Historical Soc

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W. W. HARTLEY, - - - EDITOR.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 50. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879 | WHOLE NO. 362.

Three special standing committees have been appointed in the Senate, on wheat testers, drive wells, and on *education* of State and county officers.—[Rush City Post.

What!

Senator McMillan has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the restoration of the Fort Ripley reservation to the public domain, and opening it for preemption and homestead settlement. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs.

Hon. George H. Walsh, elected president of the Territorial council of Dakota, was formerly a compositor in the office of the *Pioneer Press* and subsequently publisher of a paper in West St. Paul. He now hails from Grand Forks, Dakota, where he edited a paper for several years, and afterwards became a lawyer. He was elected president of the council by an almost unanimous vote.—[Pioneer Press.

Gen. Rosser and his assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific road have arrived at Bismarck, and the contractors of the new Missouri division are expected soon. when work will be begun on the extension. A temporary bridge will span the Missouri at Bismarck for the transportation of ties and iron. Twenty-five hundred tons of iron have been purchased, deliverable in this city at $70 per ton, and shipments will begin at once. The company will relay the Minnesota division, from Sauk Rapids to Fargo, with nine thousand ton of steel rails early next season, making it one of the best roads in the country. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and the new Northwest will receive an impetus heretofore unparalleled.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Hon. A. M. Fridley last week introduced a bill in the legislature providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. on the compensation of all county officers. While this is no doubt an economical measure as far as some of the old and wealthy counties are concerned, there are numerous cases in which the enactment of the proposed law would work extreme hardship. The compensation of many county officers would be a mere pittance —so low that capable men would be loth to give up their private business for the honor of serving the public. While we do not believe in the allowance of extravagant fees and salaries, it is our opinion that a fair compensation should be allowed for time and labor required in the efficient performance of public duties. —[Sank Rapids Sentinel.

Geo. W. Benedict of Sauk Rapids, Minn., was foreman of the St. Paul *Press* from its infancy for about a half years, four-in of the *Pioneer*, under Hall & Davidson, afterward Nash & Co. Sometime later he started the Sauk Rapids *Sentinel*, as well as the Alexandria *Post* away back at an early day, (1854), then started the Sauk Rapids *Frontiersman*, and the *New Era*. Mr. Benedict states that the Sauk Rapids *Sentinel* was published by W. L. Nieman when he edited it. In 1868 he had found his way to the working force of the Chicago *Republican*. Since then he has retired from the editorial chair with the scanty laurels and numberless thorns which hedge the entrance to it. But he has always enjoyed the distinction of being the most rapid compositor in the Northwest, having set on numberless occasions 1800 ems per hour.—[Fargo Republican.

G. G. Hartley, of the Brainerd Tribune, was our first visitor at the *Independent* office on Sunday morning. Mr. Hartley impresses us as a man thoroughly in earnest, as a genial, pleasant conversationalist, and one in whose society you can not pass an hour without learning something of utility in the future operations of life. He has a tract of land north of Mapleton, a portion of which will be ready for seeding the coming spring. Mr. Hartley will push forward to completion in the early spring his magnificent hotel, north of the track. In '72 he was working as a hand in the pineries near Brainerd, and his career since then illustrates not only the immense possibilities of life on the N. P., but furnishes a constant source of information to the self-reliant young man of the world. Surely Bro. Hartley has been a careful treasurer of the gold dust of time.—[Fargo Independent.

Our Wants Apply to Other Counties.

The county of Crow Wing is considerably agitated over the matter of disorganizing that county and attaching its territory to the county of Cass. It will be remembered that this question came up last winter, only in another form, that of annexing Cass County to Crow Wing County, and was defeated in the Senate. The people of Brainerd have been holding public meetings, and getting up petitions to the legislature all looking to this end. Their proposition, contained in the following, is applicable to other portions of the State and should, we opine, meet with the approval of the Legislature.

First:—An act abolishing the county of Crow Wing, making the same a part of the territory of Cass County, and fixing the county seat at Brainerd.

Second: An act providing that all counties, attached to others for judicial purposes, shall hereafter pay, *pro rata*, to the counties to which they may be attached an equitable proportion of the court expenses thereof.—[Rush City Post.

THE REPUBLICAN REVIVAL.

Some years ago, in a spasm of sublimated virtue, and incited thereto by the persistent slanders of the so-called independent press, the republicans of the several states retired a number of their stalwart and successful leaders from public life. Minnesota called upon Senator Ramsey to step down and out; Michigan, by an unholy combination of democrats and reform republicans, deprived herself of the splendid services of that genuine Boanerges of republicanism, Zachariah Chandler; Wisconsin cashiered her Matt. Carpenter, and Illinois her John A. Logan. All through the country swept the same wave of political prudery, overwhelming the strong, courageous, skilled leaders and who had built up the republican party, and through it raised liberty from a potentiality latent in our form of government to a realized fact. It was the era of sentimentality in politics, but in the very nature of things it could not last. With all due respect to the men who succeeded Ramsey, Carpenter and Chandler—and they were about the best of the lot which the so-called revolt against machine politics swept into power —we may truthfully say that it has long been evident to the public that they could not fill the places of the men whom they supplanted. They could only rattle around in them. They are good men, but lack the genius and the acquired skill of leadership.

Under the policy of the substitution of negative or positive leaders the republican party has been constantly losing ground. Under that policy and the gradual steps that led up to it—first, in receding from its advanced and logical position of the supremacy of the national power by refusing to pass the force bill, thereby virtually abandoning the freedmen of the South to the mercy of the state governments and emasculating the constitutional amendments—the party has seen a two-thirds majority in the lower house of Congress dwindle to an insignificant minority. It has seen state after state slip from its control until the United States Senate, almost the last citidal of republican resistance to the dangerous theories which nursed the rebellion and still threaten the nation, will pass out of their control in a few brief weeks. It has seen its ranks depleted by desertion and its energies palsied to such an extent, that if could win the presidential election of 1876 only through a game of chance.

But thank heaven, better days seem to be dawning. The old spirit which led to victory in the past seems to be awakening. The old time leaders are returning to power. There are signs of a genuine *renaissance*. Conkling, whose star seemed awhile ago to be waning, has renewed his grip in New York. Chandler is again the acknowledged chief in Michigan, and will be returned to the Senate in 1880. Logan is victor in Illinois, and the Senate will once more be illuminated by the brilliancy of Wisconsin's Carpenter.

These men have their faults, but they are republicans. In that word is summed up the highest qualifications of leadership and the surest guarantees of faithful public service. The nation, we think, has ceased to look for perfection in public men. But if it does, we boldly venture the assertion that it will find as near an approach to it in the men named as in any of their whilom successors or present rivals.

In the lower walks of political life the same signs are manifest. The republicans are electing positive and stalwart men to Congress to the state legislatures, to the governorships of states, to all positions of trust where courage and skilled leadership are wanted. The spirit of positivism has returned to the party and in this spirit it will conquer.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

Matt. Carpenter is elected to the U. S. Senate from Wisconsin; John A. Logan from Illinois; Zachariah Chandler will be elected in Michigan, and it is not improbable that Alexander Ramsey will represent Minnesota in that important capacity next term. The country is certainly to be congratulated upon the return of these old republican war horses—the nation's balance-wheel—to public life once more. They give a sense of security, notwithstanding a democratic majority against them, that has not been felt for the past five years, and is even participated in by the opposition. Grant for President in 1880, is what it means, and will complete the nation's bulwarks. Hurrah for Grant and victory!

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, a well known political character, has discovered the road to e-nor-mous wealth. He has sued the St. Paul *Dispatch* to recover $25,000 damages because that paper said that he owed $1,700,000 for board at a leading hotel in that city. It is said that Donnelly compromised with the landlord by giving his notes for the bill, on condition that the landlord should testify that his account with the hotel is square. Donnelly is a sly dog, but has been caught in many a crooked transaction of very small calibre.—[Kansas City Journal.

"Again, we thank you, gentlemen."

Northern Pacific Extension Notes.

Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 23.—"Dakota" seems to be the rage. The proposed extension of the Northern Pacific west of the Missouri has put all hands in motion, and already excited at least four town-sites, with a fifth one as the "dark horse." Lincoln City, Sheridan and Meadan are three of them. The others are not named. Citizens of Bismarck are the principal parties in interest. The railroad company have not made shy move in the direction of a city. When they play their cards some shrewd people suspect the "dark joker" will turn up. It is a reasonable inference that they can control the real site if they have a mind to.

The Sheridan town-site is the most important. It is backed by a company officered as follows: Hon. Robert Macnider, president; Mayor George Peoples, vice-president; Capt. Stephen Baker, of Fort Lincoln, treasurer; M. J. Edgerly, secretary.

There are few who now doubt the good intentions of the railroad officials. "Only an earthquake or financial ruin" will defeat the extension.

In December the common stock of the Northern Pacific railroad went up to 6 1-2 cents. The cause of this advance is traceable to Jay Gould, who started out to buy up the common stock, not knowing exactly how much was afloat. Through his emissaries he got two millions and the information that there was a controlling interest in sight. President Wright and the Pennsylvania interest, amounting to five-thirds of the company's stock, constituted a stone wall that even Gould couldn't back against. He, however, unloaded at six cents. He bought it at two cents. Margin obvious.

P. P. Winston and a gang of thirty men arrived this evening to work on the grading necessary to get down to the river. The labor here was so entirely on layed that Gen. Rosser, yesterday, could not find a chainman.

Interested Witnesses.

The Fargo *Republican* discusses the relative merits of the broad and standard gauge railway system as compared with the narrow or three foot gauge, in the course of which it cites the statements of the North Pacific *Times*, published at Tacoma, Washington Territory, which maintains that there is but little saving in cost of construction and operation between the two systems. We can inform the *Republican* that the North Pacific *Times* is by no means an impartial authority on this question. That paper is published at Tacoma, the proposed terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad on Puget Sound, which site is owned principally by leading members of the Northern Pacific railroad. About thirty miles north of Tacoma is Seattle, the largest town and the unquestioned present commercial center of Washington Territory, a city of some eight or ten thousand inhabitants. As a matter of course, Seattle desired to be made the terminal point of the North Pacific railroad, but for reasons which we suppose the board located such terminus at Tacoma, and are now trying to build up a commercial center at that place as against Seattle. After Jay Cooke's failure, the Seattle people, finding themselves "left out in the cold" by the North Pacific railroad, organized a narrow-gauge railway company to run from Seattle on the Sound over the Cascade mountains to Walla Walla, in the eastern part, and the richest agricultural part of the Territory as well, a distance of about two hundred and twenty-five miles. This scheme, if successful, would, as will readily be understood, be anything but advantageous to the North Pacific interests, and the evidence, therefore, of the little weekly paper quoted by the *Republican* as authority on this question, a paper which is supported particularly by the Union Pacific railroad, and which is published at Tacoma in the interests of that corporation, is not of such a character as should or would be regarded as of much value on this question when all the facts are understood.—[Pioneer Press.

