Monday returning with his prisoners on Tuesday. Sheriff Whitney has received the munificent reward of $25.00 for their arrest. While here and going to their arrest, Hughes and O'Brien succeeded in selling to a Swede, also a stranger in town, a gold watch for $8.00, which it transpires was stolen from H. C. Wait, of St. Cloud.

Roll of Honor.

The following are the names of scholars who were neither absent nor tardy during the term ending July 3rd:

Helen Dechaine.	Augusta Shultz.
Joseph Dechaine.	Charlie Shultz.
Johnnie Kelly.	Minnie Shultz.
Mamie Dyason.	Robert Shultz.

Katie Kelly was neither absent nor tardy during the school year of ten months.

E. L. Gause, Teacher.

NEW GOODS!

Our Spring Stock is now complete, comprising *Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Flour and Feed, &c.,* which we have purchased DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, and are prepared to furnish to the trade either at *Wholesale or Retail*, at very low prices. All orders promptly and carefully filled.

SMITH & CAMPBELL,
Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, and unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you.—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, habitual costiveness, sour stomach, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

St. Paul's Parish School,

Brainerd, Minn.,

REV. HERBERT, ROOT, A. M., *Rector.*

MISS AGNES A. GILLIS, *Principal*

MRS H. D. FORD, MISS ISABEL SCOVILL *Assistants.*

This School, conducted under the auspices of St. Paul's Church (Protestant Episcopal), furnishes a high grade of instruction to advanced, intermediate and primary pupils. Instruction given in Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics, the Natural Sciences, Music and all other elementary and ornamental studies usually given in a first-class school.

The Second Term will begin on Monday, Nov. 12th, 1877.

Special attention is called to our very low charges for tuition.

PER TERM OF TEN WEEKS.

In Advanced and Intermediate Classes, - $5.00
In Primary Department, - - - - 3.00

Payable strictly in advance at beginning of term.

For further particulars call on or address the Rector.

Herbert Root, } Directors.
Isaac N. Ward, }
H. A. Town,

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
St. Cloud, Minn., July 3d, 1878.

Complaint having been entered at this office by S. D. Nettleton against Wm. H. Williams for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 7788, dated August 27, 1873, upon the lot No. 10 Section 24, Township 42, Range 27 in Aitkin County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 3rd day of Sept. 1878, at 9 o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

J. Y. BROWER, Register.
W. B. Mitchell, Receiver. 34-6t

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Literary, Agricultural, and Mechanical Departments Fully Organized.

Among the Facilities of Instruction are a Faculty of 17 persons—the best and largest Library in the State—an Experimental Farm and Plant for Chemical Laboratory, equal to any of its size in this country—a Geological Survey, lately much enlarged—a large and excellent supply of Apparatus, Physical, Engineering, &c.

THE NEXT YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 10, 1878.

Examinations for admission will be held at St. Cloud, June 28th, and at the University June 25th and Sept. 11th, 9 a. m.

Address correspondence to the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Minneapolis, Minn.,

TUITION FREE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Central Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 1922 fine historical engravings and 1,000 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and agency to the agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,

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C. MEYER & CO.,
Merchant Tailor,

115 EAST SEVENTH STREET,
Five doors below Jackson,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

THE NEW FAMILY

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Sewing Machines,

FOR SALE AT

The Tribune Building.

Terms Cash.

Call and Examine our Machines and Prices.

HARTLEY BROS., *Agents.*

Please Notice!

THE VICTOR

Sewing Machine Company

Removed May 1st, 1878, to

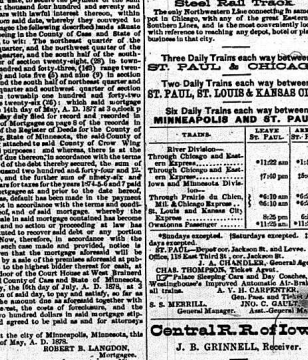
199 & 201 WABASH AVENUE,

(Corner Adams Street.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

When in the city, call and examine the prices. You cannot do better than they will offer you.

Before You Buy Look at the Wonderful



at our Salesrooms, State & Jackson Sts., Chicago, or at our various agencies throughout the West. Our NEW IMPROVED MACHINE is the perfection of machinery for sewing, more wonderful than the sewing machine invented by Mr. Howe! Examine it and we feel assured it will please you. Remember that we do not build an inferior quality, or cheap grade, but each machine we turn out is a STANDARD ARTICLE, and will be worth its price. The points of excellence are: simple construction, symmetry of form and beauty of finish, rapidity and stillness of operation, and great durability. Ask every Agent for the NEW IMPROVED Howe Machine, and do not take any other.

Great inducements now to Agents and Dealers

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
25 and 27 West Third St., Paul, Minn.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 70 Ann St. N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Throat Affections. Parties wishing the prescription will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Men make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will prove this. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and secret of success, sent free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Beverage & Co., Portland, Maine.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The whole pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co., 70 Ann St., N. Y.

