Historical Society

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE,
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Republican Ticket.

For Congress:
GEN. W. D. WASHBURN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court:
JOHN M. BERRY.
For State Auditor:
CAPT. MAHLON BLACK.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court:
SAMUEL H. NICHOLS.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For State Senator,
EBER H. BLY,
Of Crow Wing Co.
For Representative,
D. A. CALEY,
Of Mille Lacs Co.

CROW WING COUNTY TICKET.

For County Auditor,
C. E. WILLIAMS.
For County Treasurer,
N. McFADDEN.
For Co. Attorney,
G. W. HOLLAND.
For Coroner,
DR. A. S. CAMPBELL.
For Commissioner 3d District,
E. W. WEED.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The following speakers will address the citizens of Brainerd on political topics, at Bly's Hall, as follows:

JUDGE R. REYNOLDS, of Minneapolis, on Monday evening, Oct. 21st.

COL. C. D. KERR, of St. Paul, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23rd.

SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Winona, on Wednesday evening, October 30th.

El Paso Donnelly and Charleston Fridley, for short.

Dr. Stewart's motives in voting against the silver bill are now plainly apparent—He is a Greenbacker.

Bro. Russell, of the Lake City *Leader*, has been off on a "*Clam*" for two weeks, and has just got home again.

The Brainerd *Tribune* editor has not located in Fargo yet, and has no thought of doing so. If he should go there for an office, he would probably kick if called a carpet-bagger.

Major (?) Fridley, the Democratic nominee for representative from this district is said to be wealthy from that $20,000 fee (as Donnelly would call it), but can not own a dollar in his own name.

Politics in the 30th district are reversed this year. The republicans in all parts of the district are united and harmonious in their support of Bly and Caley, and the democrats are "all split up."

The Democrats are using money liberally for the election of Donnelly. We mention the fact in order that the few supporting him here may be posted and get their share. They are foolish if they don't.

The Brainerd TRIBUNE has found a candidate whose nomination it does not wish to bolt. He lives in Brainerd, and his name is B'y.—[St. Cloud Times.

The Times doubtless thinks we should go out of the district for a Donnelly.

Hall of the *F. R.* says "It is much easier sometimes to 'spot one's friends' than the other fellow's which may be a reminder to the Brainerd *Tribune* that 'one can't most always sometimes tell' just 'how the old thing works.'" Pickwick.

We are informed upon good authority that Dr. Stewart is supporting Donnelly, and has written letters to Brainerd parties strongly advocating his election, and earnestly urging his friends to support the fickle county jumper. How is that for high!

Both candidates for Congress, Washburn and Donnelly are invulnerable—the former, owing to his spotless record and well-known integrity and high character, and the latter, because he is already so black that drop black paint would have no impression upon him.

A prominent democrat speaking of Jonathan Simmons, for the Senate in this district, is reported to have remarked that politics must be at a low ebb, when the son will sell out his own father. That democrat is evidently sick of politics, and no wonder. The "Donnelly cure" did it.

Mr. E. H. Bly, of Brainerd, the Republican candidate for Senator from this district, was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Bly seems to be a man of good, sound common sense, and we do not doubt but what he will make a good senator. He appears very favorably impressed with his prospects of election.—[Sherburne Co. Star.

According to the Sauk Rapids *Sentinel* the democratic Legislative convention was not so harmonious as it might have been, and it is altogether likely that Crow Wing county will bolt the nomination of Major Fridley, and go in for Mr. Caley, the republican nominee.—[Sherburne Co. Star.

Kerrect Mr. *Star*. Let 'em bolt. The Republicans are solid on the whole ticket.

Our news column on second page, condensed from the associated press reports, announces an uprising among the negroes in the South in Louisiana and Texas, and that the militia has been called out to suppress them. Look out now for reports of slaughter among the blacks by the whites. Election is approaching and dead men can't vote. A convenient way, that, to obtain majorities, though.

The "make up" of the last issue of the Lake Superior *News*, is novel, if not unique—convenient, if not artistic. It is susceptible, however, to misconstruction with those unskilled in the "art preservative," who might take the "dash" after the word "railroad" in the N. P. "ad" for an illustration of the road-bed, and thus erroneously obtain the impression that the entire line, from Duluth to Bismarck, was void of curvatures. We take this opportunity to say, however, that such is not the case.

The Little Falls *Transcript*, by innuendo, adds credence to the base assertion that Mr. Bly is a non-resident of this district, (notwithstanding he has resided in Brainerd ever since 1873) by advising its readers to support Mr. Simmons because "he invests all the means at his command in the district," when in fact Mr. Bly has ten times as much invested in the district as Mr. Simmons.

We have a faint recollection that some one said somewhere that the *Transcript* supported Ignatius Donnelly from the second district, as a candidate in the third district, for Congress. O! consistency.

The evidence multiplies that Dr. Stewart was not the proper man to be returned to Congress. That he should turn around and support the Memphis & El Paso corruptionist, who took a bribe of a quarter of a million to advocate the boldest attempt on record, to rob the people of untold millions, and that, too, not as a private individual, but while a member of Congress—a servant of the people; that he should support a carpet-bagger, opposed to every prominent interest this district contains; that he should, we repeat, just because the people of the district have said they preferred another man to himself, so far forget his self-respect, high character and untarnished reputation; so far forget his allegiance to the republican party—to the cause of right, integrity and good government—as to advocate the election of such a dangerous demagogue as Ignatius Donnelly, to Congress, is, in absence of any other evidence, proof sufficient, that he is not, himself, a fit representative of our interests.

A coward in politics would be a coward in the field. The man who dare not express his views of a political issue, fearing the party lash, would flee when the honor and safety of his own family was imperiled. We opposed Mr. Whitcomb's nomination for State Auditor, because we did not believe him to be an honest man, or a man qualified to fill the office—because we *knew* him to be arrogant and over-bearing. We do not believe his nomination by the republican state convention improved his character or ability one particle. We *knew* Capt. Black to be an honest, intelligent and capable man for the office, and though a democrat in name just as good a republican as any who oppose him. A man with horse sense, whom a little political success will not give the big head. We oppose Mr. Whitcomb accordingly, and would do so the very same if the whole world beside supported him, and we consider ourself as good a republican as those who would in consequence like to read us out of the party. Mr. Whitcomb will probably be elected, but we shall have done our duty in letting the people know our opinion. The TRIBUNE can lead the voters to the water, but cannot *make* them drink.

If Gen. Washburn's miller ever bought a bushel of wheat (awful crime) and paid half a cent less for it than the farmer thought he should get, it is heralded the country o'er and is thought to be a terrible thing. Gen. Washburn is said to be no better than a pirate and should be barbecued, or guillotined, or something else, he certainly should not be elected to Congress on the Republican ticket; but Donnelly can sell himself to John C. Fremont and the El Paso company, sell the people and the nation, sacrifice the nation and his own State for a paltry bribe, he can reside in one district and run an election in another where he even can not exercise the elective franchise, he can employ labor and cheat the laborer, he can advocate book rings and champion fraud, he can advocate Republicanism to-day and Democracy to-morrow, he can train with Greenbackers here and Nationals there, he can palm himself off as a granger with grangers and be a Monopolist at heart, he can advocate resumption one year and inflation the next, he can rally around Kearneyism with Communists and be a Know-nothing with Proscriptionists, he can lie about this and prevaricate that, he can parade poverty as evidence of political honesty and pay thousands for political support—in fact, he can assume as many roles and make as many changes and grimaces as a circus clown—all for office, but that is all right with his supporters. It is Donnelly the Democrat Greenback candidate for Congress, a sort of privileged devil, of whom any thing may be expected.

What a striking indication, though, of the standard of the respective parties.

The Democratic convention of this district, which convened at Sauk Rapids on the 11th inst., nominated Jonathan Simmons, of Little Falls, for the Senate, and A. M. Fridley, of Becker, Sherburne county, for the House, after considerable wrangling, which has resulted in great dissatisfaction and a split in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Simmons was elected a delegate to the convention with the understanding that he would support his father, Dr. J. O. Simmons, for the nomination. When he reached the convention, however, his paternal fealty was overcome by the temptations the office afforded, and he addressed the convention, stating, "that he had come to urge the claims of his father, J. O. Simmons, for the candidacy, but since he had arrived in Sauk Rapids he had found that he (Jonathan) would be the most acceptable, and was therefore willing to sacrifice his father for the interest of the party and become the candidate himself." (These, the *Sentinel* says, were not his exact words but their substance.) This had the desired effect, the father not being present was "sacrificed" and his son Jonathan (not the Jonathan of scriptural history) was nominated. Mr. Simmons is a stirring business man, but he can not be elected over Mr. Bly. Mr. Fridley (called Major for short, not by any right, as he never *saw* the army) is the weakest candidate the Democrats could have found in the district. Mr. Simmons, desirous of a stronger colleague than Fridley proposed Mr. Holland, of Crow Wing, and Mr. Holland proposed Mr. Cantwell, of this place, but the vote stood, Fridley twelve, Holland four, and Cantwell one, resulting in the nomination of the former. The Major (!) is one of the worst old political hacks extant, a recipient of a $20,000 bribe, and possessing a rather unsavory record in Indian stealings of which more hereafter, and Mr. Caley, the Republican nominee, has an easy conquest before him. The results of the convention, taken together, are indeed fortunate for both Bly and Caley, and their election by large majorities an assured fact.

Donnelly and the School-Book Fraud.

Donnelly was the father of the infamous school-book fraud, and stood up for the ring and fought their battles against the people as desperately last winter as he is now fighting for an election. A more infamous swindle was never perpetrated on the people of Minnesota, than this Donnelly school-book fraud. It was a job of the very worst kind, and an imposition on the people. In order to carry his swindle through the legislature, he exempted St. Paul and Minneapolis from the operation of the law, and thus sold the people out to a corporation for a term of years. St. Paul and Minneapolis would not submit to such an imposition, but by being made exempt from the proposed law, they assisted Donnelly in foisting his job upon the country people. There is infamy written on the very face of this matter. If this monopoly was good enough for the people of the country and country towns, it was good enough for the cities. But the imposition could not be perpetrated upon the cities, and so to make a success of the job, Donnelly had to impose it upon the country, and make the children of country people submit to the use of a series of books that the cities would not accept.—[Lanesboro Journal.

Mr. Washburn's Speech.

ANOKA, Sept. 14.—There was a rousing Republican meeting here to-night, the largest hall in the city being packed to suffocation and many unable to gain admission. Gen. Washburn spoke for about an hour on the general issues of the campaign, touching somewhat at length on personal matters and upon his position in the canvass now being made. As this portion of his speech is of more special interest, it is given in full.

Having said all I care to say on general and national matters, I desire to speak of matters personal to myself. I at first thought that I would not notice the calumnies that for political purposes have been invented and circulated with the view of misleading the people, but lest my silence should be construed as an admission that there was ground for such calumnies, I depart from my original intention and beg your indulgence for a few moments while I notice them.

I observe that Mr. Donnelly, in a speech which he made at Wayzata a few days since, is reported as saying that I was nominated by the influence of a "pine land ring," and that it went so far as to buy up delegates to secure that object. As proof of this, he quotes from an article in a paper published by P. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, written soon after my nomination. Now, I do not hold myself responsible for what Mr. Walker, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Blakely, or any other editor or person may say in regard to me, but I hold myself responsible for anything I may have said or done in the twenty-one years I have resided in Minnesota. I doubtless may have done many things I ought not to have done, and when reminded of them will confess my shortcomings, but when I am accused of what is utterly and wickedly false, I may be excused for so denouncing it. Mr. Donnelly does not charge that I was personally connected with any "pine land ring," but asks you to believe that I am an organ for such a ring, and would if elected promote its interests. I am not, and never was, directly or indirectly connected with any pine land ring. I never entered or purchased an acre of pine in collusion with a government official or any other person whatever. On the contrary, I have not entered or purchased from the government in the last ten or twelve years, either in my own name or that of any other person, and any one who says or intimates anything inconsistent with this states what is absolutely false.

Sometime after my nomination, in conversation with a reporter of the *Pioneer Press*, the subject of this pine ring was spoken of in connection with the remarks made in Mr. Walker's paper, and I then gave my views on that subject, which was published in the *Pioneer Press*, and what I then said leaves no excuse for any man who has the slightest regard for truth or fair dealing, for making a charge or insinuation that I have ever had relations with a pine land ring of any kind. I stated then, as I now repeat, that although exclusively engaged in the lumber business for the past fifteen years or more in this State, I have never cut or caused to be cut a pine tree from the public domain, or in any way received benefits from any such transaction. On the contrary, recognizing the abuses that have existed with regard to trespassing on the public lands, I was glad when Secretary Schurz took steps to put a stop to it. The pine lands that I own, as you here in Anoka well know, are situated almost exclusively on Rum river, and was entered from the government many years ago, before I came to the State, and was purchased by me from private parties. I have endeavored to consolidate my pine interests, as far as possible, on Rum river, that I might have stock for my mill located here at Anoka.

I wish to speak of another matter with which it has been sought to connect me to my prejudice. It is alleged that there exists in the City of Minneapolis a "wheat ring," in what is known as the "Millers' Association," that is systematically engaged in robbing the farmer, and that I am the head and front of that ring. A more barefaced falsehood could not be invented. In the first place, I own no mill or part of a mill that obtains its wheat through the Millers' Association. In saying this I do not wish to avoid any responsibility that belongs to my position as having a small interest in the running of a mill in which I put a small amount of capital, but in the management of which I have no connection.