Arm, Head, and Shoulder Sentenced.

A correspondent tells a story about Judge Kent that is interesting. A case of burglary was being tried before him. The prisoner's counsel, in the course of the evidence showed that he had cut a hole through a rubber tent in which several persons were sleeping large enough to admit his arm and head, and had abstracted several articles of value. His counsel took the ground that the prisoner, having only reached into the tent, had not "entered" it, and that on this technicality the defendant should be discharged. In his charge to the jury, Judge Kent with a grim smile, alluded to the plea of the prisoner's counsel, and instructed them that, if they were in doubt as to the guilt of the whole man, "they might bring him in guilty as far as they judged the evidence would warrant, and the jury, after a brief period of consultation, brought in a verdict against Thomas Cowdry, the prisoner at the bar, of guilty to the full letter of indictment as to his right arm, his right shoulder, and his head. And the Judge sentenced the arm, the shoulder, and the head of said Thomas Cowdry to imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison for the term of two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body what he pleased.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any apparent cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is so common a thing that in one hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late that KEY FOR a LONG *Bonchee's German Syrup* has been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs *Bonchee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the great discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

The Jackson *Republic* feels to acknowledge, in a card of thanks, the preference bestowed upon its editor by the editorial convention in St. Cloud this week—that of election to the presidency—but then Bro. Chamberlain did not move the committee on nominations, was not appointed on the committee, and did not, as chairman of the committee report his own name for the office. "Again, we thank you, gentlemen."

By reference to the proceedings of the Editorial Convention it will be seen that the editor of this paper was chosen as Secretary of the Minnesota Editor's and Publisher's Association for this year. We tender to our kind contemporaries our heartfelt thanks for the honor they conferred upon us at the Capitol last Wednesday. Although we don't anticipate becoming immensely rich out of the position, we shall try to discharge the duties of the position faithfully and impartially! We again thank you, gentlemen.—[Benton Co. Press.

Will you, A. DeLacy Wood, raise your right hand and solemnly swear that there was no "*Fraud*" in the report of your committee, moved by yourself, presided over by yourself, and whose report, naming yourself for secretary, was presented by yourself to the editorial convention "at the capitol on Wednesday last;" will you swear that another name was not agreed upon by the committee and that the chairman and one other member, without the knowledge of the others, did not afterwards change the report?

DIED.

HARTLEY—At the residence of her mother, in this city, on this (Saturday) evening, of consumption, after a protracted illness of over 5 year, Harriet J. Hartley, aged twenty-one years and twelve days, late of Canterbury, New Brunswick, eldest daughter of Edward W. and Rebecca B. Hartley, and sister of the proprietors of the TRIBUNE, and of B. F. Hartley, of this city.

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Brainerd Tribune.

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BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A boy of H. N. Crosett, of Faribault, Minn. had a leg broken, Jan. 17th, by a teacher of one of the schools, while administering discipline for some alleged misdemeanor.

The grand jury in the case of Henry Feltus, editor of the Bloomington, Ind., *Courier*, charged with the murder of Rogers, county attorney, New Year's eve, while the parties were intoxicated, indicted Feltus for murder in the second degree.

It is alleged that by the remissness of Gen. Arthur, ate collector in New York, the government lost $375,000 per annum custom duties on kid gloves, and $3,000,000 per annum on silks and sugar. If these allegations are substantiated, Mr. Conkling cannot prevent the confirmation of Gen. Merritt, the secretary of Gen. Arthur, and his associates.

A Norwich, Ct., telegram, says: Mrs. Cobb, found guilty of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Mrs Cobb has published a statement declaring her entire innocence, accusing the principal witness against her of perjury, and asserting that other witnesses were mistaken on material points.

At noon January 18th, eight prisoners attempted to escape from jail at Oweton, Ky., They knocked down the jailor's brother, Robert Moore who had charge, and fled, but Moore, regaining his feet, drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through the body of Wm. Sawders as he was jumping out of a window, the wound proving fatal in a short time, Sawders had been confined for burglary.

One, C. D. M. Allen, a stranger, appeared in Red Wing, Minn., nearly a year and a half ago, and played the role of a pious lawyer, very successfully, joined the Baptist church in which he was a shining light. Subsequently he went to Zumbrota, where his piety shone out with increased lustre. He lately skipped out to parts unknown, taking with him $2000 of other people's money, and a gold watch which he had borrowed of a Baptist "brother," and some other property, but left behind him sundry unpaid bills, and a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Mrs. Capt. Daniel Dobbins died at Erie Pa., Jan. 22, in her 100 year.

The number of cipher telegrams in Gen. Butler's possession is 640.

The inauguration of Gov. Hoyt of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburg, Jan. 21.

Rev. H. N. Brinsmade, a former pastor at Beloit, Wis., died at Newark, New Jersey, aged 80 years.

The Senate have confirmed Wm. H. Clayton, United States Attorney for the western district of Arkansas.

Mr. Potter says a sub-committee will be sent to New York to take testimony in the cipher dispatches investigation.

Jan. 22, Lewis P. Cloner, a survivor of the Dartmoor massacre, during the war of 1812 died at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 80 years.

In New York city, the jury in the libel suit of Wallace P. Groom against Peter Cooper, for $50,000 damages brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Jan. 16th President McMahon, of France, gave a banquet at his residence in honor of Gen. Grant. A brilliant company of invited guests were present.

The Senate committee on territories Jan. 17th, heard arguments upon the advisability of bringing the Indian territory under a civil form of Government.

The House committee on printing will report favorably on Singleton's bill to reduce the expenses of public printing and finding. It is expected $300,000 can be saved annually.

Attorney General Devins has requested the solicitor general to proceed to Alabama for the purpose of defending federal officers in that State recently arrested by the local court of Selma.

While Mrs. Wuestle, of Irontou, O., was standing near a stove, her dress caught fire, fatally burning her before it was extinguished. Her mother is at the point of death from paralysis.

An Albany, N. Y., telegram of Jan. 21, says: the legislature nominated Roscoe Conkling for United States Senator. The vote stood: Senate, Conkling, 20; Wm. Dorsheimer, 12. Assembly, Conkling, 95; Dorsheimer, 23; Peter Cooper, 2.

A rare incident occurred in the history of Pennsylvania Jan. 21. Owing to the inauguration of Gov. Hoyt being delayed until 1:20 p. m., the State was without a governor for an hour and twenty minutes, Hartstranft's term having expired at noon.

Lewis H. Atwater, of Medford, Rice county, Minn., was killed on the evening of Jan. 21 near Choffee's mill in Wolcott, by the turning over of a wagon load of lumber on him. A neighbor who was riding with him at the time was severely injured.

At Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21st, the Legislature voted for United States Senator with the following result: In the Senate Logan received 26, Black, Democrat, 24, McAuliffe, Socialist, 1. In the House Logan received 80, Black 60, Campbell 10, McAuliffe 3.

The State municipal authorities of Alabama have placed U. S. District Attorney Mayer, and U. S. Marshal Turner under arrest for alleged violation of the election laws in November last. The latter is in jail at Selma, the former is out on habeas corpus.

General Sherman will soon start on a two weeks' tour of the South Atlantic States. His special object is to examine the abandoned military posts and neglected property of the United States in Florida and Atlanta, with a view to ascertaining the measures necessary to secure the interests of the United States.

The House judiciary committee Jan. 17th, granted a hearing to Mrs. Emeline Wells and Mrs. Selna Young Williams, of Salt Lake, Utah, upon various petitions now before the committee relating to laws affecting polygamy. They argued in favor of legislation which will protect Mormon women and children.

At Washington, on the evening of Jan. 20th, Attorney General Devens presided at a meeting of citizens of Massachusetts to manifest respect to the memory of Caleb Cushing. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a committe appointed to make arrangements for memorial service in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The ballot for United States Senator was taken in each House of the legislature, at Jefferson City, Jan. 21st, which resulted in the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, Gen. James Shields for the short term, and Col. Geo. G. Vest for the long term. Vest was a member of the Confederate Congress in the days of the rebellion.

January 21st, both Houses of the Pennsylvania legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: J. Donald Cameron 28, Heister Clymer 18, Daniel Agnew 2, M. R. Thayer 1, Edward McPherson 1, G. A. Grow 1, Brent 1. In the House Cameron was declared elected, the vote being, Cameron 107, Clymer 76, Agnew 14, McPherson 2.

The House committee on claims will report favorably on the bill relieving the late Assistant Treasurer Chandler at Boston from liability for acts of his disbursing clerk Hartwell, who secretly loaned Weller, Ward & Co., $420,000 of the funds of the sub-treasury. The committee takes the ground that Hartwell was appointed by Chandler's superiors, hence Chandler should not be held responsible for the misdemeanors of his subordinate.

Representative Turner's bill to regulate charges for Pullman palace cars and other sleeping cars patented by the United States, provides that it shall be unlawful to charge more than $1 for the use of same by one person for twenty-four hours, under penalty of a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000 imposed on the corporation, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment or three months for each offense.

The House committee on coinage, weights and measures authorized Muldraw to prepare a bill for redemption of the trade dollar at par, and to prohibit its further circulation in the United States. The question whether its coinage for export shall be permitted in the future was not disposed of. Mr. Vance was authorized to report a bill introduced by Mr. Cummings to provide for the redemption in legal tenders of subsidary silver coin and for the reissue thereof.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21st, both Houses of the Indiana legislature voted for United States Senator with the following result: In the House, for the long term, Voorhees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2. Senate, Voorhees, 26; Harrison, 22; Buchanan, 1. Three absentees in the House, and one in the Senate. For the short term, Voorhees received the same vote in both Houses, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth received 37 votes in the House, and 22 in the Senate, and Gen. Hackleford 1 in the House.

A Madison, Wis. telegram of January 22d says, the agony is over, and after a week's hard caucusing both night and day, Mr. Matt H. Carpenter is chosen by the Wisconsin legislature as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. The joint convention assembled at noon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen filling the Assembly chamber to its utmost capacity. Upon a vote being taken, Mr. Carpenter received 84 votes, the Democrats voting for E. G. Ryan, giving him 28 votes. The Greenbackers giving Gabe Bouck 13 votes. A committee of five, consisting of Senators Bailey and Burrows, Mr. Speaker Kelly and Messrs. Field and Coe were appointed to inform Mr. Carpenter of his election. He soon appear before the joint convention and expressed his thanks in a brief and elequent speech.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan Jan. 20th, $6,955,350.