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THE EXCELSIOR COPYING BOOK
Made of Chemical Paper.

Quickly copies any writing WITHOUT Water, PRESS, or BRUSH, and at home, library or office. For Ladies wishing to retain copies of letters, every Lady should have one. Agents, Accountants, Travelers, it is invaluable. Sent by mail, $1.00 and we will send a 300 page Book, letter size, BY MAIL post free, for $1.00, with full directions, and testimonials from all parts of the country. Address, Excelsior Copying Book Mfg. Co., 110 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills. 500 AGENTS wanted.

AGENTS Something New. SECRETS OF LIFE UNVEILED.

The Great Sensation Book of the Age! Agents nothing near it. Every man, woman and child wants to read it. Sells to sight. Terms liberal. Sample free. Agents Wanted! Break all other books and beat the world. Send 10 cents for sample and circular and receive ten times the value of the money invested. Address, AGENTS PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK HERE! ONE AGENT made $30 last week; one made $20 in one new art in 3 days; one lady made $20 in 2 days. ANYTHING made $25—One LADY made $26 in one DAY. Any one can do the business who reads this. Some make more than this. Some make as much as $50 a week. Address at once, and secure the best agencies, Home Manufacturing Co., 16 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send free by mail,

5	distinct varieties	Monthly Roses.
5	"	Begonias, " Showy Flowering.
5	"	Geraniums Pinks, "
5	"	Chinese Chrysanthemums, "
		" Winter Flowering.
5	"	Zonal Geraniums, "
5	"	Double " "
5	"	Ivy-leaved " "
5	"	Heliotropes, "
5	"	Abutilons, "
5	"	Double Camellias, "
5	"	Azaleas, "
5	"	Lobster Cactus, "
5	"	Scarsellias, "
5	"	Begonias and Succulents, "
5	"	" " " winter flowering.
5	"	Fuchsias, "
5	"	Double Violets, "
5	"	Primroses, Marbles & White, "
5	"	" " " winter flowering.
5	"	Plumbagos, "
5	"	Pansies, for Wardian Cases, "
5	"	Palms, "
5	"	Mosses, "
5	"	Marantas, "
5	"	Hyacinth Bulbs,
20	assorted Tulips, Bulbs,	
5	" Crocus,	"
5	" Tuberous Lily, Bulbs,	
5	" Oxalis,	"
4	Lily of the Valley,	"
8	New Pearl Tuberoses	"

OR BY EXPRESS:

8	of any of the above	$1 collections for $2.
8	" " "	3 " 4.
8	" " "	5 " 6.
12	" " "	7 " 8.
12	" " "	9 " 10.

Or the whole collection of 298 Bulbs and Plants sent by Express on receipt of $15.00, to which either of our books, Gardening for Profit, Practical Floriculture, or Garden Guide for Flowers (value $1.50 each), will be added. Descriptive Catalogue free.

Peter Henderson & Co.,
Seedsmen and Florists,
35 Cortland St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 12 Cedar St., New York.

SEWING MACHINE MEN

and others interested in Sewing Machines if you have not seen or heard of the NEW HOME send for descriptive circular at once. It is an entirely NEW and OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY in every respect. It is the Sewing Machine line.

THE NEW HOME

is bound to take the place of all old fashioned Machines. Machines sent on trial to any part of the country. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory. Christian Jens.

Address,

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141 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HARTLEY BROS. Agents, Tribune Building, Brainerd, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date, made and executed by W. H. Williams and Annie M. Williams his wife, parties of the town and county of Aitkin State of Minnesota, to Thos. A. S. Miller, of Thompson, Carlton County, Minnesota, mortgagee, dated the 1st day of March, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Aitkin County, Minnesota, on the 1st day of March, 1877, at 4 o'clock, P. M., in Book "B" of Mortgages page 16.

And whereas, said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, were on the 3rd day of May, A. D., 1878, duly assigned by said Thos. A. S. Miller, mortgagee, to the undersigned, by an assignment in writing, said assignment was duly recorded in the office of said Register of Deeds, on the 17th day of June, A. D., 1878, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in Book "A" of Assignment Records, pages 294 and 295. Said mortgage having been given to secure the sum of one hundred thirty-two dollars and fifty cents ($132.50) Dollars due twelve months from January 1st, 1877, with interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum until paid, from the 1st day July, A. D. 1876, and default having been made in the payment of the said principal sum and interest, and there being due and claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including interest and attorney's fee, the sum of One Hundred Sixty-Seven and 8 100 ($167.08) Dollars. And no proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of power contained in said mortgage and in pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, the said premises will be foreclosed and the land therein described situate in said County of Aitkin to wit: Lot No. Twenty (20), Block one (1), Lot Twenty-Five (25), Town Forty-Seven (47), Range Twenty-Seven (27) and Lot Twenty (20) in the portion of Block Twenty-Four (24) in the Village of Aitkin, Aitkin County, Minnesota, by the sale of the premises described in said mortgage, at the Aitkin County at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, which sale will take place on the FRONT DOOR OF THE HOTEL DE LA OFFICE AT AITKIN, COUNTY OF AITKIN, AFORESAID ON TUESDAY THE 13th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1878, BY 10 O'CLOCK A. M. to pay and satisfy said mortgage debt, the costs and expenses of foreclosure and the debt secured thereby, and the sum of Twenty-Five (25) Dollars, attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

Dated, June 19th, 1878.