I am not a member of the association, and of course have never had anything whatever to do with its management or concerns. I will say, however, that the Millers' Association is composed of as honorable a class of business men as exists in this State or any other, comprising in this number such men as Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, Chas. A. Pillsbury, C. H. Pettit, D. R. Barber, and many others of equally high standing and character, and it sounds strange indeed to hear them denounced as "thieves" and "robbers" and "swindlers," etc., etc. I have always supposed that the most friendly and satisfactory relations existed between the millers and farmers. I never heard a complaint until the harvesting of this year's crop, either that there was unfairness in the grading of wheat, or that the price was not greater than could be realized in any other market of the world—and I am satisfied in the fact and could be easily demonstrated for any period during the last five years. The farmers and millers have heretofore been friends—they always should be friends and work for the interests of each other. If any better system of grading wheat can be devised than the present then that system should be adopted. But as I understand it the millers have nothing whatever to do with fixing the grade of wheat. Those grades are fixed in the great markets of the world. The Millers' Association own but a single elevator in the State, and that is on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and have nothing to do with the operating of these elevators or grading the wheat that goes into them. The elevator receives the wheat and fixes the grade. If it has ever been the case that No. 2 wheat has been taken into the elevators as No. 3, I cannot see what possible advantage it would be to the millers. When shipped out from the elevators it is shipped for what it actually is, and is paid for what it is. The large amount of low grade wheat this year, so disappointing to the farmers, has, no doubt, led to all this misunderstanding. Now, if there is anything wrong in this whole matter let it be righted. I cannot believe the millers of Minneapolis desire to wrong any one. They cannot afford to do it, if they had the disposition. I hope this thing will be investigated to the very bottom, and if there is anything wrong let the responsibility rest where it belongs. When such an investigation is made I am convinced that the farmers will find that they have received more from the millers than they could have possibly received from any other source, by several cents per bushel. Take, for instance, the price paid for wheat last Saturday, the 12th inst. Milwaukee, No. 1, 86 cents; Minneapolis, No. 1, 86 cents. Adding the freight from Minneapolis to Milwaukee, 13½ cents, it makes a difference in favor of the Minneapolis of fifteen cents a bushel. On the same day No. 2 was quoted in Milwaukee at 81 cents and in Minneapolis at 78 cents, making, with the freight, a difference in favor of the Minneapolis market of ten and one-half cents. The same day No. 3 in Milwaukee was 67 cents and in Minneapolis 61 cents, making about the same difference. A comparison with the Chicago market shows even a greater difference, and I find by looking back for several days that the same conditions have existed. In New York on Saturday No. 1 was quoted at 92½ and No. 2 at 83 cents. If the farmers will look at these figures they will find that they are now actually receiving an average of from ten to twelve cents per bushel more than they can obtain elsewhere. The millers can afford to do this, because they have at vast expense constructed mills that enable them to manufacture flour that far exceeds in value any other in the market. Prior to 1870 the spring wheat of Minnesota was held in very low repute, and the flour made from it sold for two dollars per barrel less than winter wheat flour. Now the reverse is true, and fancy Minnesota brings two dollars more than the best winter wheat flour. The new process of manufacturing flour first introduced in this country by the Minneapolis millers, has caused this great revolution, and given to Minnesota flour the first place in the markets of the world, and added to the value of the wheat crop of the State untold millions. I hope to see the day when every bushel of wheat raised in Minnesota will be milled within its borders, giving employment to both labor and capital, and retaining in our midst all the benefits arising from such a vast industry. But I will not pursue this further, except to say that the attempt to connect me with this matter for political effect, and to prejudice me in the minds of the people of this district is unjust in the extreme.

An attempt has been made to create a prejudice in the minds of the laboring men especially, of the district, by the publication of anonymous communications and in other ways, that at the time of my financial embarrassment and assignment in 1874, the men who were then in my employ failed to receive their full pay. This is so wickedly and basely false that I have no words to characterize it. So far from such being the fact, immediately after making the assignment of my property, as it was not possible to make the laborers preferred creditors in the instrument of assignment myself, I personally solicited my other and larger creditors to sign an agreement, which they generally did, authorizing the assignees, from the first moneys received from collections or sales of property, to pay the laborers. This they did, paying them in full in cash, and for all this I am denounced as unfriendly to the laboring men. Could baseness go further?

It seems to be an objection in the mind of Mr. Donnelly that I am the president of a railroad. It is true I am the president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, and it is also true that I took an active part in and contributed largely to its construction. This road was built by the enterprise of the citizens of Minneapolis and without a land grant. It was built very cheaply and in the interest of cheap transportation. It has never been in any pool or combination to control rates. It allows any one to erect elevators or warehouses on its line, and has and will be operated in the interests of the people. As to the statement that I am a bank president, while I should not consider it dishonorable, yet it is untrue. Furthermore I do not own a dollar of bank stock, and never did in my life. I am arraigned generally as a capitalist, and in consequence inimical to the laboring classes. In heaven's name what would the laboring class have me do that I have not? In my entire business life all the capital I have had or could control has been invested in enterprises that have furnished labor. I have to-day in my employ, in connection with different enterprises and industries in which I am interested or control, not less than five hundred men. Why, right here in Anoka I pay out for labor alone $15,000 or $10,000 every season. This year it will reach even a larger amount. Could I do more? Instead of investing in bonds, bank stocks, or mortgages, I have invested it in enterprises that of all others furnish labor and have at the same time served to promote to some extent the development of the State, and especially the industries of the commodities where I have operated.

Donnelly and the Northern Pacific.

If brazen cheek was evidence of brains, and persistent lying of force of character, Donnelly's election would be a blessing indeed, for brains, backed by sufficient force to render them effective, is what the nation needs in its legislative halls. Donnelly enters upon the campaign on a platform of anti-monopoly, opposition to the subsidies, and the best interests of his constituents. Pledges are of weight only as far as they are likely to be executed. Donnelly pledges himself to oppose all subsidies, but his Congressional record does not warrant the firmest belief in such pledges.

There is only one subsidy he was ever known to oppose while in Congress, and that was the one for the Northern Pacific Railroad, —the only one of great advantage to his own State. He was an enemy to it from its own inception—not open and avowed, but secret, and intriguing. In 1867, when Donnelly misrepresented this district, the Northern Pacific road was endeavoring to procure a charter and a land grant. Very naturally the Union Pacific was opposed to it, as it would destroy the monopoly of that road for the Pacific slope and Asiatic trade. One scheme to kill, or at least to postpone indefinitely, the Northern Pacific, was a projected branch of the Union Pacific from its eastern terminus to Lake Superior, traversing the State of Minnesota, known as the Sioux City branch. Its construction was certainly not desired by either the people of Minnesota nor of the nation at large.

Donnelly, the paid agent of the Union Pacific, took up this branch scheme and advocated not only a land grant, but a money subsidy of sixteen thousand dollars a mile. His only object and aim was to earn the money paid him for defeating the Northern Pacific enterprise. And now he comes to the front and in a single breath claims that he is opposed to all subsidies, and yet advocated a subsidy for the Northern Pacific road—both of which statements he knows to be false.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

But for the fatal opposition of Ignatius Donnelly the Northern Pacific Railroad might ere this have been completed from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. The delay of one year, secured by its enemies through Donnelly's effort, brought the inception of the great enterprise one year nearer the financial panic which put a temporary check upon the construction of railroads all over the country.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Headquarters Hotel, Fargo, had another narrow escape from destruction by fire on Sunday morning last. A kerosene burner, used in heating a coffee urn, exploded, and the prospects of a blaze were good for a few moments. The fire was however squelched before serious damage was done, except to the nerves of guests, some of whom are said to have performed extremely brief and meagre toilets and to have made the loveliest sort of a dash for the open air.—[Advocate.

It was currently reported last week, and the story found its way into several of the newspapers, that Mr. Pugh, Receiver of the Land Office, at Fargo, had been superceded by Mr. Hall, editor of the Fargo *Republican*. This, it seems, was a mistake. Mr. Pugh is still benignantly taking in the cash at the financial end of the institution named, and in common with hundreds of others whom his genial smile and courteous manners have made his friends, we hope he may continue so to do, for another four years, at least.—[Moorhead Advocate.

William Barrett, Esq., the well known lawyer of St. Paul, left yesterday for St. Cloud, where he will take up his residence, having formed a law partnership with Hon. C. A. Gilman. Mr. Barrett, during his residence in St. Paul, has established a reputation which places him among the highest ranks in his profession. He is a profound student, a clear reasoner, an eloquent speaker, a successful practitioner, and socially a high-toned and honorable gentleman, whose departure from our midst will be a loss to St. Paul, but an immense gain to northern Minnesota, where the firm of Barrett & Gilman is sure to win the success that brains and energy always command.—[Pioneer Press, 11th.

A Sabbath Morn in the Country.

How still the morn of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of rural labor, hushed
The plowboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song,
And the wish is general that they might stay hushed.

The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreath
Of tedded grass, with faded flowers,
That yestermorn bloomed waving in the breeze;
And when the old man comes along
And finds it there he will startle the quiet
Of the hallowed day with shouts and roars
And takings on of one kind and another
That will make a hired man sink in his boots.

Sounds the most faint attract the ear—the hum
Of early bee looking for some one to sting.
The trickling of the (mountain) dew, glug, glug,
Glug, gluggerty, gluggerty, glug, glug!
The distant bleating, midway up the hill,
Of the heart-broken goat when he first discovers
That he can not climb a tree!

To him that wanders o'er the upland leas,
With his shot-gun on his shoulder,
The black-birds note comes mellower from the dale,
And sweeter from the sky the gladsome lark
Warbles his heav'n-tuned song; the lulling brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep-worn glen,
While from yon roof whose curling smoke
O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at intervals,
The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise,
And the hired girl swearing at the cook stove!

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

Cold rain water and soap will remove grease from valuable fabrics.

Fresh cream is the best cure for sun-burn. It draws the fire, soothes and heals.

The editor of the Todd County *Argus* says: "We want wood and want it bad." There is no accounting for tastes.

To clean stair rods, use woolen cloth wet with water and dipped in sifted coal ashes; afterwards rub with a dry cloth.

To remove ink stains, wash the cloth thoroughly in milk, then in hot water, with soap, and the stains will disappear.

If a shirt-bosom, or any other article has been scorched in ironing, lay it where bright sunshine will fall directly on it. It will take it entirely out.

Squashes will have their keeping injured if they are touched by frost. Handle carefully to avoid bruising. Use the least ripe first, and store the others where the temperature will be about 60°.

DR. W. E. GRISWOLD,
Dentist,
OF MINNEAPOLIS, WILL BE AT THE
HEADQUARTERS HOTEL
On Monday, Nov. 4th,
Prepared to do work in all branches of his profession, thoroughly and satisfactorily.
GOLD FILLING A SPECIALTY.

WHITE & CHAMBERLAIN,
Contractors & Builders,
BRAINERD, MINN.
Eve Gutters, Mouldings, Doors, Windows and Blinds of all descriptions for sale at reduced prices. Call and see us—on Fifth Street.
tf-2 1-2

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

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn. I have removed all my stock of Horses and Carriages from the Leland House Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style on short notice and at Low Rates. Give me a call. Office at the Stables, and Residence Just across the street.
Brainerd, May 24th, 1878.
P. MERTZ, Proprietor.

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

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.

NEW Hardware Store.
BROWN & BASON,
(*Express Building,*)
FIFTH STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.
JUST opened a large and complete stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Tools of all kinds, and Furnishing Goods; and in connection with our store an extensive Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper-Plate Work Shop.
Being Practical Workmen ourselves, and supplied with a full line of good tools, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in our line on short notice.
COPPER-SMITHING AND HEAVY SHEET-IRON WORK A SPECIALTY.
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
All Orders will receive prompt attention.
BROWN & BASON.
13-6m 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 and Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, Classware 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.
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Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
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LAMONT & WILSON,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Cigars,
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BRAINERD, - MINN.

Established Oct. 6th, 1872.
NEW LE BON TON

Sample & Billiard Hall,
LAUREL STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
This Old and Reliable House is still THE LEADING SAMPLE ROOM on the line of the N. P. R. R. ED. R. FRENCH, Prop.

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

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

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Divine services at the Congregational Church every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school, 12 15 P. M. ADAM SIMPSON, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Ante-Communion service at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday. Sunday School at 12½ p. m. Evening Prayer at 7½ p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month and on all great festivals. Evening Prayer every Friday evening, and on all Holy Days at 7½ p. m. REV. HERBERT ROOT, Rector.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass on the 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month. 1st mass at 8:30 a. m., high mass at 10:30 a. m. Catechism for children at 2:30 p. m., evening prayers at 7 p. m. Week days mass at 8 a. m. JOSEPH FRANCIS BUH, Priest.

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE, No. 37, 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. JAMES DEWAR, N. G.
W. W. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W. BRAINERD LODGE, No. 47, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited. JAMES DEWAR, M. W.
WM. WICK, Rec.

I. O. G. T. Hope Lodge No. 123 Independent Order of Good Templars meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Baptist Chapel North Sixth St. Brainerd, Minn. All members of the order in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. M. BRINKERHOFF, W. C. T.
C. H. CONGDON, Sec'y.

ADALBERT LEBON,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, Clocks, Silverware, JEWELRY,

Gold Pens,

AND
OPTICAL GOODS,
FIELD AND SPY GLASSES,
EYE AND OPERA GLASSES,
TELESCOPES,
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF
SPECTACLES.
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done at reasonable prices, and warranted. Orders By Mail or Express promptly attended to.
FRONT STREET. BRAINERD, MINN.

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BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door
TERMS:
$2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
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F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor
of Crow Wing and Itasca Counties, and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.
SPECIAL attention given to paying taxes, looking up tax titles, &c., in the above or adjoining counties, for residents or non-residents. Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.
Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,
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DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
N. McFADDEN, - - Proprietor.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

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FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.
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ETC., ETC., ETC.
OFFICE—LAW OFFICE C. B. SLEEPER, Esq.
RESIDENCE—HEADQUARTERS HOTEL
Brainerd, Minn.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

KILLED.