Additional heavy failures in the iron trade of London are reported.

January 17 the subscription at the 4 per cent. loan ammounted to $2,438,200.

The Warner House, Sparta, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire Jan. 21. Loss $25,000.

Two men in Cincinnati were killed by the falling of a wall of a burned building. Both leave families.

S. M. Mills & Co., of New York have failed, said to be brokers of Jay Gould and other well known operators.

The ice embargo at Grand Haven is raised, and boats are running regularly beween Milwaukee and that port.

An Ottawa, Ontario telegram of Jan. 21, says a large number of counterfeit $4,00 Dominion notes are in circulation.

William O'Brien and two sons were burned to death in their camps at Millbury Brook, New Brunswick a few days since.

At Hyde Park Pa., a few nights since Mrs. Davis and a child one year old were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

It is officially estimated that it will require $20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill for the payment of arrears of pensions.

Lincoln hall, at Washington, on the evening of Jan. 17th was crowded to hear Chief Joseph and other Indians speak for the rights and liberties of their race.

The North Wales miners' association have resolved to give £7 to every member of the union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrants to Australia.

There was transported on the Ohio and its tributaries above Cincinnati, during the year 1878, one million and a half of passengers, of whom one was killed, and three injured.

The woolen mill of John Brown & Son at Eighth and Tasker streets, in Philadelphia, Pa., burned Jan. 20. Only the bare walls are standing. The loss is about $25,000, insured. Several smaller fires have occurred at the same place within the past few years.

It is announced that the great dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which suspended last fall, will resume business shortly, arrangements to that effect having been made with their creditors.

A telegram from Corunna Spain of Jan. 1th, says the Spanish steamer Trurac Bat, from Baltimore via Liverpool, arrived here in a damaged condition. She reports that she was in collision with the British sailing vessel Lancasshire Witch, which sank with all on board. The steamer's bows were broken.

The property of the Massachusetts Home Missionary society, at Boston which its late treasurer, Charles Demond, was said to have missused, amounts to about $60,000. The trouble arises from unauthorized investments by Demond, who justifies his action by the custom of the former treasurer making investments in behalf of the society.

A Fort Robinson Nebraska telegram gives an account of a late skirmish between United States troops and the Cheyenne Indians and says only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were captured. The balance of the party, twenty-three in number, were killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed some died from wounds and others escaped.

The object of Chief Joseph in his conference with the government authorities at Washington is to secure a proper resting place, with sufficient area of land in the Indian Territory, for his people. A purchase of land will be made from the Cherokees in the Indian Territory, so that Chief Joseph and his people may have a good exchange for the acres they possessed in Idaho.

The Secretary of the treasury estimates that it will take $150,000,000, to meet the requirements of the new pension law, just passed both Houses of Congress, but not yet signed by the President, and says if that amount should go out of the treasury, it will create a deficit. The cabinet has had the bill under consideration but came to no decision as to how it should be dealt with.

The second annual banquet of the Sons of Vermont was held on the evening of January 17th, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, about 400 hundred being present including many notable citizens. This society is composed of former residents of Vermont now living in Chicago and vicinity. The banquet was one of rare elegance, and the succeeding entertainment consisted of speeches and cancing.

The Cheyenne Indians now in the Indian territory threaten to break away in the spring and make their way across Kansas and Nebraska to the northwest hunting grounds They are the finest Indians physically now alive. The men are brave strong and desperate figters and the women are chaste. They are desperate. They say they cannot and will not stay there. There are about 2000 Cheyenne bucks who are determined to break away.

A Faribault, Minn., telegram of Jan. 21, says the examination of Bryant, the teacher, through whose instrumentality Sammy Crossett's leg was broken has been closed, and from the evidence of the score of witnesses examined, it would seem that it was an entirely uncalled for transaction, and a disgraceful affair all through. The most brutal feature of the whole affair was the utter lack of common humanity as displayed by the teacher, who, when it was well known that the child's leg was broken, did not offer to take him home or seem to care much about the case any way.

In a session of the Potter committee Gen. Butler made a statement that certain dispatches had come into his possession early last spring. He found them upon his private table, but had no knowledge how they came, these dispatches, it was said, were part of those printed in the *Tribune*. If so he had nothing to do with their publication. They had been furnished to the *Tribune* before they came into his hands. During the summer they were missed for several weeks and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He was willing to place them at the service of the committee. In doing so he contended they should be printed and made public or placed within the power of any member of the committee to make public. At the same time he protested against the whole system of investigating the dispatches, and insisted it would be wiser for both parties not to inquire into them. However, upon proper receipts being given, the committee could have the dispatches that were in his possession. A short discussion followed, when the committee adjourned.

At a cabinet session at Washington, January 21st Secretary Schurz stated that he had received a report from the Indian agent at Cheyenne agency, to the effect that information had reached that place of the recrossing the Canadian line into the United States of the noted chief Sitting bull with his people, and that they are exceedingly anxious to return to this country and come under the supervision of the Indian bureau and be distributed in the Indian country as are other tribes. This news was not confirmed by any information at the war department, but it was thought worthy of consideration and led to some discussion in the cabinet. It is reported that 5,000 lodges, or nearly 15,000 people, are with Sitting Bull. The subject will receive the immediate attention of the Presiden and secretary of war and interior department. Telegrams will be sent to the officers of the war department as well as to Indian agents, requiring them to give the authorities here all the information they can obtain on this matter. The report is that Sitting Bull comes with the most peaceful intention, but in the present disturbed condition of Indian affairs it is not known what may be his meaning.

English Grain.

The Mark Lane *Express* says the aspect of the growing wheat plant is scarcely satisfactory, as sudden changes in teperature have tended to check its early development, but another month or six weeks must elapse before any definite opinion can be put forward as to the actual state of the crop. Farmers' deliveries of grain have been moderate, and dissatisfaction continues in regard to the condition in which most of the English wheat comes to market. Dry parcels are quite an exception both in London and provincial exchange. Nearly all samples offered are damp or sprouted. To its defective condition must be attributed the comparative neglect from which home grown wheat has suffered, and which has prevented us from sharing the increased attention shown to foreign grain. The imports of foreign wheat into London continues moderate. More attention has been paid to this class of produce as granaried stocks in the United Kingdom show considerable deficiency on those held at a corresponding time in 1878. Millers have purchased with less reserve, and a steady trade has resulted at fully late rates. The weak point as regards the future course of prices is the unusually large surplus available for export in America, which must exercise a depressing effect if the purchasing power of France has been over estimated. Apart from the uncertainty attaching to the operations of our neighbors, who, instead of exporting wheat have been large importers, it remains to be seen whether the reserves of grain in the hands of French farmers will be sufficient to meet the requirements of consumption. With large arrivals at ports of call during the week, principally from California, the floating cargo trade for wheat has ruled steady, without quotable change. Maize is firm at an advance of 6d per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 52,141 quarters, at 38s 11d per quarter, against 39,425 quarters at 52s per quarter the previous years. Imports into Great Britian for the week ending Jan. 11th were wheat, 740,747 hundred weights; flour, 178,091 hundred weights.

Signs That You Can Bet On.

The editor of the Kalamazoo *Telegraph* has been engaged to edit the frozen column in a comic almanac, and the following is his last effort: If signs can be relied upon, the coming winter will be the coldest since the last glacial period when Kalamazoo was buried under 5,000 feet of ice accumulation, and Michigan was a part of the solid North. We notice numerous signs of cold in large quantities, and more coming, the size of the regulation cord of fuel is smaller; the bark on the dog is deeper, longer and more defined; the tramp has his hair on his teeth, and we see in our exchanges numurous recipes for making flannel cakes. An authority also remarks that the squirrels are getting in their winter anthracite; beavers are putting heaters into the basement of their lodges; the bees have killed off all the drones and lined their hives with sheet-iron; snakes are getting down into men's boots; the muskrats are flying south; wild ducks are committing suicide; the goose-bone is black sixteen inches deep; western editors are soliciting wood in exchange for subscriptions, and poor families are buying an extra dog. Surely these are fore-runners that the prudent man will not despise.

The Windsor Hotel.

New York, was never so well patronized, in the winter season, as now. This is an evidence of an improvement in business, generally, and the result of reduced prices.

"I have a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is it?" asked the professor. "That they were killed by being studied too hard."

FAILURES IN 1878.

Large Increase Over 1877—How It Is Accounted For—Better Prospects for the Future.

From the annual circular of the Mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., we learn that the total number of failures in the United States for 1878 were 10,478, with liabilities amounting to $234,000,000. This shows an increase over 1877 of 1,571 in number, and $40,000,000 in amount. The gradual growth of these casualties is shown in the following statement for the seven years since 1872, with the average liabilities for each year.

Year.	Number.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1878	10,478	$234,383,132	$22,360
1877	8,872	190,669,936	21,491
1876	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
1875	7,740	201,060,353	25,977
1874	5,830	155,239,000	27,313
1873	5,183	228,499,900	44,086
1872	4,069	121,056,000	29,750

From the very complete tabulated statement which the circular contains, we extract the following, indicating the geographical sections in which the failures for the past year have occurred, with the percentage, average, etc., in each locality:

STATES.	No. in Business.	No. Failures.	Percentage of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States	79,765	1,734	1 in 46	$35,294,026
Middle States	239,385	3,190	1 in 71	95,293,466
Southern States	96,397	1,415	1 in 68	26,322,961
Western States	230,933	3,436	1 in 70	64,309,603
Pacific States and Territories	28,361	694	1 in 41	13,163,176
Total for U. S.	674,741	10,478	1 in 64	$234,383,432
Dom. of Canada	56,347	1,697	1 in 33	$23,908,677

The failures are also given by quarters for the last four years, those for 1877 and 1878, being as follows:

	1878 Failures.	1878 Liabilities.	1877 Failures.	1877 Liabilities.
1st Quarter	3,355	$82,078,826	2,869	$54,538,074
2d Quarter	2,470	48,753,940	1,880	45,068,097
3d Quarter	2,853	60,378,363	1,816	42,346,085
4th Quarter	1,800	37,172,003	2,307	48,717,680

The agency states that "it is very easy to account for the increase of 1,571 failures among 700,000 business men within a year in which the circumstances have been peculiarly influential in encouraging casualties of this character." These circumstances are stated at six in number, as follows: 1878 is the fifth year of a depression unparalleled in extent, character, and duration; the weather for the first quarter of the year was unseasonable, and thus most unfavorable for sales and collections; the discussions in and out of Congress as to financial matters and the tariff, impaired confidence for the time being; the notable decline in the value of staples the world over; the existence of the epidemic in the South; and, finally, more influential than all others, was the abolition of the bankrupt law and the long delay permitted to elapse before its repeal. The circular then proceeds:

"In view, therefore, of the peculiarities of the year under review, it is submitted that an increase of failures to the extent only of 1,571 in number, and forty millions in money, is even much less than might have been anticipated. It is significant that out of the six leading circumstances above enumerated as contributing to failures during the year, five no longer exist. In the room of these disturbing elements other favorable conditions are present, which ought, in the immediate future, to so much improve business as to make the decrease of failures in 1879 much more marked than the increase in 1878."

