BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

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W. W. HARTLEY. | O. C. HARTLEY.

W. W. HARTLEY, - Editor.

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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 1. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879 WHOLE NO. 365.

Several bills have been introduced during the present session of the legislature changing the judicial districts of the State. We at least can retain the hope that Crow Wing county will be allowed to remain in Judge Stearns' bailiwick.

The *Pioneer Press* sneeringly calls the editors of the country papers who do not support its candidate for governor, "Stearns ites" and the "Stearnites" between the editor of the *P. P.* down are antistical-ass. From this distinction it would appear that the *P. P.* is not helping its candidate much.

A bill was introduced in the Senate Thursday, by Senator Simmons, "To define the boundaries of Crow Wing county." Upon the fate of which bill depends the future welfare of Brainerd, and, if carried, Messrs. Simmons and Fridley will be entitled to the eternal gratitude of their oppressed constituents in this county.

Col. George Bradley, of the well-known legal firm of Bradley & Mc-Cann of Minneapolis, came to his death on Tuesday last, in a very sad and tragic manner. He was at the Nicollet house, (where he takes his meals during the session,) ate his dinner and left there about 11 o'clock, for his rooms, adjoining his office, on the second story of 411 Washington avenue. In ascending a short flight of stairs he missed a step, fell backward and fell to the bottom, where he lay, insensible, until morning, when he was found, somewhat bruised by his fall, and his limbs frozen from exposure. He was taken to the Nicollet and cared for, until his death, which occured about noon, and will bring sadness, to the hearts of many friends, throughout the State.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* quotes the Brainerd Tribune as one of forty-five State papers that voted "nay" at sometime upon something, we hardly know, what, pertaining to our next governor. The *Dispatch* may be right, we may have voted in our sleep on something, but would the *Dispatch* kindly designate the time, place and manner—together with the question upon which it desires to place us in the negative. We are certainly in favor of having a governor elected *next fall*, so that cannot be it. We are opposed to opening the contest this early, but have not so stated before, so that cannot be it. We claim the right to make our own selections at the proper time, and have not, as yet, (so far as any candidates or offices are now before us) that right to it. Will the *Dispatch's* please enlighten us.

As indicated by the extract in another column, this week, from the St. John daily *Telegraph*, the secret cause excitement in the province of New Brunswick is drawing with unabated vigor. A company has been organized in Fredericton comprising some of the leading citizens of that city and St. John, for the purpose of testing the adaptability of the Early Amber Cane of Minnesota to that climate, and if found successful to prosecute its culture and manufacture upon an extensive scale. They have written the siring to engage the editor of THE TRIBUNE as Minnesota agent to procure seed, information, samples, etc., and already a sufficient quantity of seed to make the test of adaptability has been ordered and will be forwarded in a few days, and Alfred Whitehead, Esq., one of the company, writes that he will visit this State the coming summer to witness the system of manufacture, etc. We are, in addition, almost daily in receipt of communications from various parts of the Province, asking a number of questions upon the subject—if "the seeds are fullers like potatoes;" if "the cane is a perennial;" "how it is raised," etc., and invariably closing with "send me some seed." The sugar fever was introduced in the Province a few years ago and has received the aid and encouragement of the government, but does not meet the favor with the farmers that was desired or that it is believed will be vouchsafed the cane, and it is now the aim of this corporation, quoting Mr. Whitehead, "to make the cane cane the best." We feel confident of the ultimate success of the project, which only depends upon the adaptability of the cane to the climate. It is certainly working a great revolution in Minnesota, and we see no good reason why it should not prove equally advantageous to the farmers in New Brunswick. Corn is raised there successfully, the climate is much the same, temperature as in Minnesota and we readily concur in the prediction of Mr. Whitehead, that "the best will come out a dead beet."

Amber Cane Sugar

In a pamphlet published this year by the Board of Immigration for the State of Minnesota, of which the Hon. John S Pillsbury is president, it is stated that two persons in that State endeavored successfully to manufacture molasses from the Sorghum or Chinese sugar cane. The product was that dark, rank article known in commerce fifteen years ago as Sorghum. One of these men chanced upon the seed of a hybrid, an acclimated species of the cane known as the "Minnesota Early Amber," which he sent to a friend in Missouri, with directions to plant it there and return to him the ripened seed. From the first crop produced by that seed, he was able to manufacture a syrup that was so immeasurably superior to his former productions that he was assured of complete success. Morris township alone, in Rice county, manufactured last year, 12,000 gallons of amber syrup—equal to 120,000 pounds of sugar. Mr. E. H. Kemp, manufactured 800 gallons per day. He sells the syrup in Minnesota at from 65 to 70 cents a gallon, by the barrel. It is said that it can be manufactured at a cost not exceeding 10 cents per gallon. Amber cane yields about 1,000 pounds of seed to the acre, which sold last year there at from 15 to 20 cents a pound. The yield of syrups is from 100 to 180 gallons per acre. Mr. Kenny says that he has tons of sugar and of the finest quality. W. W. Hartley, Esq., editor of the Brainerd Tribune, in a letter to W. Whitehead, Esq., of Dumfries, in York County, (to whom we are indebted for a pamphlet and paper) says:—"Regarding the early Amber sugar cane I will in a few days send you full information as well as to its manufacture. It is not as difficult of culture or manufacture as you seem to imagine. The farmers here mis-calculate their farms as they do corn and manufacture their own sweets from it—sugar, syrup, etc. See no reason why it should not thrive equally well in New Brunswick as in Minnesota.