At Chicago, two men were instantly illed by the falling of some heavy timbers of bridge upon which they were working.

ESCAPED.

Twenty or more prisoners escaped from all in Rochester, N. Y., by boring through the walls. The gang included some of the worst burglars in the country.

INDICTED.

Advices from New Haven, Conn., state that in the case of Rev. H. Hayden, charged with the murder of Mary Stannard, the grand jury, after two days consideration, found a true bill of murder in the first degree.

FATAL PANIC.

During a marriage at the colored Baptist church at Lynchburg, Va., crowded to its utmost capacity, a piece of plaster fell creating a panic of the most dreadful character. Several were killed and many wounded.

EXPLOSION.

A Detroit *Free Press* special from Big Rapids, Mich., says the boiler in Sellenger's shingle mill at that place exploded on the 15th inst., killing one man and seriously injuring five others. Mill badly damaged. Loss unknown. Cause of explosion not known.

BURNED.

A boarding house in Boston, Mass., was burned on the 15th inst. The upper rooms were filled with boarders. Mary Jane Campbell was burned to death. The rest escaped. One of the boarders jumped from a third story window and was caught in a blanket uninjured.

INCENDIARY.

The distillery and warehouse of Geo. Harshman, of Harshmanville, Ohio, near Dayton has been destroyed by fire. The warehouse contained 12,000 bushels of corn, all of which was destroyed. Total loss estimated at $18,000; no insurance. Origin of the fire thought to be incendiary.

RECOVERED.

The box stolen from the First National bank of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., by burglars, was found in the woods near the spot where the robbers abandoned their horses and wagon and took to the freight train. The contents, consisting of bonds and mortgages, valued at from $60,000 to $100,000, were undisturbed.

ROBBERIES.

A dispatch from Dallas Texas, says heavy robberies of money and freight from the Texas Pacific and Hudsod & Texas Central railroads have been detected, and that many in high business and social standing, including officers, conductors agents and citizens from St. Louis and Galveston, are implicated.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court of the United States met Oct. 14 and in accordance with usage, adjourned to pay their respects to the President. The latter received the judge in the Blue room, where they pleasantly spent a short time in general conversation. Fred B. Mason, Chicago, and L. S. Chanford, Cincinati, were admitted to practice.

FATAL FAMILY FEUD.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Frank Gennell, living on Gibbons street, got into an altercation with his wife, and in a fit of fury assaulted her and knocked her down, when Wm. Hart cousin of Gennell's interfered, and seizing Gennell by the throat, threw him down. Gennell's head struck a stone as he fell breaking his neck. Heart has been arrested.

NEGRO RISING.

Two hundred and fifty negroes surrounded Waterproof, La., on the 15th inst., and treatened to burn and sack the town. It is supposed they burned J. Senegar's place on Lake St. John, four miles below Waterproof. A call for armed assistance was made on Natchez, and 100 men left on the ferryboat to aid the whites at Waterproof if needed.

ROBBED.

A Fort Kerney, Wyoming telegram says: Trobings Ranch on Crazy woman creek, twenty-miles north of that post, was entered by robbers, eight in number, last night at 8 o'clock. Several persons were in the store at the time, but no resistance was offered. One United States horse was taken and the store robbed of everything valuable and carried away on twelve pack horses.

FATAL SHOOTING.

At Deadwood, D. T., on the 13th inst., a shooting affray occured between Mrs. Lovell, a notorious character, and John Rogers, an employee of Gregory's restaurant, which resulted in the death of the former and the fatal wounding of the latter. The trouble arose over disputed ground, and has been going on for some time. Rogers cannot live. The assault was made by Mrs. Lovell at Roger's house.

FORTY KILLED.

It is established beyond a doubt that the total number of citizens killed near the State line by the Cheyenne Indians who crossed the Union Pacific railroad Oct. 4th was forty-three—twenty-three on Sappa, fifteen on the Beaver, one on Prairie Creek and five near Republican river. The Indians carried away a large number of fine California horses from Wilson's ranch, Hitchcock county, Nebraska.

SANTA CRUZ INSURRECTION.

The United States consul at St. Thomas telegraphs concerning the insurrection at Santa Cruz: The rioters are apparently controlled. About 250 were killed. Planters are searching the country for the rioters. Four-fifths of the mills, dwellings, cane, rum and sugar on the plantations are destroyed; also business houses in Frederickstad. Many families are destitute and all business is temporarily suspended.

SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Secretary Thompson reached Pittsburgh from Indiana, en route for Washington, accompanied by his family, on the 10th inst. He was called upon by many prominent business men and manufacturers of that city and in the afternoon made a tour of the different manufacturing establishments in company of the reception committee. In the afternoon the secretary spoke on the finances to a large audience in Library hall.

BIG SUIT.

J. H. Burke, a stockholder of the Consolidated Virginia Mining company, has brought suit in the Twenty-third district court of California, to recover from J. Good, J. W. McKay, J. G. Fair and the Pacific Mill & Mining company, $36,000,000, alleged to ave been wrongfully taken from the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia by defendants in the manipulation of ore and retention of tolling of the company.

BANK FAILURE.

The Merchant's bank, of Prince Edward's Island, Charlottetown, has closed its doors and will probably be wound up. Gross liabilities, $365,000; capital, $46,000; total assets, $564,000. James Ducan & Co. owe the bank $140,000, of which $32,0000 is secured. The Duncan estate can only pay 50 or 60 cents on the dollar to the unsecured creditors. The bank loses by this firm $50,000 in addition to losses by firms involved through Duncan.

CABINET SESSION.

Most of the Cabinet session at Washington on the 10 inst., was occupied in discussing estimates for the support of the government during the ensuing fiscal year, the head of each department having been engage for several days in ascertaining to what extent the estimates for his department might be reduced. It is generally understood the falling off in revenue renders imperative a corresponding reduction of expenses, and the question is as to what is the most urgent need of the service.

THE INDIANS.

Great indignation is expressed at the inefficiency and blundering action of Thornburgh's command in letting the Indians on the South Platte river escape. Even a court martial is talked of. A Leavenworth, Kansas, telegram says, the number of white settlers, and ranchmen and herders killed by the reds during their sweep through the northwestern part of that State is estimated at least seventy-five and probably more, many being killed who will doubtless never be heard from. Some twenty-five or thirty women were outraged and murdered.

A CLERICAL FORGER.

Jacob L. Levinson went to Cincinnati several years ago from near New York, accepted the position of pastor of the Jewish church which he filled acceptably for severa years, when he resigned and started a whol sale manufactory of cigars on Everett street, employing some sixty-five hands. Recently it has been suspected that some of his financial transactions were not honest and an investigation began, when it was discovered he had secured sums to the estimated amount of $20,000 from business friends upon forged paper. Mr. Levinson has disappered.

TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Sunday morning, Oct. 13th, the town of Edenburgh, Pa., was nearly destroyed by fire. The fire broke out in the rear of Wilber's livery stable, Main street, and spreading rapidly soon swept over the entire block. Firemen were promptly on hand, but their efforts were paralyzed by the insufficiency of water. The total loss is estimated at from $350,000 to $400,000, largely insured. Two hundred and twenty-five buildings were burned, and the town almost completely destroyed. Much suffering among the losers. A relief committee has been organized, and the contribution of food from adjacent towns and farmers in the vicinity is being distributed to the homeless.

FIRE.

Just after 90 employees of R. N. Myers' chair factory in New York City had resumed their evening work, David O'Keefe, an carrand boy, whispered to the foreman that the factory was on fire. So successfuly was the precaution on the part of the boy and speedy action of the foreman that nearly every one of the hands was safely out of the building before the cause of the retreat was generally known. The factory was soon burnt to the ground, and the fire extended to the tenant houses on First avenue, burning along the row to Sixty-second street, and there igniting another block of tenements all of which were totally or partially destroyed. Loss, $80,000.

ACKLIN EXONERATED.

Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana, about whom there was such a social furor in Washington, last spring, being again a candidate for congress, and having been accused of seducing a girl in New Orleans, submitted an investigation of the charge to two committees, one composed of Republicans and the other of Democrats. The Republican committee reports that they have investigated the charge, and wholly exonerate Mr. Acklin, alleging that the charge was a trumped up one for black mail purposes. The mother and husband of the girl unite in cards of exoneration.

MURDERS.

Mrs. Mattie Farrel, a widow woman of Detroit, Mich., aged 68 years, was found brutlly murdered in her own house. A son of hers is under arrest on suspicion of being the murderer. In Burk City Ky., a drunken young rough had a quarrel at the house of a man named Garhart. Young Garhart, interposed in behalf of his father, when Neil fatally stabbed him. Mrs. Garhart interposed in behalf of his son, when Neil stabbed her to the heart killing her instantly. She was enciente. The fiend was arrested. On board of a ship a short distance out from Savanah, Ga., a sailor killed the mate of the vessel.

OUTRAGE ON INDIANS.

Gen. O. O. Howard telegraphs from Fort Vancouver to Washington, that an Umatilla Indian was murdered on the 29th inst by white men, and that the Umatillas have, within three weeks, lost 500 horses taken by the whites. He asks: "Cannot the district attorney be instructed by the attorney general to attend to this and other cold blooded murders of Indians by white men? A few examples of justice would do more for peace than a whole summer's campaign." The foregoing was endorsed by Gen. Sherman as follows: "The Umatilla Indians should be protected in their lives and property as far as possible by civil agents, as also by military but after the crime is committed the civil courts should try the case and adjudge the measure of punishment." The dispatch thus endorsed was sent by Secretary McCrary to the Indian bureau and acting commissioner Heeds has referred it to Secretary Schurz with recommendation.

HUNG BY A MOB.

At Mount Vernon, Indiana, seven negroes entered a house of ill-fame and by threats and violence succeeded in ravishing five white women living there. Four of the negroes were arrested. Deputy sheriff Thomas and Hayes went to the residence of Dan Harrison, father of one of the three missing ones, to make an arrest of his son. Dan Harrison resisted the entrance to the house and shot Deputy Thomas killing him instantly. Deputy Hayes shot the old man, shattering his arm. The news spread rapidly, and soon a mob of several hundred men surrounded the jail where the old man Harrison had been taken to keep company with the four previously incarcerated. The jail is very insecure and the mob surrounded it to prevent the prisoners being taken to Evansville for safe keeping. Hearing that militia had been ordered from Evansville at 9:20 A. M. train west was stopped by the mob a mile before reaching Mt. Vernon and searched. Finding no soldiers, the train was permited to pass on. The crowd around the jail increased in proportion toward night. The telegraph operator was run out of his office the 9:30 P. M. About 100 men in long black masks proceeded to the jail at 1 o'clock, took the four prisoners arrested Tuesday and hung them in the jail yard. The old man Harrison was cut to pieces and thrown down a privy vault. After perpetating the horrible deed the mob dispersed. The bodies of the negroes hung all day long from the branches of the locust trees in the court-yard. At 5 o'clock they where cut down and burried. The town is still in a state of tremendous excitement over the affair. Nearly half a score of persons have lost their lives since the terrible tragedy began. But some of the negroes who were engaged in ravishing the white women Monday night are at large, and if caught will probably share the fate of their fellows.

The latest Paris dresses brought over nave the round Josephine front and the swallow-tail basque back in various forms.

MYSTIC MONSTER.

DEATH STILL PLAYING HAVOC AT THE SOUTH.

Abatement of the Disease in the Cities, but an Increase in the Country—Death of Jeff. Davis, Jr., at Memphis—Doctors and Nurses Still Kept Busy—An Ardent Longing for Frost.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Weather clear; thermometer 81. Deaths 26; cases reported 110. Total deaths 2,575; total cases 11,965.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Applications for relief to the Young Men's Christian association, 87, and to the Howards, 223. The Howards have sent nurses to Longtown, Braille, Yazoo City, Labodville, and Dr. Vessie and nurses to Morgan City. The Peabody association issued 50,000 rations to-day.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—Weather warm and sultry with rain threatened. From 6 o'clock last nigh until noon to-day the undertakers report thirteen interments. Among the deaths are P. Canale, secretary of the Italian benevolent association, Otta Heringer, M. J. Oates and Chas. Maddox. The Howard association to-day sent nurses to Mason, Tenn., Bowling Green, Ky., McKenzie and Brownsville, Tenn., Hernaando, Miss, and Florence, Ala. The wife of P. O. Woods, freight agent of the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad, died last nigh at Hernando, Mississippi. The fever has appeared at Milan, Tenn., which had enforced a rigid quarantine against all infected points, as is shown in the following telegram which was received this morning: "Paris, Tenn., Oct. 16.—To A. D. Langstaff, president of the Howard Association, Memphis: Please send an experienced yellow fever doctor and three nurses to Milan on this morning's train. One of our employes there has the fever, and it is thought several other cases have developed." (Signed) J. J. Kertin, train dispatcher.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The remains of Donald L. Mackay, son of A. N. Mackay, who died last night at Nesbett's station, Miss., were brought to this city this evening for interment. The following telegram was received this evening:

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 16.—To R. W. Mitchell, medical director Howard association: One hundred and seventeen cases of yellow fever to date, including twelve new cases to-day and two deaths. (Signed,) H. SAUVE, Howard Physician.