These favorable conditions are as follows:

"First—The fact that without a ripple of disturbance in the vast commercial transactions of the time a gold standard has been reached, and specie payments once more resumed, is a circumstance of the utmost importance. If we have bid good-bye to all the uncertainty in values, all the evils of experimental legislation in finance, and all anxiety and apprehension as to the financial policy of the country—which the suspension of specie payments entailed—it is surely ground for the sincerest gratitude.

Second—Another most important indication of the possible approach of better times is the continued prosperity of the vast class who till the soil, and of those dependent upon them. A balance of trade implying cash receipts over disbursements of nearly a million dollars for every working day in the year, is an achievement of vast consequence to numerous vital interests of the country. It is true that prices for agricultural products have reached a point so low as to make the profit of the producer very small; but the disadvantage to the farmer is the gain of an equally large class of operatives and laborers, to whom cheap food is the greatest of boons. It is doubted if in the history of the present generation the first cost of the necessaries of life was ever less than at the present moment. When it is considered that out of the forty-five millions of our population the life-struggle of at least thirty millions is for food and clothing, the reduction of the cost of living which the year has witnessed is most important, and significant of future results. Comparing the condition of this class in this country at the present moment with the same class in Great Britain or any other European country, the contrast is startling; for wages have not been reduced nearly in the same proportion that the cost of food has lessened; while the number unemployed is considerably less than at this time a year ago.

"Third—The changing character of the industries of a large number of the people is one of the most hopeful signs of the past year, and is nowhere so visible as in the increase in the amount of land taken up for actual settlement. As an instance, the sales of land by the national government for the year ending June 30, 1877, were 3,338,000 acres, while for the year ending the same date in 1878, the figures were 7,562,000 acres. In the various state land agencies and railroad land offices an equal proportionate increase is noted, especially as compared with 1873. Such States as Texas, Minnesota, Colorado, and indeed all the fertile regions, have had large additions to their populations during the year. It must be borne in mind that this increase in the farming population is not in consequence of immigration from abroad, which, though increasing, still continues at a minimum; but that the new settlers are largely made up of those whose pursuits in the older States have failed them owing to the depression."

The agency very frankly admits, "it is true that in former years there were present conditions which were interpreted quite as favorably as the foregoing, and that disappointment was the result of relying upon them." But it is claimed that "unfulfilled predictions of the past do not weaken the force of existing circumstances."

Having drawn the bright side of the picture, the writer of this very comprehensive review gives a view not quite so favorable, but no doubt equally correct:

"Notwithstanding these generally favorable conclusions, there is no denying that the trade of the country has to cope with difficulties of a serious character. The utter extinction of profits, the result of the decline in values; the difficulty of avoiding bad debts; and, above all, the expenses and charges of business, with the excessive competition that pervades every department, are all still too potent as obstacles to success. A longer time may, therefore, elapse in which the conditions above set forth will have full play before anticipations of a genuine and safe prosperity can be indulged in by the vast army engaged in business. The difficulties of dispensing credit are unusually great; for notwithstanding the fact that, within the last six years there have been 46,000 failures, involving liabilities of 1,200 millions of dollars, the number remaining in trade is too great by far in proportion to the volume of business to be transacted. The cost to the consumer of maintaining this great number adds immensely to prices, and competition has reached a point in which its advantages in reducing profits are ten times more than absorbed in the maintenance of traders unnecessary to the trade. The number of desirable houses to whom it is safe to sell is yearly diminishing, as the result of this undue competition for a trade barely sufficient for the support of one-half of the number engaged. Now that preferences in failures are permitted by law, and relatives and friends can be protected, the dispensing of credit is attended with more than the usual difficulties. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the failures for the current year continue at a high average."

George P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, for January, 1879, has made its appearance. The total number of periodical publications in the United States is 8,703 against 8,275 one year ago. There are 23 more daily and 325 more weekly newspapers than were reported in the edition for January, 1878. The total increase of all sorts is 469, the largest in any year since 1873. The Centennial year, 1876, has been the only one within the period covered by the eleven annual issues of the Directory in which the number of publications has not increased.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 15th.—A resolution was introduced to inquire into the circumstances of the late escape of Indians and their slaughter by United States troops. The committee of conference on the military appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to and the bill goes to the President. The bill for the payment of the three months men in the Mexican war was discussed at length. Senator Edmunds submitted an amendment making the bill appliable to those who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union. The bill was laid aside without action. The bill to amend the patent laws was taken up and discussed.

HOUSE, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wood, from the committee of ways and means, introduced a bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposits in aid of refunding the public debt. This led to a long and spirited discussion in which various amendments were proposed and defeated, and the bill was passed by yeas 117, nays 72. Mr. Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making United States notes receivable for duties on imports. Mr. Garfield offerred an amendment providing that such notes should be received as long as they were equivalent to coin. Harrison, of Illinois, to Garfield: Has the gentleman any doubt as to the success of resumption? Garfield in reply: I have no doubt of the success of resumption, unless by such a bill as this, or some other hostile legislation it is destroyed. The amendment was defeated. Yeas 73, nays 125. Garfield believing this bill to be a serious attack on resumption moved to lay it on the table. The House refused by a vote of yeas 41, nays 155, The bill then passed, yeas 154, nays 43.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—Senator Windom introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the practicability of negro migration from those States and congressional districts where they are not permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights, to such States as may desire to receive them, and protect them, or into such territory or territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation. Laid on the table by request of Mr. Windom to be called up hereafter. The House bill providing for the payment of arreas of pensions was taken up, discussed at length and passed by a vote of yeas 44, nays 4. The patent laws were considered.

HOUSE, Jan. 16.—The bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt was passed without a division. The bill organizing the Mississippi river improvement commission was considered at length. The measure is to be further considered. Both Houses united in an evening session in Hall of the House to join in memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution calling upon Secretary Sherman for information as to commissions paid for negotiating loans since 1862, and other information. The patent law amendment bill was taken up and adopted. Wallace and Bayard were excused from service on the Teller committee.

HOUSE Jan 17.—The House spent the day in work on the private calender.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—Mr Cockrell introduced a bill to retire the notes of national banks and adopt the cuurency to the wants of trade. The vice-president submitted communications, among them a recommendation from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan and Terry, concurred in by the secretary of war, for the appropriation of $125,000 to erect military headquarters at Fort Snelling. Mr. Morgan submitted the resolution agreed upon by the Democratic caucus as a substitute for Edmunds. The patent amendment bill was discussed and some amendments adopted. It was then reported to the Senate, and laid over. Mr. Windom gave motion of the offer of an amendment. A bill was reported from the judiciary committee prescribing penalties for the contraction of plural marriages in the Territories, but providing that the president may grant amnesty to such as have heretofore violated this law in this respect.

HOUSE, Jan. 20.—Bills were introduced, among them one to pay southern mail contractors; one to repeal all laws for the appointment of supervisors of elections; by Dunnell, repealing all acts relating to preemption of public lands, and by Strait, to reduce the price of public lands within the limit of railroads. Mr. Potter attempted to introduce a resolution for the investigation of the Tilden ciphers but objection was made by Butler. Mr. Springer introduced a bill to establish minority representation in congress after the next apportionment.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—Mr. Potter called up for action the resolution directing investigation of the cipher telegrams, and asking an appropriation of $10,000 to defray the expenses of such inquiry. Mr. Potter spoke at some length in favor of the resolution, and in personal explanation and exculpation. Mr. Butler opposed the resolution, on the ground that congress had no jurisdiction over the correspondence of any body, and he (Tilden) was a private man, who held no public position. Mr. Hale and Mr. Hewett spoke at length in favor of the resolution. The resolution was adopted without a division. The postoffice committee reported the post route bill and it was passed. The committee of ways and means reported a bill to regulate the duties on sugar. The bill was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 21st.—Senator Morrill from the finance committee reported without amendment the House bill to facilitate refunding of the national debt. A joint resolution directing the cancellation of one and two dollar notes was introduced and laid on the table. The bill to autorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held in trust for the Indians, led to a long discussion. Pending discussion, the bill was laid aside. The bill to amend the patent laws was also laid aside. The naval appropriation bill was considered. The amendments increasing the appropriations $86,500 over the bill as it came from the House was agreed to without debate. Senator Blaine wishing to submit amendments and address the Senate on the bill, it was laid over till to-morrow. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 22d.—House bill to facilitate refunding the national debt passed unanimously. Senator Davis, Ill., introduced a bill to prevent counterfeiting, A bill declaring certain Pacific railroad lands subject to taxation in states and territories where situated. Senator Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions declaring valid the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. Several senators objected; as Senator Blaine had given notice that he would speak on amendments proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill. Senator Blaine then addressed the Senate at length. Senator Edmunds opposed the amendments, and a sharp colloquy occurred between him and Senator Blaine. Senator Blaine did not press his amendments farther, and the bill was passed. Senator Edmunds then moved the consideration of his resolution in regard to constitutional amendments, but on motion of Senator Thurman the senate adjourned by a vote of yeas 24, nav 19.

HOUSE, Jan. 22.—Bill passed appropriating $60,000 for transportation of coin and bullion, and $40,000 for miscelaneous expenses of the House. The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-curred in. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill defining the duties of the secretary of the treasury in certain cases. Referred. A stormy debate ensued on the Southern claim bill, mostly conducted by Democratic members, the Republicans failing to get the floor. Great excitement prevailed, and before it subsided Mr. Chalmers rose to a question of privilege, which the speaker declared was not a question of privilege. The House then considered resolutions in honor of the late Beverly B. Douglas, and adjourned.

Useless Expenditure.