DAVID WILLARD,
C. B. Sleeper, Assignee of Mortgagee.
Attorney for Assignee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1877, Rufus W. Tidd and Ann M. Tidd, his wife, and Kate R. Fales and Hattie L. Fales, his wife, mortgagors, made, executed and acknowledged, and delivered to Robert B. Langdon, mortgagee, their certain mortgage deed of sale, bearing date and conditioned, the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy and 50 100 dollars, and the interest on said sum from one year from said date, whereby they conveyed to said mortgagee the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Cass and State of Minnesota, to wit: The south quarter of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, (28) in township one hundred and forty-three, (143) range twenty-six, (26) and lots five (5) and nine (9) in section three (3), and the south half of northeast quarter and southeast quarter and southwest quarter of section four, (4) in township one hundred and forty-four (144) range twenty-six (26): which said mortgage was on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1877 at 3 o'clock p m of said day filed for record and recorded in Book "B" of Mortgages page 6 of the records in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, the said County of Cass being attached to said County of Crow Wing for judicial purposes; and whereas, there is at the date hereof due thereon; in accordance with the terms thereof, and of the said note secured by the same, the twelve thousand two hundred and forty-four and 25 100 dollars, and the whole sum of forty-six thousand 50 100 dollars for taxes for the years 1874-5-6 and 7 paid by said mortgagee, and the sum of 25 dollars, and whereas, default has occurred in the payment of said sum of money, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and said mortgagee has become powerless to sell said mortgage premises at law because of a defect in said mortgage deed, and whereas, there is no action or proceeding at law or in equity now pending to recover said debt or any portion thereof; in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage premises will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises aforesaid at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House at West Brainerd in the said County of Cass and State of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1878, at 3 o'clock p m of said day, to satisfy said debt, or so much thereof as may be the amount due as aforesaid together with the costs and expenses of foreclosure, at law the sum of two hundred dollars in said mortgage stipulated for an attorney's fee to be paid as for attorney's fees.

Dated at the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1878.

ROBERT B. LANGDON,
Mortgagee.

Shaw & Levy attorneys for mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. 26-7t

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1877 Rufus W. Tidd and Ann M. Tidd, his wife, and Kate R. Fales and Hattie L. Fales, his wife, mortgagors, made, executed, acknowledged and delivered to Robert B. Langdon, their certain mortgage deed of sale dated, to secure the payment of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and the interest, and 91.100 dollars, which lawful interest was to be paid from and after the date thereof, they conveyed to said mortgagee the following described real estate situate, lying and being in the County of Itasca and State of Minnesota, to wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty, (20) of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21) the east half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, (13) the west half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, (35) in township fifty-five, (55) range twenty-six (26): which said mortgage was on the 14th day of May A. D. 1877 at 3 o'clock p m of said day filed for record, and recorded in Book A of Mortgages on page 7 in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, the said County of Crow Wing, being attached to said county of Crow Wing for judicial purposes; and whereas, there is at the date hereof due thereon, in accordance with the terms thereof, and of the said note secured by the same, the sum of two hundred and forty-four and 25 100 dollars for taxes for the years 1876-7 paid by said mortgagee at and prior to the date hereof, and default has been made in the payment of said sum of money, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and said mortgagee has become powerless to sell said mortgage premises at law because of a defect in said mortgage deed, and there is no action or proceeding at law or in equity now pending to recover said debt or any portion thereof. Now, therefore, in accordance, notice is hereby given that said mortgage premises will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises aforesaid, at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House at West Brainerd in said County of Cass and State of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1878, at 3 o'clock p m of said day, to satisfy said debt, or so much thereof as may be the amount due as aforesaid together with the costs and expenses of foreclosure, at law the sum of two hundred dollars in said mortgage stipulated for an attorney's fee to be paid as for attorney's fees.

Dated at the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1878.

ROBERT B. LANGDON,
Mortgagee.

Shaw & Levy attorneys for mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. 31-7t

Madison Dispensary

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Who has been engaged in the treatment of Private Diseases more than any other physician now in Chicago, *all cases of Private Nature or Blood Disease, Recent or Long Standing, Cured Speedily, Safely and Privately.* SPERMATORRHŒA, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Impotence in Young or Middle Aged Men, Syphilis (in its First Stage) and Physical Incapacity, Sexual Disorders, Impotency, Sterility, Loss of Sexual Power, Premature Decay, Nocturnal Emissions