The board of health officially report eight deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night. This is the smallest number since the fever was declared epidemic by the board on Aug. 23d. Undertakers report fifteen additional deaths from fever in the suburbs. Among the deaths occurring since noon are Mrs. L. Kaufman, Mike Farrel, Mrs. Rushing and child, and Amelia Cammers. The condition of Dr. G. B. Thornton and Ed Webber yet remains critical. M. Camelee, of D. Camelee & Bro., was prostrated with fever during the afternoon. Jeff Davis, aged 21, only son of Jefferson Davis, died to-night at 6 o'clock, five miles east of the city. Dr. Samuel Boyle, volunteer from Baltimore, has been assigned to active uty as a Howard physician. Seventeen physicians of the Howard medical corps report sixty new cases—twenty-one in the city, nineteen in the country. P. L. Scraggs, judge-elect of the criminal court, was prostrated with fever this morning at Bartlett, Tenn. Storm from the southwest.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 16.—Deaths from yellow fever for twenty-four hours: Mrs. Oswald Dietz, Wm. Erwin, Sallie Hall and one colored. Fourteen new cases, twelve colored. Energetic measures were taken to-day to depopulate the infected districts—the sick into the hospital —and others into camp. Warm and unfavorable.

QUARANTINE DISCONTINUED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The health officer has ordered the quarantine station at Delhi to be discontinued.

OTHER POINTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Dispatches received from all points in the fever section show no material abatement of the disease. J. W. St. Clair, operator at the Jackson depot, has relapsed. B. M. Vail, operator at Meridan, died yesterday of yellow fever. He was agent of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benevolent association at Vicksburg. A. D. Babbett, the most active member of the Telegraphers' Relief association, who took the fever yesterday, is reported in a favorable condition to-day. Rev. L. Eskotrieste, of the First German Presbyterian church, aged 34, a native of Berlin, died to-day of yellow fever.

The Howards received a dispatch asking for a physician and nurses to be sent to Yazoo City, where a very malignant form of fever has appeared.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 16.—Warm during the day. A heavy rain storm is prevailing this evening. The operator at Hopefield reports two deaths to-day and four yesterday. Advices from Arkansas City report that the fever has broken out at Winterville, eight miles from that place and east of the Mississippi river.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—The following dispatch was received by the Associated Press agent at Louisville to-night: Milan, Tenn., Oct. 16.—To Associated Press agent, Louisville. One death here to-day, Mr. Humphrey. Miss Fields died last night, making several deaths here in the last few days. Business is entirely suspended, and every store is closed here but drug stores and gone to the country. But few are left in town to-night. The future looks gloomy. Dr. Hunter, of Memphis, was here to-day, and will return to-morrow and remain with us. Dr. Blodsoe, one of our home physicians, is doing noble work. A little rain fell this evening. Weather somewhat colder. (Signed) J. F. Chamber, operator.

A NEW HORROR.

A Woman's Experience in the New York Magdalene's Asylum.

[New York Special, to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Rachel O'Neil is about 19 years of age, and has twice been an inmate of the Magdalen asylum in Eighty-eighth street. She is a slender girl, of medium height, with long yellow hair and pale countenance. She lived with her mother in West Third staeet, until August, 1877, when she became an inmate of the Magdalen asylum, that she might be reclaimed from her wicked ways. She remained in the asylum a little more than six months, and her conduct was such that the matron pronounced her a good girl, but she fell into bad ways again, when she was again committed to the asylum on her own acknowledgment that she was a fit subject for its discipline. One week ago she escaped from the asylum by scaling the fence. She told her story to Justice Otterbourg in the Jefferson Market police court, making grave charges against the management of the institution. The justice had received from other sources complaints of the severity of the discipline in the asylum. Mrs. Battersby, the matron of the asylum, and Mr. Battersby, the chaplain, were present at the hearing.

Mrs. Battersby, the matron, declined to kiss the Bible, preferring to affirm. She said that there are at present forty-five girls in the asylum, twelve of them committed by magistrates. Her lawyer had in his hand the affidavit of Rachel O'Neil. This affidavit charges that "once Rachel was locked up in a cell for thirty-two hours, during which time she had no food except one bowl of soup," and makes other charges of a less serious nature. Mrs. Battersby affirms that on one occasion only did she remember of punishing the O'Neil girl, and that was when she and another girl got into a fight, and the O'Neil girl carried a knife to her room with the avowed purpose of stabbing the other girl. One of the girls threatened to commit murder. Mrs. Battersby took the O'Neil girl down stairs to the floor on the same level with the kitchen, and confined her in a small room five feet four inches by four feet in size. No furniture was in the room except a bench on two sides of it, and light and ventilation were obtained through a small hole near the door. The matron could not say how long the girl was kept there, nor what she had to eat. She was informed that the O'Neil girl and another inmate intended to try to escape, but she did not remember of saying, as the affidavit of the girl alleges, that she should [illegible]

[illegible] Justice Otterburg [illegible] examined the matron, and seemed to be in a fair way to elicit from her an unwilling admission of the substantial truth of the girl's story, when her lawyer suggested that the asylum was a private institution, and that those who had charge of it ought not to be "over-handled, bully-ragged and cross-examined." Justice Otterburg explained that the inquiry had progressed just far enough to have done the worst that could be done, if the institution is not blameable. It had been shown that there are cells there, and that inmates had been limited in their diet as a part of their punishment; and if the institution is strictly a private one, the showing was so much the worse. Still, if the lawyer objected he would not ask another question, although he would otherwise have asked probably a hundred more. He would allow the counsel to withdraw Mrs. Battersby from the witness stand. The witness was withdrawn and the case came to an end. The justice said that he would not at present take action in regard to recommitting Rachel to the asylum.

AT WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 16.—The President and party arrived here at 11 this morning. In addition to the President were Mrs. Hayes, Webb C. Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Hastings, Secretary Thompson and others. They were met at the railroad station by a large crowd and thence proceeded to the residence of Gov. Holliday under escort of the Winchester Light Infantry. Gov. Holliday and others received the visitors and after a brief rest the party, proceeded to the fair grounds.

On arriving at the fair ground Gov. Holliday welcomed the President, and formally introduced him to the assembled people. When the President rose to reply he was greeted with loud applause, and spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens: My first knowledge of the beautiful and historic valley of the Shenandoah was obtained in the rough school of the great civil war, and, with the aid of very competent instructors, engaged on the opposite sides of that terrible conflict. It is a great satisfaction to revisit the valley and to refresh my recollection of its superb scenery and places made interesting and famous by the war. I now meet its people under circumstances far more auspicious than any of us, whether we were soldiers or citizens during the contest, could then have deemed possible within the period of our lives. For the first time in many years we see the American people in the midst of interesting and important elections, with their attention chiefly engaged about questions relating to the material and business interests of the country, and in regard to which in all States the people are beginning to take sides without much reference to section or color lines. Whatever evidences of old bitterness may be exhibited in any other part of the country, we know that here the general wish is that the sectional controversies which have so long disturbed our American society may be permanently settled, and that in pursuance of the constitution and of the laws, peace and union may be restored and forever firmly established. During the last month I visited agricultural fairs in several northwestern States. In addressing the people on these occasions it seemed to me not improper to call their attention to the condition of the financial affairs of the government of the United States. This was done with a double purpose. It was my hope that it would give encouragement and confidence to those who were looking anxiously but hopefully for better times. I hoped, also, that the facts and figures presented would aid in the formation of correct opinions on subjects which now mainly interest the people. With the same general purpose I now desire to spread before you very briefly the views of some of the fathers of our country—patriots whose names, and characters, and services are very familiar to the whole country, in this part of Virginia especially, with which some of them were identified, and among the descendants of those who were associated with them, the opinions of men who made Virginia so famous, will, I am sure, be received with more than ordinary consideration. The President here quoted from letters of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, showing they all favored hard money, and continued as follows:

It is not necessary for my purpose to make further quotations from the fathers. They embodied their opinions in the American constitution. The money of the constitution is coin. In making money which has intrinsic value constitutional, and the money of our country, the fathers adopted the money of the world by a law resting on the concurring judgment and common consent of mankind in all ages and countries. Precious metals have been the measure of value—the money of the world, it is a law that is fundamental and irreparable. It can no more be repealed by act of Congress than the law of gravitation. If we would have an early return of business prosperity, let us not try to be wiser than the fathers, wiser than the constitution, and wiser than human nature. In the present condition of our country our progress towards prosperity as a nation and as individuals depends upon having good public credit and sound constitutional currency.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause. After a brief speech by Secretary Thompson the Presidential party visited various parts of the fair. They dined at Judge Pendleton's and returned from the fair grounds when the exhibition closed.

The President and Mrs Hayes, assisted by Gov. Holliday and Mrs. Mason, his sister, held a reception at the Governor's residence to-night. Large numbers of ladies and gentlemen of the city and neighborhood called to pay their respects. At 11 o'clock the party left for Washington.

THE NEGRO REBELLION.

A Fight in Tensas Parish Between the Negroes and Whites—Several of the Former Killed—The State Militia Under Marching Orders.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The city is full of wild rumors to-day about the trouble in Tensas parish. Gov. Nicholls reports receiving information that a fight had occurred at Waterproof, in which five negroes were killed, and that a company of militia from Natches had arrived there. The parish authorities ask for State troops. The Governor has ordered the Louisiana field artillery and Crescent City batalions to be in readiness to receive marching orders by 8 A. M. to-morrow. It is stated the steamer Pargoud has been chartered by the State to transport troops to the scene of the disturbance.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Waterproof, La., to A. S. Yarnes, mayor of that town who is here, says about 500 negroes are engaged in the outbreak there; that fighting began to-day, and that Judge Cardell, J. P. Harrison and Jeff Suyder were wounded. The burning of buildings is also reported.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The following is derived from the officers of the steamer Natches: A fight occurred with negroes yesterday in Goldmansfield, some four miles above Waterproof, in which it is said that thirty-six negroes were killed and the whole of them dispersed. Some apprehend further trouble, while the general impression is that the negroes will not again assemble. Assistance was pouring in from all directions. Fifty more men left here this evening in answer to a call this morning from St. Joseph, La. No plantation was burned. A communication just received from a citizen of Waterproof, states that ten negroes were killed yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE
LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1878.

General orders No. 16: In pursuance of orders from the Governor of the State, the several regiments of this brigade will be in readiness to march at 3 P. M. to-morrow (Thursday) fully armed and equipped for duty. All staff and line officers and enlisted men will, on seeing this order, at once repair to their respective armories to receive further directions. By order of

(Signed) COL. JOHN GLYNN, JR., Commanding.

G. A. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Fashion Notes.

Short suits are growing shorter.

The Scotch plaid short suits are all the rage at the moment.

Old gold satin piping is used on many of the new costumes.

The Queen Catherine is a stately novelty bonnet for matrons.

The leading round hats of the season are the Henry II. toque and the Madeleine.

Garnet and jet-bead edgings are seen on hats and bonnets of velvet, felt and plush.

Corduroy velvet is very fashionable for both millinery and dress-making purposes.

Imitation lace is eschewed by the fashionable world, except perhaps for garniture or plisses.

Paysants are folded bands passing along the outlines of some parts of a dress and under other parts

Lustreless black logwood ornaments and logwood bead edgings are used on full morning crape bonnets.

A coarse, heavy straw bonnet in the close cottage shape is the demi-toilet demi-saison bonnet of the moment.

Passant trimming is the pronounced feature in the season's costumes, so called beca se it passes below or under some part of the dress.

White felt hats and bonnets are very effective ornamented with delicate gold cords and braids and gold-tipped marabous and plumes.

The names of some of the new corsages are very significant of their styles; such for instance, as the French Guard redingote, the peasant casaquin, and the corsage basquine.

The bridal dress of Lucia di Lammermoor, worn by Miss Abbott in that opera, a a white satin Pompadour princess robe with square corsage. The trimmings are orange blossoms and loops of satin and more ribbon on the wrinkled tablier, frayed ruchings, and fly fringes falling over satin flounces shaded with pearl-beaded lace, and the same kind of garnitures placed among the elaborate draperies of the train.

The princess robe has fallen more or less into disuse for some time past; one now hears principally of pleated or gathered corsages, of casaquines, of habits, directoire, with the essential waistcoat, etc. Polonaises are, however, still to be seen in considerable numbers, and are much favored by stout ladies, as their style tends to give an appearanee of slightness and height to the figure.

For winter, Venetire, Genoese, and Hungarian point are the laces considered the most suitable; the heavy style of beauty which characterizes these, harmonizes particularly well with velvet and thick materials. Le Point d'Alencon and light Mallines lace, though for summer wear are, nevertheless, only allied with very handsome textures. Burges and Valenciennes lace are as much used by lingeres as by dressmakers; the value of these latter laces, though not to be underrated, is not to be compared with that of the kind first mentioned.

In the matter of lingerie, which for so long made rapid strides toward perfection, there is just now a cessation of progress. All shapes of collar, cuff, etc., are worn, but no novelty calls for notice. Laruche plisse claims a large amount of attention; it is much utilized as frilling for dresses, possessing the attraction of cheapness. There are also the cambric plisse and turned-down collar, usually worn with morning costumes. We must not omit to mention the fashion favored by the Parisians, of the fichu, either of tulle or cambric, or else of black lace. The most popular shape is that of a little shawl, with rounded point at back, and pointed ends tied in front. Net fichus are frequently to be seen, they are both black and white, finished off with handsome fringe.

Butchery of Mountain Trout.

The trout go up the river in schools of thousands toward their spawning-beds. If unimpeded in their course, they would separate into numberless crystal-line trout brooks and deposit their spawn far up the stream, out of the reach of sawdust or fishermen. But just at the foot of the Sierra Nevadas, in the State of Nevada close to the California line, is the Verdi dam. This dam has been constructed to supply a fine saw-mill with water, and great precaution was taken to arrange a suitable fishery at one end. The water is made to flow over a sort of apron, or plank floor, which has such a gradual incline that any fish can ascend. This fishway is further improved by means of the rocks and earth of the river bank. There is a large pool or eddy just at the foot and lower side of the apron, and so the trout find an impassable wall at the place where they should enter the reservoir above the dam. Thus the fish are imprisoned.