At funerals and weddings, as conducted nowadays, money is literally wasted in ostentatious display, which is always objectionable, but particularly so at funerals. Very often, too, they involve expenses which the survivors are poorly able to meet, and which entail distress and sometimes dishonor. Still, the natural feeling that impels the lavishing of honor upon the newly dead is very strong and hard to be controlled. Too often the conscience of the survivor smites him for his neglect or wrong of the dead while living, and he wishes to make compensation. "It is the last thing that can be done, let us do it well," is the thought. But this feeling should be kept within proper bounds. An evidence of good sense is to be seen in the growing simplicity of our wedding festivals. It is becoming considered in rather bad taste to permit, at the weddings even of our most wealthy people, the profuse displays, either of apparel, jewelry or bridal presents, that were deemed the correct thing a few years ago. A quiet, elegant but inexpensive wedding is now becoming the rule, in the best circles, rather than the exception. This is all right and shows a wholesome tendency to practice thrift and economy.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 16.—Messrs. Wedge, Clements, Mealey, D. Beck and Reaney were announced as the committee to investigate the State prison. Edwin Paulson, Senator Helling's unsuccessful candidate for sergeant-at-arms, was elected janitor of the committee rooms. Bills were introduced regulating the weighing of wheat; readjusting the judicial districts; relating to homestead exemptions; amending the constitution relative to the sale of liquor. The usual bill appropriating $65,000 for legislative expenses was passed.

HOUSE, Jan. 16.—Upon the meeting of the House the Speaker announced the standing committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Comstock, Benson, A. Thompson, Josiah Thompson, Jr., Grover, Schroth, Donohue.

Judiciary—S. L. Campbell, Mead, J. P. West, Hicks, Comstock, L. L. Baxter, Jones.

Railroads—Johnson, Cowing, W. M. Campbell, Keysor, James Smith, Jr., Jones, Kniss, Stiles, Kendall, Larssen, Fairbank, Frisbee, Dowd, Bowman, Wrabeck.

Public Accounts and Expenditures—Mead, Chamberlain, Amundson, Huhn, Abell, Bohan, Dunbar.

Public Lands—Cummins, E. C. Stacy, Lutz, Bissell, Boser, Oppenheim, Koon, Powers, Kendall, Lambert, McCracken, A. J. Smith, M. Anderson, Fridley, Abell.

Federal Relations—J. N. Stacy, E. F. West, Parker, Benson, McCracken, Lambert, John Thompson.

Education—J. P. West, Dennison, Cowing, Parker, Rogers, George, McCarty.

Towns and Counties—Scriver, J. Baxter, Bohan, Barsness, Powers, Barrett, O'Hara.

Military Affairs—Gearey, Stedjee, A. Peterson Boser, Lambert, Moores, Burns.

Incorporations—D. Anderson, Rosebrock, Chamberlain, Fuller, Russell, Covert, Kauphusman.

Indian Affairs—C. A. Peterson, Koons, M. Anderson, Dean, Hyland, Demo, Krautkriemer.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Benson, Kenney, Bertrandt, Himle, Bohland, Grahling, Barrett.

State Prison—Denny, Dodd, Goff, Barsness, Lutz, Fridley, Tompkins.

Claims—Farrington, Moores, Stedjee, A. J. Smith, Himle, Thornton, Hyland.

Insurance Companies—Tompkins, J. Baxter, J. P. West, Bean, Dunbar, Denny, Weyl.

Immigration—M. Anderson, Kenny, Dean, J. N. Stacy, Burns, Cooper, Weyl.

Normal Schools—Keysor, Comstock, Stiles, Gearey, Schroth, Riley, Tharalson.

Hospital for the Insane—Grover, Holland, Hicks, J. N. Stacy, Hastings.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute—Dennison, Shanks, Bissell, Grayling, Riley.

State Reform School—Wiley, C. A. Peterson, Allen, Brink, Demo.

Soldiers' Orphans—E. F. West, A. Peterson, Hicks, Bertrandt, George.

Roads, Bridges, and Navigable Streams—Rogers, Tharalson, Wroolie, Hill, Ellertson.

Banks—Goodsell, J. Thompson, Jr., Kniss, McCarty, Oppenheim.

Printing—Riebe, Wiley, Larssen, Wrabeck, Butler.

Elections—Langemo, Bean, Christopherson, Thornton, Covert.

Commerce—Amundson, Bohland, Christopherson, Donohue, Weyl.

Public Buildings—Brink, Wiley, C. A. Peterson, Butler, Gearey.

Rules and Joint Rules—Fairbank, Benson, A. Thompson, Kauphusman, Russell.

State Library—Rosebrock, Scriver, Goff, L. L. Baxter, J. Smith, Jr.

Mines and Minerals—Christopherson, Kendall, E. F. West, Krautkreimer, Hill.

Engrossment—Bissell, Riebe, Frisbee, Bowman, W. M. Campbell.

Enrollment—Cowing, Cummins, Farrington, Johnson, Hastings.

Tree Culture and Fuel—Shanks, Cooper, Wroolie, O'Hara, Ellertson.

Inebriate Asylum—E. C. Stacy, S. L. Campbell, Langemo, D. Anderson, Drew.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Hicks, Mead, Holland, Allen, L. L. Baxter.

University and University Lands—Huhu, Fuller, Goodsell, Scriver, Jones, Drew, Moores.

Bills were introduced regulating rates of railroad freights and passenger fares; prohibiting special legislation. A letter was read from C. B. Curtis, of New York, urging the payment of the old railroad bonds.

SENATE, Jan. 17.—The chief interest centered in the State prison investigation. Letters were received from Attorney-General Wilson and Gen. Sibley asking an investigation in the arbitration whereby $10,000 was allowed Seymour, Sabin & Co., and amendments were proposed to the resolution adopted on Wednesday enlarging the scope of the investigating committee already ordered. The resolution went over under notice of debate. Numerous purely local bills were offered, the only general bill being one to abolish the office of the insurance commissioner and attach it to that of railroad commissioner.

HOUSE, Jan. 17.—The resolution offered by Mr. Donohue several days ago providing for a full investigation into the affairs at the State prison was amended so as to make it a joint resolution providing for a committee of seven on the part of the House and four on the part of the Senate, and passed. The messenger boy question was settled by authorizing the Speaker to appoint four pages at $1.50 per day. This occupied a great portion of the session. The only important general bill introduced was one preventing kidnaping of citizens under color of requisitions from governors of other States.

SENATE, Jan. 20.—A very brief session was held to-day, the only item of general importance being the introduction of a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution preventing cities, counties and towns from giving aid to railroads to an amount exceeding 5 per cent. of assessed valuation.

HOUSE, Jan. 20.—Not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 21.—A lively little "personal" affair occurred, owing to a petition from R. J. Baldwin, of Minneapolis, reflecting on Senator Eugene Wilson. The cause is a suit brought by Wilson against Baldwin in connection with the State National bank. Wilson made a caustic reply. A long debate ensued on printing the Governor's message in various languages, which resulted in deciding not to print it at all. A supplementary report of the Public Examiner, rectifying some errors in the previous examination of the Insane Asylum accounts was submitted by the Governor and ordered printed. A bill was reported fixing the legal rate of interest at 7 per cent. and forbidding taking over 10 per cent.

HOUSE, Jan. 21.—A large portion of the session was devoted to discussing the question of printing the Governor's message and a resolution to print was voted down. No bills except those of a purely local character were introduced.

SENATE, Jan. 22.—A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to consider the expediency of abolishing the grand jury system, and also a concurrent resolution calling upon the auditor for a detailed statement of salaries paid to State officers. Joint resolutions were passed memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of navigation on the St. Croix river, between Stillwater and Taylors Falls, and to make Moorhead a port of entry. Bills were introduced to legalize public roads in Grant county; amending an act authorizing Goodhue, Rice, Faribault, and Blue Earth counties to aid railroads; to regulate the salaries of judges and the clerk of the supreme court, giving judges $3,500, and the clerk $1,200 per annum; relating to the auditing of accounts of deceased persons; amending the general statutes relating to the sale of real estate by executors, administrators and guardians. Bills amending the general laws of 1878 relating to relief of the poor, relating to the collection of taxes, and relating to public schools were introduced. Bills were introduced and passed under suspended rules to change the name of Ridgeville, in Swift county, to that of Para; and to change the boundaries of independent school district No. 20, in Dodge county. In committee of the whole the Senate recommended the passage of bills relating to coroners; relating to appeals in justices' courts; relating to replies in civil actions, and to the sale of real estate by guardians. The resolutions relative to an investigation of the State prison were called up, but again went over pending joint action of the House.

HOUSE, Jan. 22.—The judiciary committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill for the protection of livery stable keepers. A good deal of time was spent in debating the question of allowing the committee on public accounts and expenditures a clerk, and also whether there should be a janitor allowed for the committee rooms. The only bill of public interest considered was one to prevent fraud by confessing judgment in favor of preferred creditors. The bill was recommended to the judiciary committee.

After presenting our bill for last year's subscription to one of our citizens, seven times, he remarked: "Why don't you go for these slippery fellows first? I'm good enough."—*Reynoldsville Herald.*

Nursery Rhymes.

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

I.

A goblet full of moonbeams, a three-cornered bat,
The pretty colored peacock presented to the bat.
The bat, much delighted, went and told the snip;
That nightingales and greyhounds never smoke a pipe.

II.

Fiddle de dee,
Fiddle de dee!
The cow fell asleep in the cherry tree.
The limb soon broke,
And the cow awoke
And didn't think it much of a joke.

III.

There was a little cat
And she tried to catch a rat,
And down a little hole quick he dove,
Yet the philosophical cat
Wasn't much put out thereat,
For she went and fell asleep by the stove.

IV.

Here is a speckled, cunning little pig;
For fruit cake and cider he doesn't care a fig;
He ne'er wears a collar around his snowy neck
And ne'er fairy slippers his little feet deck;
He ne'er falls in love with the pigeon or the quail,
But loudly he squeals when you catch him by the tail.

V.

Here's a little boy with a new bow and arrow,
He now takes aim and shoots at a sparrow;
But far wide of birdie the feathered dart sped
And hit the old tomcat square in the head.

—*New York Graphic.*

The First Drink and the Last.

BY THE AUTHOR "ANDREW DOUGLAS."

The spring trade had been brisk that year; merchants from the far West had arrived in large numbers, and the principal business streets of the city of S— had been crowded with purchasers, with boxes, and with drays, making prom enading rather a difficult thing.

Harry Stedman was more actively engaged than he had ever been before, for when he had entered Mr. Crofton's store late in the preceding autumn it was after the press of work for the fall was over.

Harry had promised his mother before leaving his village home for the city that he would put his whole heart and mind into learning the business, that he would not resort to the use of stimulants under any temptation. He little knew the secret habits of young men who were outwardly active, industrious, and respectable members of society.

One day the work in the store was, as the boys said, "tremendous." Box after box was packed, nailed up, marked, and turned out on the sidewalk, and still country merchants were calling at the door: "My goods shipped yet? Must be ready by three o'clock!" and other words of like import. There was hurry everywhere, but it might have been observed that there was at all times a deficiency in the force of clerks of one or two at a time. Harry at length noticed these absences, but just as he was about to ask his companion who was packing the same box what it meant, when every available man was needed, the lad addressed him.

"Harry," said he, "I can't stand this any longer without a drink. I don't often indulge, but I'm getting tired out with this day and night work. Just as quick as this box is marked and turned out you slip round the corner with me."

"Where to?" said Harry.

"Why, to Jerry's, up the alley. Don't you know the place?"

"Indeed I do not," said Harry.

"You *are* green, Harry Stedman," said Joe. "I guess you are the only fellow here, then, that doesn't know it."

"It is a soda-water place?" said Harry. "I *should* like a drink of soda-water."

"Fiddlesticks, Harry!" laughed Joe contemptuously; "it's where you get beer or anything stronger; and a glass of lager sets you up like a good dinner."

Harry was enlightened, but he refused to go this time; he thought of his mother and of his promise to her.

Joe's patronizing ways and his laugh after this refusal rankled in Harry's mind and made him feel as if he had appeared very foolish indeed in the sight of his companion; how he appeared in the sight of God, alas! he failed to consider.

The busy season was not yet over when Harry at last yielded to Joe's temptations and consented to go to Jerry's *just this once.*

He made his first entrance into a "saloon," gave his conscience its first deadening blow, and he *took his first drink.*

Years, passed, for at this time Harry Stedman was a youth of eighteen, tall, straight and remarkably handsome and sweet tempered.

It was only five years that passed, when a young man was brought by two of his friends to an "asylum for the cure of inebriates."

No one who had known Harry Stedman at eighteen would have recognized him now—stooping in the shoulders, unsteady in his gait—flushed and bloated—and yet the impress was on his altered face of having once possessed great manly beauty. It was his own wish that he was brought to the asylum—the one redeeming point of light in his dark and sad career. He had made efforts to strike off his chains; but the habit had gradually and surely become fixed, and apparently could not be broken; and now without just so many drinks in a day he could not endure the mental anguish and nervous prostration that overcame him.

Not feeling by any means certain that he could go through the terrible ordeal of having all stimulus suddenly taken from him, Harry had ingeniously contrived to secrete about his person a flat bottle containing whisky.

The physician received him kindly, praising him for his resolution to reform, told him of the requirements of the place, encouraged him to submit himself to them, and then Harry was left by his friends, as they believed, soon to be restored to them and his mother a sound and thoroughly reformed man.

One night and one day were agonized through. The second night physical and mental strength began to give way, and resolution rapidly wavered. Midnight came; the light burned dim, a sense of horror seized him, strange images were before him.

It would not be long now before the attendant would be in his room to see how he was progressing—Oh! that he might escape first.

Suddenly remembering the bottle he had secreted, Harry sprang from his bed, found it, and with the frenzy brought on by abstinence drained it to the last drop.

He regained his bed, but this was his *last drink*; before morning he was raving in delirium, and never regained his consciousness, until death ended his sufferings on the third day afterward.

The hoped-for cure had been attempted *too late.*

And his widowed mother? Through the few remaining years of her life the sight of her grief-stricken countenance, her despairing eyes, was one that will never fade from my memory.

A Modern Romeo.

He was swinging on the gate—
She had cautioned him to wait—
And he waited.

Hour, flitted, came she not;
Fled his patience, and he got
Aggravated.

"I will give her a surprise."
This he muttered and he flies
To her winder.

And he warbled, "I am here:
Come and comfort me my dear,
My Belinder."

Then he scooted, taking not
All the components of what
Robed his body.

And the cur that sot and chewed
Winked sly, as if he "knewed"
It was shoddy.

ANNA CAROLLA.

A Woman Who Became Famous.

A group of girls stood at the stage door of the Grand Opera House in Vienna, talking or exchanging words with the other employes who passed in, keeping the while a sharp lookout for the manager. One of the chorus singers, a young and beautiful Italian girl, standing just within the extreme entrance, with her mantle wrapped close about her throat, suddenly remarked:

"We must do our best to-night, for the emperor is coming."

"Is he? How do you know? Who told you, Anna Carolla?"

"One of the band," answered Anna Carolla, quietly. "Carl Rosenfeldt. There he comes with his violin."

With some others of the opera band there approached a tall, handsome young Hungarian, who paused to answer the girl's eager inquiry: "Had he said the emperor was coming?"

"Yes; the imperial guards have just passed by to take up their place at the grand entrance. The house will be crowded."

Then passing inside, he stooped to whisper to Anna Carolla, with a smile in his deep blue eyes:

"Anna, I lead the violins to-night. Stengal is ill."

She put her hand in his with the sweet perfect trust of one who knows she is loved.

"I am sorry for him; but for you, Carl, my heart must be glad."

"Here they come together!" cried a girl outside. "The manager and chef d'orchestre. Away!"

The new leader of the band hurried away as the chorus trooped in, and Anna Carolla followed them into their dressing room. There she soon donned her stage dress, and slipped away to watch the house filling, and, above all, to hear every note of the exquisite overture to "Oberon."

How fast every place was filling from floor to gallery! The auditorium was one blaze of splendor, and as she gazed, the poor, friendless chorus singer, whose dramatic talent and splendid voice ought, if she had only the fortune to get the first lift, to place her high on the lyric stage, wondered sadly if such chance would ever come to her; if not, Carl's father would never consent to their marriage. And now the whole house rose as the emperor entered his box, splendidly dressed, glittering with jewels of rarest value, which flashed a thousand rays as he bowed right and left with his usual courteous grace. Then the band struck up the overture, and with the last bar the curtain drew up.

Flitting here and there during the performance, with eyes and ears for every thing, the manager noticed the imperial visitor indicating to a gentleman beside him some one in the chorus. It was Anna Carolla, whose beauty had attracted his eye, whose rich voice his ear had caught above and through all the others.

The first act went splendidly, and the second act soon commenced; but fate had decreed that it should never be played out that night. Half way through, as the manager, pleased and complacent, was quietly standing back in one of the wings, he suddenly felt his arm grasped, and turned sharply to see Anna Carolla's lovely face, so full of determination and character, at his side.

"Hush," she said, very low and quietly, "make no exclamation, but go and see to it before it gains or is discovered. The theatre is on fire somewhere back of the green room. The company can leave by the stage door. Go."

"But, child, if there is the least hint of alarm, look at that house. They will be crushed to death in their terror and crowding to get out."

"Listen," said the Italian, in the same calm, self-contained manner. "Send the call boy to tell the doorkeeper to order each one as they pass out to depart quickly. I will clear the house quietly."

"You do that!"

"Yes; here is the boy; send him, and clear out the company; I will do my part."

The manager blindly obeyed the strong will and steady purpose of the master mind; as people in emergency generally do, whatever their relative positions in the world.

Anna Carrolla passed on to the stage, and advancing at once to the footlights, stood, for one moment, her tall, commanding form and beautiful head drawn erect, unflinchingly facing that crowd, meeting full even the astonished gaze of the emperor himself, and the wondering look of her lover in the orchestra below her.

Then she said, in a voice not loud, but clear as a bell, with cool, steady authority in every measured accent:

"I am here by the manager's orders. His Imperial Majesty has been robbed to night of a rare diamond, and the thief is in the house. Every one," and the speaker's dark eyes swept the audience from gallery to pit, "is at once to withdraw quietly and in order; any one attempting to remain will be immediately arrested. The band will also retire at once."

Even as she spoke her ear, painfully strung for the sound, could hear the warm hum of flames from the back; but, unmoved, she stepped back, swept a deep obeisance to the audience and emperor, and the curtain fell.

The emperor instantly left his box whispering to the gentleman to whom he had before pointed out Anna Carolla:

"There is something behind all this. I am not robbed. Send Colonel Bergman round to summon the manager to our carriage door."

Meanwhile, the vast crowd filtered rapidly, in quiet order and in safety, only learning at the door, as they were hurried away, the awful death by fire or crushing from which the brave and quick-witted girl had saved them. The last few to leave the auditorium smelt the smoke and heard the crackling of flames, and hurried wildly, spreading the alarm. But the terrible cry of fire came too late to do mischief, and once outside, the police and soldiery, under the cool directions of the emperor himself, kept order.

And though the flames mounted at first, Anna's timely discovery and the energetic measures taken forced the fire under. In less than an hour and a half it was completely drenched out, and the mutilated Opera House left in charge of the police.

Then, and not till then, did the emperor dismount from the horse he had used and return to his carriage. As he did so, he paused suddenly.

"Bergmann, see! there goes that Italian girl herself, leaning on the arm of the young fellow who led the band so splendidly to night. Go see who and what they are.

Colonel Bergmann departed to obey the order, and the emperor drove off.

The next day the whole story was in the government organ, with an intimation, "inspired" of course from that quarter, that his Imperial Majesty had graciously caused inquiries to be made about the young chorus singer.

A few days later old Herr Rosenfeldt received an official intimation that his gifted son Carl, and his *fiancee*, Anna Carolla, were both under imperial protection, and their marriage was desired to take place as immediately as possible, the emperor dowering the bride. The manager also received a similar intimation through Colonel Bergmann, that his late chorus singer was to be brought forward, and advertised for the reopening of the opera as Madame Carolla-Rosenfeldt.

* * * * * *

Once more the elite of gay Vienna crowded the Opera House to witness the debut of the new singer, as Agata, in "Der Freischütz."

The moment she came on she was received with a furore which might well make Carl Rosenfeldt proud of his beautiful young wife; and if for royalty was her grateful glance and sweeping salute, for him was the smile in the soft, dark eyes that met his for one second.

When the curtain fell, the new star was called for, and showered with boquets from many a dintinguished hand; but from the imperial box was flung one in which lay nestled a costly bracelet, in the centre of which blazed a diamond of rare value and beauty.

"That fire has made our fortune, Carl," his young wife said, smiling, as they drove home.

"Nay, Anna, your own courage and quickness," answered Carl Rosenfeldt. "That was a diamond rarer than the imperial gift."

And he was right.

Waiting.

We sit alone in the stillness,
My soul and I.
And hear, outside our cloister,
The world go by—
The world, with its toiling and buying,
And striving for gain,
The pitiful world with its crying
And moaning for pain.

We have no part in its aching,
My soul and I;
No part in its giving and taking,
So let it go by.
We have shaken off from our sandals
The dust of its mart,
And smile to think of its tumult
While we sit apart.

Fighting the Storm.

"A fearful day, neighbor Scheffer!"

"You say truly, neighbor Balt; there has been nothing like it since the great storm of '24. Heaven have pity on us!"

So muttered to each other the villagers of Seckondof, as they crouched behind the rocks along the river-bank in the gray of that wild March morning, with a hurricane such as no living man could remember rushing and roaring down the valley. Young and old, even babies and bedridden grandmothers, were all gathered there; for it was no time to linger within walls which cracked and groaned with every blast, and might at any moment come crashing down in one mass of ruin.