Such restless impatient, strugglin prisoners as are these mountain trout cannot be found elsewhere. They attempt to leap over the main dam, only to be hurled back by the falling water. They spring fully five feet in the air, and strike the main apron of the dam with terrific and sometimes fatal force. They bruise their bodies and heads until oftentimes they die. They learn nothing from experience but continue to jump against the dam until, worn out and neverless, they drift, completely exhausted, into the eddies formed by the piers of the dam. One can watch for hours these poor desperate things in their brave struggle to get over the dam, without having a moment elapse in which some trout is not leaping through the air and against the dam. Generally from one to a dozen fish are visible at the same time. It is a grand but pitiful sight to watch the great speckled beauties in their vain endeavors to get over the dam.

But the pitiful merges into the horrible when one sees the merciless grab-hooks let down into the struggling, quivering, exhausted masses of trout gathered in the eddies below the piers. By means of the short, unyielding rod, a succession of quick upward jerks is given to the four hungry points of the grab-hook. The water is full of foam from the cascade, and circles in blinding whirl around the pool. The fish are crazed and blinded by their fruitless, frantic leaps, and readily drift against the sharp, needle-like points of the barbed hooks. Once impaled, the struggle begins. The hook may have entered underneath the head or the body, or it may have pierced the side, or the fins or the tail. At the first moment of its fright the startled fish darts away with a fury of strength that is marvelous. A large fish is almost ungovernable during the first frenzy of its death struggle. The fisherman's only plan is to let the trout weary itself with its maddened plunges and leaps and struggles, and then by a dexterous twitch land it on the pier. More than half the time the fish makes some terrible bounce and tears himself from the hook, only to float with the current torn, mangled and dying.

News Items.

The coon hunter is having his fun just now.

Hogs are spoiling the hog market in Clinton, Mich.

Girls are distressingly scarce in some parts of Kansas.

There are in the United States nearly 800 pottery establishments.

Dubuque has a professor who teaches ladies how to iron shirt fronts.

The Hollanders of Kalamazoo have nominated a special ticket of their own.

A Russell oil firm of Amsterdam, N. Y., has bought 200,000 bushels of flax seed.

England pays $30,000 a year to the heirs and descendants of William Penn forever.

Vermont farmers refuse to sell their hay for $6 a ton, and are buying cattle to eat it.

Dickens' nephew, Rev. B. Dickens, is a Methodist preacher at Freeport, Illinois.

A Niles, Mich., father bequeaths his daughter $1 "for a rope to hang her husband."

The Japanese minister at Washington is going home until next Spring. He thinks our rats are not what they are cracked up to be.

Senator Blaine, Senator Bayard and Gov. Carroll will be at the Washington (Md.) fair this week, according to the Hagerstown *Mail*.

The druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should fling together sweet oil and opium and bring out his cough cure at once.

The Duke de Broglie has written a book describing the secret foreign policy of Louis XV. There are many revelations in it, it is said.

Punch has been getting out a volume of Beaconsfield cartoons, and now comes *Judy* with cartoons illustrating the past career of Gladstone.

The grounds and out-buildings around Henry Clay's old home of Ashland are just as they were in his life-time. The old locust avenue where he walked and pondered his speeches is wholly unchanged.

The centennial legislature of Vermont has begun its session, the first legislature having assembled at Windsor March 12, 1778. The first bill introduced was a tramp act, something like that recently passed in New Hampshire.

Dr. Thomas O. Summers, the first Nashville physician who volunteered to go to the assistance of the plague-stricken in Memphis, has just received a massive gold medal and clasp, in recognition of his conduct, from a company of friends in Nashville.

Applications have been made to the mansion house fund for the relief of sufferers by the Princess Alice horror by a man who lost his umbrella, another who lost his hat and overcoat and a woman who had her dress torn "in the act of rescuing her."

Political economy: At Serajevo a water-carrier was moving up and down among the men crying, "Water for one piastre!" when a fragment of an exploding shell knocked one of his buckets to pieces. "Water for two piastres!" he instantly began crying.

A merchant had a collector out, and found endorsed on a number of bills, "Sed he would pay Tom Morrow." He climbed on to that collector indignantly, and wanted to know who in thunder Tom Morrow was, and what right anybody had to pay him his bills.

Trials for murder have a peculiar fascination for the fair sex. At the Billings trial now in progress, the more experienced homicidal females bring their lunch with them and take sly looks at Billings as they nibble the seductive doughnut or the sympathetic pie.

The wife of Gen. Sherman has left Washington for Baltimore, in which city she will pass the winter. Owing to the feebleness of her health she will give up the social season and devote her remaining strength to the education of her son, Tecumseh, and daughter, Rachel.

William P. Longley ("Bill Longley") who was hung at Giddings, Texas, on Friday, was twenty-seven years of age. He was tall and graceful, with a dark moustache and goatee, a nose slightly Roman, white, pearly teeth and mild hazel eyes. He claimed to have perpetrated thirty-two murders.

The Bywell Castle, which sunk the Princess Louise, was short of her crew by seven men when she sailed. Their places were filled by seven men picked up on the docks for the trip. One of these was steering and was on the look-out at the time of the collision, and the Princess Alice was also steered by a substitute.

Paris *Figaro*, of course: "The *Official Gazette*, of London, announces that the lord-chancellor has just been raised to the rank of earl. Lord Beaconsfield will take the titles of Viscount-Garmoyle and Earl Cairns. Soon, doubtless, his lordship will be named duke, and then we will not know how to address him."

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* repeats the story that the bones of those who fell with Custer on the Little Big Horn, still remain unburied, and adds another chapter of ghastliness, by declaring that relic hunters are carrying away the bones of the heroes who fell that fatal day. This is a disgrace to the whole country.

Redmond, the South Carolina outlaw and moonshiner, was married to Adeline Ladd, a Pickens county lass, the other Sunday night. The ceremony was performed sub rosa, at midnight, by moonshine, all eyes cocked in anticipation of a raid by deputy marshals. But no marshals interfered, and Redmond is enjoying his honeymoon in the heart of the Blue Ridge—no cards.

The Pope has at the present moment no prince or state eager in his cause. The eldest son of the church is no more; the Catholic king is not powerful; the most faithful king is still less so; the Austrian Cæsar exercises but a feeble sway over a house divided against itself, and since the last Belgian elections their remains not a single ministry in Europe which even its enemies could style "clerical."

Of course it was that heathen Chinee that did it—that robbed the Nob Hill, Nevada, family of its laces and jewelry piece by piece. Of course it was, but one night the lady of the house followed her somnambulist husband across the room to the bureau, saw him take out some valuables, dogged his footsteps to the cellar, caught him lifting up a heavy stone and peeping under recognized her pile of stolen trinkets.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened a trifle lower, and closed steady; No. 1 hard $1.02; No. 1, 94½c; No. 2, 87c; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Easy and quiet. Mess pork $7.37 cash and October. Lard, prime steam $6.00.

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat active and no changes; [illegible]

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; [illegible]

[illegible] PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $[illegible]. [illegible] Lard quiet; prime steam $6.60.

A STARTLING STORY.

[Sioux City Journal.]

Lieut. Heinger, of the First infantry, who passed through Sioux City yesterday on his way East, gave a startling rumor to the *Journal* reporter, which had been told to him on his way down the river. A Capt. Pratt has been around to the different agencies getting a few Indian children from each, having so far selected about fifty in all, to be educated at a school in Hampton, Virginia. Last week he left Brulé, accompanied by an Indian guide to go to Spotted Tail on this errand. At 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon they reached a point overlooking the agency, but to their surprise not a sign of an Indian or of any habitation could be seen. The commissary buildings, which were the only structure yet erected, had been burned. The post being evidently entirely deserted they did not go any further, but returned to the river.

Such is the rumor, but it has many improbable phases. Major Pollock, the agent, has been at the post, and of course, in case of any such unruly proceedings, would have summoned aid, unless he had been made away with by the Indians. Two companies of troops were in camp only three miles from the agency and could have been notified of trouble very quickly. It seems hardly possible that 6,000 Indians could have gotten away so quietly that they should not have learned of it at Fort Randall, as they have not, or, being a telegraph station, the news would have been given before now.

A gentleman who was at Spotted Tail two weeks ago says the Indians were in very bad humor at that time, and he wasn't inclined to blame them much for grumbling at their post. He says the country there is the worst he has seen in any part of Dakota, not excepting the notorious bad lands; that it is really a sand desert, with scarcely any vegetation but a few stunted shrubs and cottonwoods. Whatever may be the character of the back country of the reservation, what he saw about the post was very poor. While this gentleman was there a number deserted the camp and went over to the dissatisfied ones at Red Cloud. One hundred lodges have gone before. The camp of the Red Cloud Indians on Pass creek is only twenty-five miles from Spotted Tail, so that a junction could easily be effected. This gentleman, who was at both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, has no doubt that if the Cheyennes making across Nebraska reach Red Cloud they will have plenty of recruits and serious trouble will be the outcome.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

Meeting of Episcopal Churchmen at Cincinnati to Discuss Science and Revelation—Bishop Jagger's Welcome.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 16.—After communion services at St. Paul's church this morning, where Rev. Phillip Brooks delivered an appropriate address, the Episcopal congress convened at Pike's opera house. Papers upon the interpretation of the Bible in relation to the present condition of learning and science were read by Rev. Frederick Gardiner, D. D., Rev. Edward Harwood and Prof. John McCrady. Bishop Jagger, in welcoming the Episcopal congress this morning, said: There are special reasons why our church here should extend a welcome to this congress. It brings boldly into view the comprehensive character of the organization. It is not a commercial institution. It does not legislate. It represents no party. It invites men of all shades of thought and opinion to meet on a common platform and speak out honest convictions on the living practical issues of the day. We are glad to have the world know that the Protestant Episcopal church is not afraid to let men think on the essential points of faith. It recognizes liberty of thought in proper limits. The experiment has proved that a free, manly interchange of views in open discussion tends to promote unity rather than create antagonism.

Dr. Gardiner, upon Bible interpretation in regard to the learning of the present day, said: "The effect of recent research so far from contradicting the Bible bears out all its statements." The results of the search of scientific men for truth may not accord with long cherished views and tenets, but the time always comes and will come when the revelations of the sacred word will be attested by the investigation of those who seek after truth. Dr. Gardiner expatiated at length upon the discoveries in old ruins of tablets and images confirmatory of the tower of Babel and the ruin that came on Babylon; as also the story of the reign of Nebuchednazar, as narrated by Daniel. The inscriptions of Nasha, king of the Moabites, alters not a statement of the Jewish writers. The interpreter of scriptures should be conversant with the laws of science. He should be able to read the story of the handiwork of God in his works. He should be able to realize that the laws of God never conflict. They are the same in all ages. Men say they often find science does not bear out the statements of the Bible. They mean the Bible does not bear out the conclusions they reached through fallacious reasoning from an erroneous standpoint. These conclusions often work injury to the heart's faith of those who are not grounded in hope, but one by one these fallacies have been exposed, the church strengthened and the right vindicated.

Rev. Edward Harward followed upon the same topic, putting forth views rather opposite to those expressed by Dr. Gardiner. There is a disposition to force the scriptures into harmony with science, which is wrong. Interpretation must resist science. To force the scripture into harmony with all newly discovered facts is not scriptural interpretation. It means what the author said or it does not. Back of the consideration of the Bible as a relic of the past lies the original fact—the chart, guide, of Christian believers. The modern man is on trial. Humanity has reached maturity. Shall he not still reverence his Creator? Or treat him as a worn out, unworthy of his present needs? When man thus dies to faith the value of life is lost forever.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of New York, was the next speaker. He said in regard to the interpretation of the scriptures, that time, the true interpreter of any book, is bringing out the truth which that book contains. The Bible must be interpreted in accordance with the spirit and nature of the book, and from a spiritual standpoint.

Rev. W. P. Dubose, of the University of the South, followed with a very direct and logical argument.

Rev. Edward Rowland, of New Bedford, delivered the closing argument. He showed that in endeavoring to harmonize the teaching of science and the Bible, the attempt was not to explain the construction of the world, but to make known the creator. Rev. Thos. S. Bacon was the first volunteer speaker. He affirmed that the proposition that the Bible and science agree, is illusive, [illegible]

The eleventh annual meeting of the Freedman's Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal church was held here to-day, Bishop Wiley presiding. The secretary's report says the work of the society is more [illegible] than ever before. The different schools and colleges are in a flourishing condition, nearly 3,000 students in attendance. [illegible] Bishop Wiley was re-elected President, Rev. Dr. Rust corresponding secretary, and Dr. [illegible], treasurer.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BATTLES OF THE REBELLION.

Reminiscences of Famous Conflicts of the Late War—The Fight at Manassas—An Affair Which Ended in a Panic—McDowell's Generalship Contrasted With that of Johnston and Beauregard.

New York Star.

After such a short lapse of time it could scarcely be that a history of the war between the North and South, giving impartial and comprehensive views, should exist; but that an event of such far-reaching importance will, in the course of time receive all due elucidation, may not be doubted. So far its narration has been confined within newspaper columns, for never before was a war so thoroughly chronicled while in progress as our's was throughout the length and breadth of this land. This editorial writing-up was certainly adequate to the day, perhaps a trifle surfeiting; and when the curtain fell upon the bloody drama people were glad to drop all things warlike. The consequence is that there has been a freshness about the late struggle quite calculatad to deter the energetic pamphleteer, spite of reiterated attempts to turn a penny from his bellicose grist-stuff. Nobody chose much of the proffered article.