Even in that sheltered spot the jackets of the men and the long hair of the women flapped in the wind like torn canvas; but out in the open ground the fury of the storm was fearful to look at. Tall trees were bending like whips, huge stones crashing down the surrounding ridges, twigs and even large branches flying through the air like straws; while on the unsheltered uplands more than one shepherd's hut had been literally blown to pieces, and lay strewn far and wide over the hillside, a shapeless wreck of shattered timbers.

But even more fearful was the sight of the flooded river below, which, swollen by weeks of rain, and lashed into fury by the tremendous gale, went foaming down the narrow valley with a roar that seemed to shake the very rocks that walled it in; and as the peasants stood gazing at it, one of them, a stalwart herdsman from the upland pastures, pointed, with a sudden paleness on his sunburned features, to the little cottage that stood on an island in the centre of the stream, at the window of which a human face had just shown itself.

"It's the ferryman and his family," whispered one; "they haven't had time to escape."

"God help them, then!" muttered another; "it's all over with them now!

At that moment the clatter of hoofs was heard along the stony road, and a single horseman came tearing down toward the bank, his white hair and his horse's mane streaming on the wind like a pennon. A murmur ran through the crowd as he approached: "It's our master—it's the Count of Hildesheim!"

Even before he reached the spot, the Count had evidently seen the danger of the island family; for his first words were:

"Two hundred thalers to the man who saves them. Who will go?'

The men looked at each other in silence. There were no faint hearts among *them*; but the bravest man might well have shrunk from that boiling whirl of foam, in whose grasp the strongest boat would have been nothing. More than one eye kindled, more than one hand clenched itself; but nobody stepped forward. And at that moment a huge wave went roaring up over the islet, and striking the cottage wall, tour it away like paper, while the shrieks of the children, and their mother, who were now plainly visibly, were heard even above the howling storm.

"Will you let them perish before your eyes!" roared the Count. "If I were ten years younger, I'd go myself!"

Just then a solitary figure, which seemed to have risen through the earth, so suddenly did it appear, was seen on the very brink of the river, launching a small boat. In an other instant boat and man vanished together into the whirlwind of spray that filled the air. The Count clutched his horse's mane, and his lips moved as if in prayer, while more than one stifled cry broke from the peasants as the little bark at length reappeared close to the islet, dancing like a feather amid the roaring waves that surged up around. But the ferryman had seen the coming help, and prepared for it. In an instant his wife was lowered down with her baby in her arms.

The two other children followed; but alas! there was no place for the father in the tiny skiff, already overloaded.

The two brave men exchanged a look, and understood each other. Off went the boat, shooting down the foaming current like an arrow. More than once all seemed over, but the carsman's hand was sure, and at last, far down the stream, he brought his charge safe to land. Then, without halting a moment, he seized the tow rope, and dragging his boat up to the point whence he had started, shot out into the raging flood once more.

"God be with him!" cried the Count, fervently; "no other man in Saxony would have dared such a deed!"

Stoutly did the gallant man strain at his task; but he came only just in time. The ferryman had barely leaped into the boat when the whole building came down. In an instant the whole crowd was in motion, and, headed by the Count himself, they rushed down the bank to meet the rescued man and his deliver as they touched the shore.

"There, my brave fellow!" cried the noble, holding out his purse to the oarsman; "never was money better earned!"

"Not so, Sir Count!" answered the other; "God has enabled me to keep myself by the work of my own hands, and I need nothing more. Give your gold to this poor man and his family, who have lost there all."

And without awaiting a reply, he turned on his heel and disappeared.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Buggy Riding.

"S'ppose," said he, in accents soft,
"A fellow just like me,
Should axle little girl to wed—
What would her answer be?"

The maiden drops her liquid eyes—
Her smiles with blushes mingle—
"Why seek the bridle halter when
You may live on, cir, cingle?"

And then he spoke—"Oh, be my bride,
I ask you once again;
You are the empress of my soul,
And there shall ever rein.

"I'll never tire of kindly deeds
To win your gentle heart,
And saddle be the shaft that rends
Our happy lives apart!"

Upon her check the maiden felt
The mantling blushes glow—
She took him for her faithful hub—
To share his wheel or whoa.

—*St. Louis Journal.*

Retribution.

In May, 1763, a weaver of Nottingham brought home a loin of veal and told his wife to cook it for dinner. As he did not return to that meal, she put the veal aside untouched. In the evening he came back and gave her a steak to prepare for him, saying that he did not care for the veal then. After eating the steak he complained of horrible pains, and finally died of convulsions. The meat he had brought in the morning he had rubbed with poison, hoping that his wife would eat it, and she had fried the steak in the drippings of the dish intended for her destruction.

When the royal George sank at Spithead the men had just been paid off, and a vast amount of money went down with the wreck. Years afterward, two divers, employed in removing the remnants of the ill-fated ship from the harbor, found a tin case full of sovereigns. Both seized it and struggled for its possession, until one, contrived to smash the window in the other's helmet. The unfortunate man was drowned, and in hauling his body to the surface, it became entangled with the air-tube of the other and broke it. The murderer was found dead beside the treasure he had wrested from his victim, whose fate he had shared.

A singular case of retribution occurred in France ten years ago. A man named Dufaure was a manufacturer, in a small way, of essential oils for perfumers at Venice, the center of the French flower country. He was considered well-to-do, but in reality was on the verge of bankruptcy. His brother, on the contrary, a bachelor of fifty, was a very rich man, having accumulated over a million francs as a contractor at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Since his return he had resided with Dufaure, and had made a will in favor of the latter's son. When the perfumer found himself on the brink of ruin, he determined to retrieve his fortune at the expense of his opulent brother. That person was a devoted sportsman, and spent most of his time abroad with his gun or his fishing-rod. One evening when returning from one of his excursions he was startled by the discharge of a gun in the thicket bordering the road, and the whizzing of the bullet past his head. He took to flight, and as he ran he heard the sound of a second shot. The searching party, which he sent out on his arrival at his brother's house, found the body of the perfumer in the bushes from which the discharge had been made. From the condition of the corpse, it was evident, that Dufaure had aimed the second shot at the flying man, when the gun exploded and blew his own head to pieces.

Pop-Corn.

Quoth blushing Kate, while popping corn,
Unto her lover, with a sigh:
"I would you were a kernel born—
Now can you guess the reason why?"

"For thy sweet cornstalk I've an ear,"
With husky-voice the youth replied;
"But I'm too green to pop, I fear;"
Said saucy Kate. "You never tried."

No "Heel-Taps" for the Boys.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

The first temperance meeting that I can now remember was held near my early home when I was about eight years old. Up to that time the habit of drinking and of offering intoxicants was fearfully prevalent among the farming community. Nearly every farmer gave it to his hired hands, especially in the harvest-time. Nearly every head of a family had hard cider on his table, and often "treated" his visitors to some intoxicating beverage. Whiskey, to an unlimited amount, was consumed at all the country taverns, and drunkenness abounded. When a "raising" or a "mowing-bee" or any rural gathering took place there was plenty of hard drinking; the weak-headed often went home tipsy.

We boys were tempted by the sight and the smell of it; as the old cocks crowed the young ones learned. I recall an incident that occurred in the home of my excellent grandfather, with whom I lived. The old getleman was in the habit of offering liquor to his guests. One day after he had been treating some visitors to some very choice "cherry-bounce," they had left a *residuum* of liquor in their glasses—or what topers call "heel-taps." I gratified my curiosity by draining the glasses, "just to see how it tasted." My good and godly mother, who hated the sight of a 'bottled devil,' discovered my prank and administered for it such a dose of "the rod" as would have satisfied Solomon himself.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

By Mrs. Meta Victoria Victor.

CHAPTER I.

The scene opens in the Morgue, New York, when the body of a handsome young man has just been brought in, and where it lies under the dripping of the iced water, which falls upon it to arrest the progress of decomposition. The man who attends to guard the dead did not observe a slim female figure, which seemed to arise out of the earth, so silently and suddenly did it stand there. She was bending over one of the five marble slabs on which lay the dead body of a splendid young man—he could not have been more than 23.

"Who are you?" said the attendant, suddenly becoming aware of the girl's presence.

"I am Liz," she said; "and that is my husband lying there!"

"Do you wish him sent home?" said the man.

"Heavens—what use? I have not a cent to bury him!"

"Come now! you had better go home. It's getting late."

She glued her forehead to the glass again, standing there motionless, until the officer, not ungently, put his hand on her arm and drew her away.

"I cannot even get at him to kiss him good-by," she said, pitifully.

"I wouldn't want to if I was you, my poor girl. Come, come! home is the best place for you."

"Home! I never had a home! I came up on the streets—I shall always live on the streets. George promised to take care of me—he paid for my little room—but George is gone. Oh, oh, oh!"

Two minutes later, one of the hospital surgeons—a very great surgeon indeed, a man of authority—ran lightly down the steps of the morgue and stood thoughtfully looking through the glass curtain.

"How fortunate!" he said to himself. "I could not be better suited. The merest chance, too!" Then, turning to the attendant, "I stand in need of a subject to-morrow, and this one is exactly what I want. Has any one claimed it?"

"The chap's wife was here—said she was too poor to bury it—don't think it will be claimed, doctor."

"Can I have it to-night?"

"I should say so."

"Good! Casey, I know I can trust to your discretion. This body is not to go into the college. It is for a private use of my own, and it is to be sent to my house. You will be off duty here at midnight. I want you then to get an ambulance and bring this to me at my home. I will be there to receive it, and will contrive to have the policeman on that beat out of the way at that hour. You and I can bring it in. Here is fifty dollars for your trouble, and—you are to make no remarks."

"All right, doctor! I'll be there to the minute, sir—and many thanks. My wife will make good use of this money."

The great surgeon left the morgue; his carriage waited for him outside the hospital gate, and was driven rapidly toward home.

CHAPTER II.

On the previous day Dr. Fordyce had been summoned to the house of his next door neighbor, Mrs. Remington. On his arrival there he found Mrs. Remington and her daughter Flora in the agonies of grief. On a bed was stretched the unconscious form of Clymer, the son of Mrs. Remington, desperately wounded by a pistol ball in the right side.

"How did it occur?"

A moan from the mother was her only response.

"Oh doctor, is he dead?" whispered Flora.

"Not quite, my dear, not quite. His heart beats. I think."

The surgeon turned down the sheet to examine the wound, which he found of the most critical character and, as he stooped over the patient, heard a violent ringing at the bell and knocking on the street door. He observed the two ladies shiver, as if from a blow.

A tap at the chamber door soon followed. Doctor Fordyce himself responded to it, stepping into the corridor to hear what the servant had to say.

"The officers are here with a warrant to arrest our young master, sir. What shall I do? I told 'em he wasn't fit to be laid hands on."

"Ask them to step up stairs with as little noise as possible. I will speak to them."

Presently two wide-awake officials came up, with an expression on their faces which said, as plainly as words: "No tricks now! We can't be humbugged by that game! We're going to do our duty, if you are rich people here."

"What do you want, my men?"

"We are here to arrest Clymer Remington," answered one of the two, reading from a paper, "for the killing of Cadet Edouard De Vivo."

"Is young De Vivo dead?" asked the surgeon, much shocked.

"As a door nail."

"Well, the man you are after is not much better off. In all human probability he will not live the night out. He is shot in the right lung. It is impossible for you to move him. Step in and take a look at him; you will see for yourselves the condition the boy is in."

The officers came in on tip toes, and saw at a glance that a few minutes would close his mortal career.

When Liz found that her lover's body disappeared, and heard of the duel, she had an instinctive idea of what Dr. Fordyce [illegible] husband's body. Gambler and rogue as he had been, she loved him, and [illegible] destitution, she resolved to make her market out of the secret.

"I will make those proud creatures in silks know that I am a match for them!"

She smiled savagely to herself to think that George would be spared the horrors of Potter's Field—that he would be buried in broadcloth and smothered under tuberose and cape jasmine [illegible]

CHAPTER III.

A beautiful child of eleven years was sitting in a summer house in the midst of a most blooming garden, overlooking the broad, blue Hudson, as it wound by the Palisades.

The house to which the garden belonged was called the Hall, and was the home of Madame De Vivo, a widow lady of French descent.

The lady had married Capt. De Vivo after reaching his country. Both were wealthy, and had purchased and improved an elegant place on Washington Heights.

The Captain had died after fifteen years of tranquility passed in his American home, leaving two children, a boy of fourteen and a girl of five.

[illegible]

While she was musing on Clymer's perfections, the dead body of her beloved brother was brought home. He had been slain in a duel with Clymer Remington.

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]

"T ere are five hundred dollars there—all the money I had in the house to-day."

[illegible]

The continuation of this admirable and exciting story will be found in Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, No. 714, and now ready at all news depots. 10 cents weekly, $4 per annum. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55, and 57 Park place, New York.

Thoughts.

No man can lounge into success.

Society is no comfort to one not sociable.

Hide the faults of others and show their virtues.

Speak evil of no one, not even your enemies.

It is easier and handier for men to flatter than to praise.

A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone.

He who persecutes a good man makes war against all mankind.

Most men like in women what is most opposite in their own characters.

If he who injures does wrong, he who returns an injury does equally wrong.

Be not ashamed of thy virtues; honor is a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times.

Abstain from wrath. Let a man keep in subjection his speech, his arm, and his appetite.

All is hollow were the heart bears not a part, and all is in peril where principle is not the guide.

In religion, not to do as thou sayest is to unsay thy religion in thy deeds and to undo thyself by doing.

Some persons live without purpose, and pass through the world like straws on a river—mere passengers.

When I was happy I thought I knew men, but it was fatal that I should know in misfortune only.

The universe is but one great city—full of beloved ones, divine and human, by nature endeared to each other.

Who is the great man? He who is strongest in the exercise of patients; he who patiently endures injury.

Avoid everything calculated to injure others. Have no companionship with a man who injures his neighbor.

Whoever is in a hurry shows that the thing he is about is too big for him. Haste and hurry are two different things.

A Mistake.

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

Little Rosey Red-cheek said unto a clover:
"Flower! why were you made?
I was made for mother,
She hasn't any other;
But you were made for no one, I'm afraid."

Then the clover softly unto Red-cheek whispered:
"Pluck me ere you go."
Red-cheek, little dreaming,
Pulled, and ran off screaming,
"Oh, naughty, naughty flower; to sting me so!"

"Foolish child!" the startled bee buzzed crossly,
"Foolish not to see
That I make my honey
While the day is sunny;
That the pretty, little clover lives for me!"

—*St. Nicholas*

At the Last.

Now, poor tired hands, be still,
Toil stained through Death's white hue;
No need now for your skill,
No further task to do,
Folded across the breast,
Take calmest rest;
Dead hands no work shall soil—
'Tis living hands that toil.

Now, weary eyes, go to sleep;
You shall see no more wrong,
Nor anxious watches keep
For love that tarries long;
Through all the years,
Fold down your lids and sleep—
'Tis living eyes that weep.

Poor beating heart, now rest;
Sorrow or pain no more
Shall make thy sore distrest;
Thy restless care is o'er.
Go still sweet session keep
Of blissful sleep,
And no more throb and ache—
'Tis living hearts that break.

A Dangerous Torpor.

Torpor or inactivity of the kidneys is seriously dangerous to those organs, since it is the precedent of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not excessively, but moderately, an effect produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a general invigorant and alterative, possessing diuretic properties of no common order. The impetus which this admirable medicine gives to their evacuative function, counteracts any tendency to congestion which may exist in their tissues. Both they and their associate organ, the bladder, are invigorated as well as gently stimulated by the Bitters, which exerts a kindred influence upon the stomach, liver and bowels, and by strengthening the system, enables it to withstand malarial epidemics, to which when exposed it might otherwise succumb.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels, there must also be true religion. [illegible] will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put-up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many *shoddy* alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another they have disappeared, the proprietors having found that no matter how loud they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. It acts promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It specially stays all bronchial irritation, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

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LOCAL.

Wood Wanted on Subscription at the Tribune office.

L. McPherson has returned from St. Paul, where he has been having his eye treated, and reports it past danger and much improved,

The Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. meets at Minneapolis on Tuesday, February 4th. W. W. Hartley is elected representation from Brainerd Lodge, and will be in attendance.

Hon. C. B. Sleeper, of Brainerd will deliver a lecture, entitled "Centre Shots from a Voltaic Gun," before the Wadena Literary Society, at Wadena on Friday evening, Jan. 31st.—[N. P. Farmer.

Jos. Hare, of Bismarck, was in Brainerd several days this week on his way home from the session of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. at St. Paul. He is thoroughly alive to the grand prospects of Bismarck the coming season.

Rev. L Doring, of Waseca, Minn., gave us a call this week. He is a pleasant gentleman and an agreeable conversationalist. He preached at the Congregational church on Sunday last and will again to-morrow morning and evening.

The Five Charlie Club, under the management of Charlie Johnson, Charlie Wadham, Charlie Brinkerhoff, Charlie Pegg, and Charlie White, gave a grand ball at Bly's Hall on Thursday evening. The company was quite *recherche*, being composed of the *elite* of the town, and a gay time was enjoyed.

G. W. Benedict, deputy U. S. collector of internal revenue for the second district of Minnesota, was in town several days this week smashing cigar boxes pursuant to the recent order of the commissioner recited in these columns last week. He found the stamps, generally, cancelled in the usual manner—by scratching or tearing a portion of them off—but this he claimed did not comply with the order, and so destroyed them boxes and all. It is not our understanding, however, of the commissioner's intent that entire demolition is essential, but that stamps should be sufficiently effaced to render re-use impossible, and this is done by simply rendering the cancellation as obvious as the stamp itself. No prosecutions will follow, however, where the intent to comply with the law was obvious and the customary "scratching" was observed.

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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 masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

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John Jackson.

Notice to Taxpayers

Is hereby given, that the following rates of taxation have been levied on each dollar of taxable property in the counties of Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca, for the year 1878, as follows, to-wit:

On Property situate in Crow Wing County—First Assessment District.

	MILLS.
For State purposes,	2 5-10
" General county purposes,	10
" Poor purposes,	4 5-10
" Road and Bridge purposes,	1 2-10
" Interest on debt,	11 3-10
" General school purposes,	1
Total,	30 5.10

On Property situate in the Town of Brainerd.

	MILLS.
For State purposes,	2 5-10
" General county purposes,	10
" Poor purposes,	4 5-10
" Road and bridge purposes,	1 2-10
" General school purposes,	1
" Special school " (building),	5
" Special school " (teaching),	3
" Town of Brainerd,	1
" Interest on debt,	11 3-10
Total,	39 5-10

On Property situate in Cass County.

	MILLS.
For State purposes,	2 5-10
" Crow Wing county compensation,	4 6-10
" Interest on bonds,	3
" General school purposes,	1
Total.	11 1-10

On Property situate in Itasca County.

	MILLS.
For State purposes,	2 5-10
" Crow Wing county compensation,	4 9-10
Total,	7 4-10

And I would further give notice that the tax is now due. A penalty of 5 per cent. attaches to unpaid taxes on personal property on March 1st, and of 10 per cent. on real estate June 1st.
N. McFADDEN,
Treasurer Crow Wing County.
Dated at Brainerd, Minn., Dec. 4, 1878.

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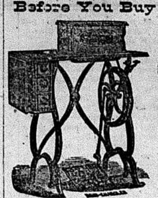

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le. 1.42 p.m.	Little Falls,	le. 12.35 p.m.
le. 3.00 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	le. 11.20 a.m.
ar. 6.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. 7.30 a.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
le. 2.30 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. 11.50 a.m.
le. 4.15 p.m.	Aitken,	le. 10.00 a.m.
le. 8.15 p.m.	N. P. Junction,	le. 5.45 a.m.
ar. 10.05 p.m.	Duluth,	le. 4.00 a.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. 2.20 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
le. 6.15 a.m.	"	ar. 7.00 p.m.
le. 4.35 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 10.00 a.m.
le. 10.00 a.m.	"	le. 2.56 p.m.
le. 9.30 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 6.25 a.m.
le. 5.25 p.m.	"	le. 7.00 a.m.
ar. 10.00 p.m.	†Fargo,	le. 6.00 a.m.
ar. 6.15 p.m.	"	le. 6.15 a.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. 6.45 a.m.	†Fargo,	ar. 7.00 p.m.
le. 1.40 p.m.	†Jamestown,	le. 1.15 p.m.
ar. 7.15 p.m.	Bismarck,	le. 7.00 a.m.

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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	12.30 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	8.50 a.m.
"	10.00 a.m.	"	10.35 a.m.
"	12.30 p.m.	"	1.03 p.m.
"	2.50 p.m.	"	3.26 p.m.
"	6.10 p.m.	"	6.44 p.m.
Minneapolis	7.55 a.m.	St. Paul	8.35 a.m.
"	11.00 a.m.	"	11.40 a.m.
"	1.50 p.m.	"	2.25 p.m.
"	3.52 p.m.	"	4.28 p.m.
"	5.23 p.m.	"	6.10 p.m.

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Time of departure of Passenger Trains from St. Paul, in effect December, 1876.
Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.25 a.m.
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Arrive from Chicago and the East, 5.50 a.m.
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