Hence it is not surprising that no original history or even philosophical memoir has appeared; the subject matter fresh in the memories, aye, lives of the people of both sections, after being so enormously spun out by the editors of the period, could not soon be rehandled in our midst, and Europe remained too indifferent and ignorant on American affairs to touch it. Each side possesses what is called "a history"—the Northern by Swinton, the Southern by Pollard—but neither work can lay claim to the title, being merely compilations from the newspapers, both writers having been active war editors. Grant and Lee issued no memoirs; only Sherman and Johnston have appeared in print, but within narrow limits, or with contributions of details rather after the newspaper modeling. The Comte de Paris' French History is the work not only of an amateur soldier, but of a mere explorer of the New World. Withal, the time is fast approaching when there will not only be a demand for thorough histories of the war, looking to the final judgement of posterity, but of good chronicles and sketches yielding some living outlines of the foremost personages who held the stage from April, 1861, to April, 1865, and preserving much of the "local coloring" ever so conductive to an interest in and understanding of past times and occurrences. The subject is really fresh, though the rubbish covering it may have faded and withered to nothingness. It cannot in itself fade, and already a new generation demand to know "all about it"—that is, to have the accurate sifted from the inaccurate—as far as other pressing requirements will admit.

Among the famous battles of our stirring epoch the very first on the list may surely be classed as the most famous, because the most dramatic in form and substantial in influence. Manassas, commonly known as the "Battle of Bull Run"—so-called, as Englishmen might say, from the prominent part taken by "Bull Run" Russell of the London *Times* in eagerly hastening to Washington to send off the news to "Lunnen Town." How vivid still must be the recollection of thousands who took part in those remarkable scenes! That spring emphatically had been era of greenness, the entire country had been as one huge pumkin, and the national pie had to be baked From the day of the call to arms until the day of the battle there had been only two month and a half of the drilling and organizing of the two armies, with a slight advantage of time on the Southern side, so when the tug of the fight did come, on the famous 21st of July, 1861, all the soldiers, except a few regulars, were mere raw levies, without the least not on of what war was some already wearied out with camp-life, bent on going home in two weeks, or at the precise expiration of their enlistment. The Commander-in-Chief and general officers were West Pointers, fairly educated, but raw to the field. Both Governments were pretty much at sea, while the people in their respective homes were boastful, enthusiastic and exacting. What drumming and piping, flag-decking of cities, waving of handkerchiefs when the boys in blue and gray moved from their homes to shake bloody hands across the new frontier—what living witness can fail to recall those enthusiastic jubilations? In the North the command was: "Kill the rebels!" "Hang J. D. to a sour apple tree!" &c. In the South: "Bring us a lock of old Abe's hair!" "Come home soon with some Yankee scalps!" &c. Impatience over inactivity became intense every-where, and soon the cry of "On to Richmond" was rung out over all the land from Washington. Nobody looked forward to anything save an amusing military promenade, barring a few wiseacres, who have sinced confessed to the corn, yet every body happened to have entered upon a long lane, whose only turning was years afterward found at Appomattox Court-house.

In satisfaction of the popular demand for a decisive scrimmage, General Scott, against his own better judgment and Mexican experience, gave General McDowell peremptory orders on the 16th of July to leave Washington at the head of 55,000 troops for the capture of Richmond. The Confederates, numbering 30,000, stood their ground twenty miles off, spread out over an extent of eight miles along the banks of Bull Run, a very narrow, boggy little stream, running from the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Potomac River; and never was there a better, prettier plain for a free fight between two encountering hosts. The timber and undergrowth covering portions of the locality were not equal obstacles in the way of handling troops as were subsequently met in many battles. At that time the roads, fields, fences and vegetation presented to the view an aspect of innocence and comfort destined speedily to be obliterated for weary years in that peculiarly trampled corner of Virginia; while the blue chain of mountains in that distance formed a beautiful background, which was even still more striking after the roar of big and small guns had fairly opened. A wretched turnpike road led from Alexandria through Fairfax Court-house, Centerville, Warrenton, &c., on to Richmond, Manassas being left a little aside after the passage of Bull Bun. The battle-field along the stream was about six miles equi-distant from Centerville and Manassas Junction. General McDowell's army arrived at Fairfax early on the morning of the 17th, and as its glistening bayonets and white-covered wagons hove in extending and meandering line the brigade of Confederates stationed at Fairfax became suddenly impressed with the seriousness of things and hastily aware they were wanted elsewhere, viz: about ten miles away at Bull Run.

They were not to fight but to retreat, and this they proceeded to do with alacrity, many of them expecting on the march to be banged into by the pursuers. Orders had been given that they were to move expeditiously in dignified silence to the spot they were booked to fight, and during the night no pipes were to be lit or loud talking allowed, for fear of spies that might be lurking in the forest growths lining the road. The march of this exposed detachment was safely made without the exchange of a shot; but a few hours after they landed on the safe side of Bull Run the head of General McDowell's column debouched on the hill a mile and a half opposite their position at Mitchell's Ford, when in a twinkling a battery of twenty-pounders opened a searching fire on their position. The Confederates reserved their masked batteries yet awhile; hence in front of the heavy guns a battery of light artillery was pushed out on the open declivity and rapidly got the exact range of the Confederates, when these, too, in their turn advanced a battery across the Run into the opening and compelled a withdrawal. This was the first little fire of cannonade, the first shot heard (eagerly watched almost in breathless awe on both sides) that precluded the skirmishing latter on the same day (the 18th) at Blackburn's Ford, where General Tyler vainly reconnoitered to find a suitable passage of the stream. Upon finding the Confederates too strong on this end, General McDowell decided to look around a few days before again moving. The effect of this check on their advance was rather astonishing to the Federal side, while inspiriting to the Confederate; at any rate, all were now seriously convinced that the pinch had finally come, and that a grand trial of strength was imminent; It was now that the best generalship on either side was not only in order, but in urgent demand; and how stood the heads of the two opposing forces?

General McDowell under-estimated at several points during the day the strength of the forces immediately opposed to his subordinates, and this through his inexperience of war, thus failing at capital moments of the conflict to oppose the fitting tactics. He certainly showed himself brave and obstinate, and reviewed his lines for attack in the most creditable manner, but always too late to withstand the concentrated onsets of his opponents, who were from the start first class marksmen, and had been hunting and shooting all their lives. His early advantages in actually forcing the left flank of the Confederates, under General Evans, was due only to surprising it, and to the splendid fighting of the Regular regiments, whose men were mowed down in serried ranks, face to face to the foe, and, affording as they lay a shining example to their comrades of the art of not running away to fight another day. On the Confederate side, generalship was latent, but on the spur of the moment very little of it was displayed, as both the pluck and pluck of the Southern shooters won for them. Generals Johnston and Beauregard were in command—the first chief; the second, subordinate. The only exhibition approaching generalship was the recall of Johnston with 8,000 men from Winchester in the Valley of Virginia to Bull Run on the 20th in time to take part in the fight of the 21st—but this was really the forced result of mere commonsense, however much of it may have been, as it was, the chief factor in the fight, as Beauregard alone would have lost it, possessing neither the capacity or numbers to win.

Prior to the 21st he had besought Johnston to adopt to very risky offensive movements, but they were declined at sight. On the morning of the 21st his plan of offensive operations against McDowell's right at Centerville, although sanctioned by Johnston and on the point of execution, was extremely hazardous, and it was, perhaps fortunately for his side, estopped by the Federal precipitation in attacking. After operations had begun to wax warm, when both Johnston and Beauregard found out they were five miles off the scent at Mitchell's Ford, they did very cleverly hurry up with reinforcements to the critical point, somewhat redeeming themselves in the eyes of their army, which knew that it had actually been fighting four hours without any General at all, and only guided at the most elementary notions of military expediency. In his narrative General Johnston, like a man, frankly admits, as a very great fault on his own part, that one-third of his troops were not engaged in the battle, as they might easily have been, apart from maintaining the reserves [He even admits that, in his opinion, Miles' brigade should not have been left by General McDowell at Centerville.]

The battle raged severely from 9 a. m. (skirmishing was opened at 6:30 a. m.) to 4:40 p. m., when, after the final charges, skilfully led in person by the two Southern commanders, the right of the Federal army fled in confusion from the field toward Dudley Ford, while the center and left unmolested marched off hastily by the turnpike to Centerville. Considering the length of time in which the troops were engaged, the losses were small, about 6,000 in killed, wounded and missing on both sides together. In spoils the Confederates captured twenty-eight cannon, half a million cartridges, a garrison flag, ten regimental colors, sixty-four artillery horses, with their harness, twenty-six wagons, and camp equipages, clothing and other military property. The Confederates could not press the pursuit, because they had only two or three cavalry companies, and thus their victory was only as complete as one gained by infantry and artillery alone, and they raw, could be. The routed regiments and companies, though unpressed, feared interception and the belching forth of masked batteries on all sides, and quickly resolved themselves into a pell-mell mass of fugivives rushing headlong toward Centerville. Perhaps there never was before seen such a panic as there was visible on that Warrenton turnpike. Upon the heights of the northern side of Bull Run crowds of curious spectators had gathered since the dawn to enjoy the novel sight of a real battle; among them were members of Congress, politicians, editors and reporters, photographers, sutlers, sports, men and women, a gay party, in a word; betting, laughing, feasting and drinking from baskets of champagne, all collected to witness the defeat of the robels. But, lo! Twenty minutes to five.

Hark! What's that? Only the victorious cheering ringing louder and louder down the Confederate side of the stream, until it reverberates deafeningly upon the idlers, rushing them frantically this time "On to Washington!" After that the road was not open—as it was closed, but furiously lively. The van of the fugitive troops immediately followed. Soon for three miles things became mixed up. On the run were teams, wagons and caissons, lumbering until broken down and deserted; horses cut loose, sutlers' teams, private carriages telescoping upon each other amid clouds of dust and hubbub of sickening sights and pitiable, angry cries; hacks containing unluckey spectators were smashed like egg-shells, and the occapants lost in the *melee* (this French word suits just here, and no other); horses, wounded and wildly flying from the field, galloped at random in their dent agony, increasing the horrors of the stampede; the wounded soldiers appealed, unheeded of course, to fleet riders to take them up behind; the saved artillery and cavalry thundered on and smashed all in their way; buggies and light wagons tried to pierce the rear of the mass of heavier vehicles, solidified and moving imperceptibly, while the cry of "cavalry is coming" added terror each moment throughout the huge, confused throng. Thus went on this rout until Centerville was reached, and the spectacle of well-formed reserves under General Miles gave hope of safety at last.

During the day couriers had been dispatched with reports to General Scott at Washington, and each one arriving was of course eagerly hailed in the streets and questioned as to the tide of battle. "How goes the fight?" asked a gentleman just from Boston of a dust-bespattered Governor who, on his part, had just "got in," and was leaning up against a lamp-post. As far as I am concerned," he replied, "the battle is going on very well." The Confederate soldiers, who afterward marched over the route, found and helped themselves to many luxuries, clothing, caps, boots, shoes, pistols, oranges, cakes, barrels of sugar, coffee and crackers, flasks of whisky, beer, soda and wines—such a profusion of good things as was spread out on either side of the road had not tempted them in their camps around Manassas and Bull Run.

Washington was in fear of an advance of the flushed victors while Richmond confidently expected it. But it was entirely out of the question, that a raw band of sharp-shooters, almost as much demoralized by victory as their opponents by defeat, could stand the slightest chance of capturing Washington, because it really was well defended, naturally and artificially. In not even harboring the thought of such an attempt Johnston showed the first clear sign of being an able General (whose ability was afterward so signally tested). True, then and since he was blamed for not "taking Washington," by the partisans of Jeff Davis, who, be it remarked, arrived from Richmond and rode upon the field about a half-hour after the termination of the battle, and the last of his foes had left it; but this attack was inspired by Mr. Davis himself, who managed to entertain throughout the war a special spite against the successful Confederate commander.

This memorable quarrel between Jefferson Davis and Joseph E. Johnston dated from the time the first was Secretary under Pierce. Floyd succeeded Davis in the War Department; but neither he nor Johnston (connected by family ties) then United States Quartermaster-Feneral, were men to tolerate dictation, while Davis desired to run the machine even after he had quit office. Owing to their showing him off, i.e from that moment fell afoul of both of them, and during the Contedercy he had them completely in his grip. After the fall of Fort Donelson he humiliated Floyd till death eased him, and endeavored hard to damage Johnston by crippling him when in command, and in removing him often and early about the somewhat scattered Dixiedom, thereby largely depriving his own side of a military talent equal, if not superior, to that which Lee was freely enabled to display; only, instead of being damaged, Johnston came out stronger every time.

The battle at Manassas had tremendous consequences. It seeme to confirm the authority and power claimed by the South, made credulous millions believe that the war was over. Many regiments broke for their homes, and never returned. In the North it brought forth that obstinate determination which finally culminated in tripumph at Appomattox, and which otherwise might possibly have been substituted by soft compromise of some sort or another.

Stammering After Dinner.

General Grant *can* make an after-dinner speech, but he doesn't like to. Washington Irving could not make one under any circumstances, It is not every *orator*, even, who can make a successful after-dinner speech. It demands more wit than eloquence, and an adaptaion to those who, being full of turtle and turbot, would rather be pleased than instructed. To listen to one who knows how to do it is pleasent; but to hear a wearisome man stammoring out dislocated sentences is painful.

An English general at a public dinner was asked to respond to a toast complimentary to the army. He was a hero in the field, but so panic-stricken was he when standing on his legs at the dinner-table, that he said:

"May it please Your Royal Highness, I rise—the army—the British army—whose valorous—hem, hem—I say the army—."

Here a friend pulled the gallant soldier by the coat-tails, and whispered, 'Thank the gentlemen, and sit down." The general obeyed.

Another distinguished officer, on a similar occasion, knowing that he had been chosen to return thanks for the army, instead of of dining, made pencil notes. He may have outlined a godd speech, but what he said was:

"My Lords and gentleman—my lords and gentlemen—unexpectedly called"—here he looked at his notes. I say, unexpecedly called upon"—here the notes dropped under the table—"England is an island—and—and"—here he paused for some time—"and long may she remain so."

How many really excellent jokes are lost for want of proper appreciation. Here, a few days ago, when the Iowa excursionists went to Minneapolis, a young man sat up at the Nicollet half an hour one night after his chum had gone to bed, sewing the legs of the innocent sleeper's trousers together, He sewed them strong, and laughed long and silently after he went to bed, as he pictured the scene in the morning. When the morning dawned he arose with the glow of anticipation on his face, and as it slowly faded away he sat down upon the side of the bed and dejectedly cut open the bottom of his own carefuly sewed trousers legs, and when his own unsuspecting chum asked what he was doing he sighed and said, sadly, "Oh, nothing." And he wearily thought how full of meaness was this base, deceiving world.—*Hawkeye Man.*

From Acute to Chronic

Is an easy stage in cases of dyspepsia. A slight attack of indigestion, especially when there is a predisposition to digestive weakness of the stomach, must speedily culminate in the more obstinate form of the disease. It is well, therefore, to adopt preventive measures early. Although Hostetter's Stomach Bitters overcomes, if persisted in, cases of dyspepsia of long standing, it is obviously the part of wisdom to use it ere the malady assumes a chronic phase. This is particularly true, because as dyspepsia advances, it engenders other bodily evils, such as disorder of the liver, constipation or undue looseness of the bowels, nervous disorders, hypochondria, sleeplessness. These maladies are both prevented ... by the Bitters, but how much better to check them in their outset with the great alternative, than to wait until they established a firmer foothold in the system. Surely the advisability of this must be apparent.

Hayes's Title.

However varied may be the opinions concerning the validity of Hayes's title to the Presidency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people.

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Yours truly, HENRY WHITING.

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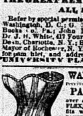

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CLOTHING! The Largest Stock at Boston One Price Clothing Store Minneapolis.

... send to ... WILSON, ... Minneapolis.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

AWNINGS, TENTS,
WATERPROOF COVERS, SIGNS, WINDOW SHADES &c. Murray & Baker, 150 South Peoria St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay agents a salary of $100 per month. and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free Address, SHERMAN & CO. Marshall, Mich.

WHOM SHALL YOU MARRY
A certain method by which any person can ascertain who is to be come their future Husband or Wife. Never fails. Full instructions sent by return mail on receipt of three, 3 ct. stamps. Address J. M. Alderman, Merchantsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME
on 1 doz. cards for 25c.; 2 doz. 50c. Send Picture to ... B. ARCHER, Troy, N. Y.

$10 to $25 per day to Agents selling our Fine Art Novelties Illustrated Catalogue & Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

PIANOS $125 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mf'g Co—Pianos sent on trial—48 page catalogue free. Mendelssohn Piano Co., 21 E. 15th street, New York.

PRICE LIST Duck Overalls 45 to 65 cts. Shirts 40 to 75 cts. Canton Flannel Shirts or Drawers 45 cts. Wool Shirts 75c and $1. Goods sent by mail, Postage prepaid. Send for circular. E. P. BACON, 93 W. Pearl St., Cincinnati, O.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS; viz: at Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878, and Grand Swedish Gold Medal, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any. ... Catalogues and Circulars with new styles and prices sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

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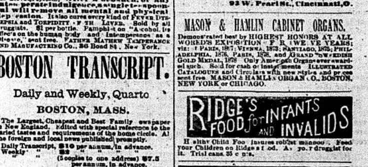
If your Child or Invalid ... Feed your Children on Ridge's Food. ... your druggist for Trial cans 35 cts.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS
... C. T. MILLIGAN

St. P. N. U. No. 42.

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

The Minnesota Chief.



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Neither a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine,
But Combines the Best Points of both with Entirely
NEW FEATURES OF ITS OWN.
It is Wonderful in its Simplicity.
It is the Most Perfect Threshing, Best Grain Cleaning, Greatest Grain Saving, Lightest Running,
Most Durable, Economical and Profitable Machine in the Market.
For Price Lists or Descriptive Pamphlets, apply to the Manufacturers,
SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.,
Stillwater, Minn.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

C. P. STEARNS, Judge District Court.
W. W. HARLEY, Clerk.
H. D. FOLLETT, Judge of Probate.
GEO. WHITELY, Sheriff.
Coroner.
F. X. GOULET, Auditor.
N. MCFADDEN, Treasurer.
F. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds.
H. D. GOULET, Court Commissioner.
C. H. ALGOE, Surveyor.
County Attorney.
E. W. WEED, Ch'm Board Comm's.
W. H. LALAND, } Commissioners.
P. M. LAUFERSWEIS, }

LOCAL.

Rank your house.

Prepare for winter.

This is Indian summer.

How is your wood pile.

District Court meets on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

Don't forget the Republican rally, court week.

S. S. Gardner, of Wadena, made us a business call yesterday.

If you want a nice hat for your money, go to Mrs. B. F. Smith's.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Read the notices of "Political meetings" in Brainerd, at the head of the first column on first page.

If any of our subscribers in areas have any wood to spare, we want it, if you please. Brought it on.

R. H. Paine of L. G. Worthington & Co., of Little Falls, gave the TRIBUNE office a call on Thursday.

Joseph Vance, of the St. Paul *Globe*, was in the city this week soliciting subscriptions, and gave us a call.

LADIES—If you want Underwear cheap, go to Mrs. B. F. Smith's, as she is closing out her stock at reduced rates.

"Our good-natured big brother, Jim Bardon, of the Superior *Times*, gave the TRIBUNE office a call this week.

The republican mass county convention for the nomination of county officers meets at Bly's Hall, this evening.

I have a new pair of bob-sleighs never used, for sale. Enquire at the TRIBUNE office. P. M. LAUFERSWEIS.

Don't forget Judge Reynold's speech at Bly's Hall on Monday evening. The ladies are especially invited to attend.

Col. C. D. Kerr will address the citizens of Brainerd on Wednesday the 23rd inst., instead of Friday, as heretofore announced.

We sell sewing machines as merchants sell their goods—for cash—not on long time and 40 per cent. interest, at the TRIBUNE Office.

A new stock of the favorite Home Sewing Machines, just arrived on yesterday, for the TRIBUNE building. Call early if you want one of them.

Mr. Lebon desires us to announce that he has just received a large new stock of jewelry again for sale at bed-rock prices. He has some beautiful designs go and see them.

D. McNannay, who has been risticuling among the sable knobs of Dakota all summer, returned to Brainerd yesterday and is greeting his friends. Glad to see you back, Mack.

Dr. W. E. Griswold writes us that he is again detained at Duluth and will be unable to reach Brainerd until Monday, November 4th, when he will positively leave for this place.

Senator William Windom will address the citizens of Brainerd, on Wednesday evening, October 30th. This will be a rare treat, and a large attendance should greet the able Senator.

C. H. Foster, of the Jamestown *Alert*, dropped in upon us yesterday on his way to Detroit, where he will remain until spring. He reports the prospects for the *Alert* another year as promising.

Mr. D. A. Caley, our next representative in the Legislature from this district, is in the city and gave the TRIBUNE office a call. He is a fine gentleman and will be an honor to the district in the House.

The editor of the TRIBUNE, being Clerk of the Court, which convenes here on Tuesday next, has been engaged largely during the week in preparing his records, &c., and has had but little time to gather local items.

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 anywhere else by the package. Convenient for farmers, as well as business men generally.

T. P. Cantwell and lady, returned from White Earth last week after reaching here by special train. He is well pleased with the place and had a good time, but found very little game. Says Dr. Rosser will visit this city in a very short time.

Mr. J. H. Raymond, the contractor erecting our public school building addition, had the pleasure of meeting his wife at the depot here on Saturday last. She is stopping at the Leland House, and will remain with him until his contract is completed and returns with him.

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

Mr. Lebon, our jeweler, took his departure yesterday for Hastings, where he expects to purchase the store and stock of the jeweler of that city, Mr. Strauss, who recently committed suicide. It was generally reported that Mr. Strauss' wife recently committed suicide. If this be so, or where he has gone to, no one knows. Who can account for the instinct of the noble dog on the night referred to?

W. S. Goodbridge, editor of the Duluth *News*, gave us a call to-day between trains, en route from the West. We are pleased to know that the *News* is prospering, its circulation increasing, and that a recent enlargement of the paper has been rendered necessary under the smiling efforts of Mr. W.

Some sneak thief stole two bushels of shingles from the school house site, one night last week. Beyond the only presented setting a large bear trap for his return for another lunch, and Mr. Thiel only escaped a broken leg and discovery by the sale of the remainder of the lot. A narrow but unfortunate escape.

A man named Henry Busey, of Platte River, Morrison county, but recently located on Rice Lake, six miles this side of Mille Lacs, was found drowned in the former lake on yesterday. He, it appears, started on Tuesday last to cross the lake in a canoe to go to Mille Lacs, when it is supposed his canoe was upset by the storm and he was drowned. He has relatives in Michigan.

S. F. Dean, of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, is here on a visit with his brother L. T. Dean. He is an old subscriber to the Brainerd TRIBUNE, and has perused its columns regularly every week for several years, and says he is as familiar with Brainerd and Brainerd names, as though he had always lived here. He is well pleased with every thing he finds pleasure in looking up and getting acquainted with the places and people he has read so much of and feels so great an interest in.

[Advertisement.]

BRAINERD, MINN., Oct. 14th, 1878.

Editor Tribune:

Please publish the following:

We have recently learned that a prominent lady, who resided on Sixth Street for sometime, but is now living in another part of the city, expressed, during the time she had the use of our home on said street, whenever she would look out, she could not see anything but Swedes and Pigs. Such a compliment isn't it?!! Comments unnecessary.

How's that for high, boys?

Yours for the Swedes.

W. W. M. H.

Your Wife's Lecture.

Norristown Herald.

The post office department has ruled that a man has no control over the correspondence of his wife. But the ruling will not prevent a man from carrying his wife's letters in his inside coat pocket three weeks before mailing it.

A Mistake that is Never Made.

Burlington Hawkeye.

It not infrequently happens, in this world of mistake's and thoughtlessness, that a man, even one of the best of men, may once or twice during a long or otherwise faultless life, kiss his hired girl by mistake for his wife. But in such a case a man from carrying his wife's letters in his inside coat pocket three weeks before mailing it.

Political "Indications."

Burlington Hawkeye.

Probabilities for the northwest, Upper Mississippi valley and Iowa region; variable light to moderate winds with rain, followed by cooler and heavy republican thunder all around the sky, probably weather in upper regions with copious showers of republican votes. Black frosts will probably catch the greenback crop, and signal station-soldiers be a sweeping republican deluge.

The Dollar.

Toledo Blade.

Once upon a time the greenback dollar would buy two yards of calico. Now it will buy sixteen. In 1864 the workingman's $1.50 would buy a day's work but buy three yards of calico for his wife. Now his one dollar a day will buy her sixteen. In 1864 it took the labor of a man for $1.50 a day, two-thirds and a half days to earn enough to buy a barrel of flour. Now, if he only gets one dollar a day, he can buy a barrel in eight or nine days.

In 1864 the price of a day's labor—$1.50—was equal to that of three yards of brown muslin. Now the price of a day's labor—one dollar—is equal to that of twelve and a half yards of brown muslin.

In 1864 a day's labor at $1.50 would buy one gallon of molasses. Now a day's work at one dollar will buy two and a half gallons.

How to Make a Paper.

Some people imagine the ability of a newspaper and talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy editor to pour out daily a column or two of words strung out in all sizes and shapes. His ideas may flow in one week, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like pearls on a thread, but it is a weapon sure to poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care and discrimination in selecting is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by the selections than anything else; and that, we know is half the battle. The matter we have said, in effect ought to be estimated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its manliness, its dignity and all its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to keep fully the attention of any man. If to this be added the general management of a business establishment which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.—*Ex.*

The Minneapolis millers yesterday quietly contributed and shipped a thousand barrels of flour for the relief of the sufferers over the State visiting an additional tax be levied for the year 1879; to supply such deficiency, as required by section sixteen (16) and seventeen (17), of chapter seven (7), of the general statute (74), p. the general laws of Minnesota, for the year 1878.

By order of the Board of Education of said Independent School District.

Brainerd, October 11th, 1878.

THOMAS HAZLEY, W. W. HARLEY,
Clerk. President.

GROVE LAKE SELECT SCHOOL

For Boys and Young Men,

GROVE LAKE, POPE CO., MINN.

The above school situated fourteen miles from Sauk Centre, on branch line St. Paul & Pacific R. R., will commence its Winter term on Monday, 28rd inst. This school offers superior advantages to young men who should consider that time is money. No classes, each one receiving individual attention. Thorough course in every branch of learning to become engineers. Instructions will be given once a week on the history and condition of the Steam Engine, and steam pressure. Cost including all expenses $60 per term of 12 weeks.

42 4w D. J. COGAN, Pres't.

Clubbing Rates.

Advance subscribers to the TRIBUNE can, upon application at this office, get either of the following foll-ing valuable journals at the rates named:

Minnesota Farmer	$1 00
St. Paul Pioneer Press, weekly	1 75
" " with map	1 70
" " daily	6 00
" " 3 months	2 70
Dispatch, weekly	1 00
" daily	6 00
Globe, weekly	1 50
" daily	6 00

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

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the manner of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant blessing of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this. If you will procure some proper remedies and take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use them with a will, for if what we say is not true, we will refund the price paid. Price 10cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. If your lungs are sore or chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, have you a Yellow skin, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, if so do not fail to use SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms as these. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.

Wells' Persian Perfume "HACKMETACK" is rich and fragrant try it. Sold by N. MCFADDEN.
Brainerd, Minn.

Farm Horses for Sale.

After Oct., 20th inst., the entire stock of horses on the Williams farm near Mapleton, west of Fargo, Dakota. Will be for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply at the Farm.

Winchester Repeating Fire Arms.

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES MAY 1st, 1878.

	Mdl '66.	Mdl '73.	Mdl '76.
Sport'g rifle, octagon bl.	$22 00	$27 00	$35 00
" " round	22 00	27 00	35 00
" " round	22 00	25 00	32 00
Carbine	20 00	25 00	30 00

Call at American Express Office for full particulars. THOS. P. CANTWELL.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

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3000 Engravings. 1810 Pages Quarto.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

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And the best American Authorities.

Contains **One-Fifth** more matter than any other Dictionary. Has been the work of a score of years, and is equal to that of twelve unabridged Dictionaries.

LOOK AT the three pictures of a *Sheep*, on page 1624—the same *sheep* under the name of *Mouflon*, *Ammon*, and *Argali*, as described by 34 State Superintendents of Schools and Public Instruction.

More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the Public Schools of the United States.

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It is not rightly claimed that WEBSTER is

THE NATIONAL STANDARD?

Which Experience Has Taught.

Jackson Republic.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the legal voters of the independent school district of Brainerd, Minnesota, that

WHEREAS, At a special meeting of said voters, held at the public school building, in said district, on Friday, the 11th day of October, 1878, the Board of Education thereof was authorized to procure the construction of a certain addition to said public school building, and the issuing of bonds on the dollar was voted by said meeting to pay for the same, and

WHEREAS, from the final equalized value of the property in the district it is found that there will be insufficient to meet the cost of such construction,

Public meeting of said voters of said district, will be held at said public school building, on Friday evening the 25th day of October, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of

Ayes, 7. Nays, 0.

Dated, Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 14th, 1878.

W. W. HARLEY, Clerk.

Before You Buy Look at the Wonderful

NEW IMPROVED HOWE SEWING MACHINES

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.,

95 and 97 West Third St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage made and executed by Henry T. Welles and Jerusha W. Welles, his wife, mortgagor, unto the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis, mortgagee, dated June 1st, 1877 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, on the second day of June, A. D. 1877, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in Book "A" of Mortgages on pages 73 and 74, the county of Crow Wing, the lands conveyed by said mortgage are situated, being attached to said county of Crow Wing for revenue and judicial purposes; and whereas having been given to secure the payment of the sum of $1138.76 in one year from said date or A. D. 1877, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, said interest being payable semi-annually, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note executed by one J. P. Wilson to said mortgagee, bearing even date with said mortgage; and default having been made in the payment of principal and interest due as aforesaid; 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 as aforesaid, the the sum of $1315.36, and the further sum of $27.83 taxes on said mortgaged property paid by mortgagee, May 21, 1878, and interest thereon from said May 21st, at the rate of 12 per cent. as provided in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or otherwise 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 a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land therein described, situate in the county of Cass, in said State of Minnesota, to-wit: The west half of the south west quarter of Section 29, the northeast quarter of Section 30, the north half of the northeast quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 32, in Township 139, Range 28; and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter and lots 4 and 5 in Section 11; the northeast quarter of section 14, in Township 138, Range 29, will be sold by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in said Brainerd, in the said county of Crow and State of Minnesota, on Wednesday the 13th day of November, A. D. 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said sum so as far as may be, the amount which will then be due upon said mortgage debt, with the interest thereon, together with said taxes, and interest thereon and the sum of $50.00 as attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage, and the cost and expenses of said sale.

Dated, Sept. 11th, 1878.

FARMERS AND MECHAN CS' SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.
BRADLEY & MORRISON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Minneapolis, Sept. 16, 1878. 844-71

LOOK HERE! ONE AGENT made $35 one week; another $250 one month. Both were new at it. Particulars free. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 181 State St., Chicago, Ill.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER 216 Fulton St., New York

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. Noriol. Reader. If you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Pamphlet, no publicity. Reed Medical Co., 1 Pine St., Cincinnati, O.

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201 So. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.
DR. C. BIGELOW.
Has made a specialty for 30 years of the treatment of SEXUAL DEBILITY and IMPOTENCY, or SEXUAL DECAY, and all diseases of a sexual nature, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Parties writing should state fully their case, and enclose postage stamp for reply. Pamphlet (36 pages) relating to the above diseases, sent free in sealed envelope. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 12 a. m. Send for circular.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
A book of 400 pages, 125 prescriptions, and 50 valuable recipes. Price by mail, $1.00. Illustrated sample, 10 cents. Address PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a reliable firm. Entirely reliable. Their Guide is a splendid book. Editor Ledger.

DYER'S BEARD ELIXIR or MAGNETIC OIL. Will force a heavy beard on the smoothest face in 30 days. Sent by mail for $1. Address DYER & CO., Box 1886, Boston, Mass.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy; Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

A truly useful renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the humiliating consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. Box 4586

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 direction for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

C. MEYER & CO., Merchant Tailor,

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

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING—DISTRICT COURT—11th Judicial District.

SUSAN A. MILLER, plaintiff } Summons.
Against
JOHN MILLER, defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You John Miller are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, in and for Crow Wing County, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Brainerd, Minn., within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated. Sept. 7th, A. D. 1878.

C. B. SLEEPER,
P. F'x. Att'y, Brainerd, Minn.

PLATTE RIVER
Saw & Flour Mills,
GRAVELLE & GOULET, Prop's.
OFFICE AND STORE,
LITTLE FALLS, MORRISON CO., MINN.

FLOUR, Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc., constantly on hand or milled to order, on short notice. 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.

Letters, by Mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to

GRAVELLE & GOULET,
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SEWING MACHINE MEN

and others interested in Sewing Machines if you have not seen or heard of the New Home and for descriptive circular, call at once. It is an entirety

THE NEW HOME

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

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Men make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. 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 locality. Terms, directions and samples worth $10 free. Improve your spare moments. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

TRANSPAREN TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and amusement combined. Impossible to soil nuts and trousers. 26 different artistic designs. This is new. Sells at sight. Send for circular and terms. Dell & Co., 99 Ann St., N. Y.

Acoustic Telephone

With 200 ft. Copper wire and full directions for putting up. Complete

Price $3.00.

By Mail 20 Cents additional for postage. The Acoustic Telephone is the latest and best experimenting have brought it to a degree of perfection truly surprising. By it the Human Voice or musical sounds are conveyed a long distance perfectly clear. Send to us by mail on receipt of price of descriptive circular, testimonials, etc., for three cent stamp.

Address TELEPHONE COMPANY,
PRESTON, IOWA.

THE BURLINGTON WEEKLY HAWKEYE.

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Agents are wanted everywhere to take subscriptions, and to them we offer a cash and premium plan, as follows:

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Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

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

Real Estate and Town Lands Sold on Commission.

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

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

LAND FOR STOCK FARM.—500 Acres in I. Todd county, 14 miles from Aldrich Station N. P. R. R. Clay subsoil. Good land, abounding in nutritive grasses, partly timbered. *Will be sold very cheap on easy terms.*

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

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

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

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

Business done at the St. Cloud and Alexandria Land Offices, for settlers.

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

Money loans obtained for parties on improved real estate security.

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

P. A. GATCHELL,
9tf Attorney-at-law, Wadena, Minn

Northern Pacific R. R.

"CUSTER ROUTE"

TO THE

BLACK HILLS.

THRO' EXPRESS TRAINS FROM

St. Paul to Bismarck

DAILY.

Making close connections at ST. PAUL with morning trains from CHICAGO and all points south.

No Delay! Continuous Run!

1878. Summer Arrangement. 1878

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
lv. 12.55 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 1.55 p.m.
lv. 1.44 p.m.	Little Falls,	ar. 12.30 p.m.
lv. 3.10 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	lv. 11.10 a.m.
ar. 6.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	lv. 7.30 a.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
lv. 5.20 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 1.55 p.m.
lv. 6.30 a.m.	"	lv. 10.35 a.m.
lv. 4.15 p.m.	Aitken,	lv. 12.20 p.m.
lv. 10.40 a.m.	"	lv. 6.30 p.m.
lv. 8.10 p.m.	N. P. Junction,	lv. 8.56 a.m.
lv. 4.05 p.m.	"	lv. 9.30 p.m.
ar. 10.05 p.m.	Duluth,	lv. 7.05 a.m.
ar. 6.00 p.m.	"	lv. 1.30 p.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 2.15 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
lv. 6.15 a.m.	"	ar. 6.00 p.m.
lv. 6.15 p.m.	"	ar. 6.30 a.m.
lv. 3.57 p.m.	WADENA,	lv. 10.00 a.m.
lv. 10.00 a.m.	"	lv. 2.40 p.m.
lv. 10.30 p.m.	"	lv. 2.15 a.m.
lv. 7.30 p.m.	Glyndon,	lv. 6.25 a.m.
lv. 5.40 p.m.	"	lv. 7.20 a.m.
lv. 5.05 a.m.	"	lv. 7.30 p.m.
ar. 8.00 p.m.	Fargo,	lv. 6.00 a.m.
ar. 6.30 p.m.	"	lv. 6.30 a.m.
ar. 8.30 a.m.	"	lv. 6.40 p.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 8.20 p.m.	Fargo,	ar. 5.30 a.m.
lv. 7.00 a.m.	Hankinson,	ar. 12.35 a.m.
lv. 7.00 a.m.	Bismarck,	ar. 7.55 p.m.

Meals.
All Trains Daily except Sunday.
Connects at St. Paul with all trains East and South; at Minneapolis with all trains from that city; at St. Cloud with trains for Minneapolis and the Sauk Valley; at Brainerd all trains make close connections to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.

Close connections with Lake Steamers at Duluth; St. Paul trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's Landing, Fort Garry and the British Possessions, via steamers of Red River Transportation Co.; at Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, D. T., with steamers for Fort Garry, Pembina, and all points on the Red River; at Bismarck, with steamers to all points north and south on the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Carroll and Benton, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co's line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.

Dated November 1st, 1877.

H. E. SARGENT,
Gen'l Manager,
St. Paul.

H. A. TOWNE,
Superintendent
Brainerd.

G. G. SANBORN
Gen'l Frt. and Ticket Ag't,
St. Paul.

JANUARY, 1878.

FIRST DIVISION

St. Paul & Pacific R. R.

BRANCH LINE

THROUGH TRAINS

FOR

St. Cloud, Melrose, Sauk Rapids, Brainerd, Bismarck, Deadwood, and all Points on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
St. Paul ..... 7.30 a m	St. Paul ..... 7.00 p m
Minneapolis. 7.55 a m	Minneapolis. 6.44 p m
Brainerd, .. 2.30 p m	Brainerd, .. 12.00 m.
" .. 2.30 p m.	" .. 2.00 p m

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS. TRAINS.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
St. Paul, ... 8.10 a m	Minneapolis, 8.56 a. m
" ..... 12.30 p m	" 10.35 a. m
" ..... 2.50 p. m.	" 1.26 p. m
" ..... 6.30 p. m.	" 7.44 p. m.
Minneapolis. 7.55 a m	St. Paul, ... 8.35 a. m
" .. 11.30 a m	" .... 12.15 p. m
" .. 1.50 p. m.	" .... 2.25 p. m
" .. 5.22 p. m.	" .... 6.28 p. m
" .. 8.00 p. m.	" .... 9.30 p. m

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

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

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.25 a. m.
" " " " 7.40 p. m.
Arrive from Chicago and the East, 8.50 a. m.
" " " " 2.30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

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

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

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago, and the only line running through Red Wing, Lake City, Winona, Wabasha, Hastings, Red Wing, Eau Claire, Black River Falls, Elroy and Madison, and

Is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

All trains of this great route run through without change of cars between Chicago and Minneapolis and Sleeping Cars are run on all its trains.

All Express Trains and Passenger are equipped with Westinghouse Pass Air Brakes and Silver's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers, rendering them comparatively safe against Accidents known.

All Through Trains are accompanied for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The Smooth, Well-Ballasted and Perfect Track of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System of Mutual Protection, the Superb Dining Cars with their unsurpassed arrangement for running Through Cars between Chicago and Minneapolis and Saint Paul and North-West, secure to passengers all the COMFORTS and LUXURIES OF TRAVELING.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets via this Line AND WILL INSIST ON HAVING THEM.

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Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, New York, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, Washington, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cairo and all

Points South and East,

should buy their Tickets via

"THE ST. PAUL, CHICAGO & MINNEAPOLIS LINE."

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Through Trains of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago & Great Eastern and South-Eastern, and with the Chicago & Atlantic Railway for Valparaiso, Crestline, Mansfield, New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 Tremont Street; Chicago Office, Southwest corner Third and Jackson Streets and at Depot on Kinzie Street, between Canal and Clinton Streets; Milwaukee Office, 92 East Water Street; Minneapolis Office, Corner Bridge and Washington Avenues; St. Paul Office, Third Street, between Robert and Jackson Streets.

P. B. CLARKE, W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Gen. Pass. Ag't,
St. Paul. Chicago.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S

MARRIAGE GUIDE

MARRIAGE SECRETS