"There is little difference in the climate here and there. It was never introduced into this State extensively until the past summer, and large quantities were raised this season. I never heard of it until last spring." Mr. Hartley is a native of New Brunswick and a nephew of the late James R. Hartley, Esq., of Woodstock.

We are informed that a number of gentlemen in Fredericton intend introducing the seed of this cane into New Brunswick, with the idea of testing its adaptability to our climate. The Bristol Tribune of a late date says that the early amber cane seed can be obtained of Hollister, Carter & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Biographies of "Our" Senators.

We clip the following from the St. Paul Globe biographies of state senators. The first, Senator Simmons, is from our district and the other three, Senators Macdonald, McCrea and Mealey are Minnesotes:

Hon. Joseph Simmons, Little Falls, Morrison county, was born in Medain county, Ohio, March 29, 1842. He immigrated with his parents to Minnesota in 1856; has followed mercantile pursuits since he was old enough to work in his father's store. His marriage took place in 1865, to Miss Lavina C. Sparks, a native of that city. Senator Simmons is one of the popular and leading business men of Little Falls. His district is usually about 200 Republican majority, yet he was a candidate on the democratic ticket and received 228 majority. The worthy Senator has cast his lot in a very promising location. Little Falls is on the Mississippi river, enjoys an excellent water power, her surroundings are first-class, and the town itself is rising rapidly in importance as a commercial and manufacturing point. A railroad company has recently been organized—of which Senator Simmons is a member—for the purpose of building a line from there to Big Stone Lake. The design is to complete the enterprise within the next two years. It will pass through a fine section of country, and will give such an impetus to the development of that region as is demanded.

Hon. C. F. Macdonald, St. Cloud, Stearns county, was a Nova Scotian; 55 years of age, and by profession a journalist. He came to the United States in 1848; lived in Pennsylvania a number of years, and removed to Minnesota in 1855; enlisted in the Ninth Minnesota regiment, served three years; returned in St. Cloud until four years ago, then settled in St. Cloud. In politics he is Democratic. Macdonald was chief clerk of the State Senate in 1877–78; was chairman of the joint committee on printing both sessions, and he is one of that committee the present session. He is the editor and proprietor of the St. Cloud *Times*.

Hon. Andrew McCrea, Perham, Otter Tail county, is a native of New Brunswick, born in 1839. received a common school education, immigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Paul in 1854; afterwards lived in Stearns county, and in the spring of 1859, he crossed the country from St. Paul to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory, on the Big Sioux river, and that year went out to Otter Grade; remained two years and returned to Minnesota. In 1865, he removed to the state of Maine; remained there until 1870, returned to Minnesota that fall, in the spring of 1871 he settled in Otter Tail county. He was a member of the House for the terms of 1877–78. His district embracing about half of the State —ten counties—Otter Tail, Wilkin, Pembina, Traverse, Polk, Clay, Becker, Traverse, and Kittson, containing a population aggregating over 40,000 people. Senator McCrea was nominated on the republican ticket and elected without opposition. His occupations are lumbering and farming.

Hon. T. G. Mealey, Monticello, Wright county, was born in Dundalk, New Brunswick, August 5, 1823. He lived there until 26 years of age; went to California in 1849; did a contracting and lumber business, and after a residence of three years, returned to New Brunswick, and for three years followed merchandising and the lumber trade. In the fall of 1855 he immigrated to Minnesota, and located where he still resides. He was a member of the House in 1873; a Republican up to 1872, when he swung off with the Greeley movement, and is now what may be termed a Conservative or liberal Democrat. He was in the State Senate the term of 1873-74; was a delegate to the national convention of 1876, at St. Louis, that nominated Gov. Tilden for the presidency, and was made one of the vice-presidents of that remarkable body. Again in the Senate in 1878-79.

Dr. J. H. Bryant must be the most popular man in the Ancient Order of United Workmen in this State. He, on the first ballot, received forty-four more votes for grand recorder than his strongest competitor, W. R. Rogers, and there were eight candidates running.—[Pioneer Press.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Order United Workmen is in session in this city, in *personnel* and number will rank high with bodies of this character. Ninety-eight members, representing sixty-one lodges with a membership of 2,500 in the state comprise this body. The financial condition of the order is on a good basis, death losses being paid promptly, and membership constantly increasing, and the order gaining strength and confidence among the people of the state.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

W. W. Hartley, editor of the Brainerd Tribune, and H. D. Brown, editor of the Lake City *Sentinel*, have been quite busy of late when the Democratic editorial party started for this place, joined the innumerable throng. Soon after their arrival they were put right into the upper hospitals, and were actually kept over night in those gorgeously furnished apartments that the prevailing epidemic had so much about, where they could behold the extravagance displayed. It was a great "outrage" to incarcerate these unfortunate victims up there, but they nevertheless enjoyed it. Strange hallucination!—[St Peter Tribune.

The editor of the Bismarck *Tribune* thus refers to his own hymenial notice: Easement in this paper will be found the announcement of the nuptials of Stanley Huntley, the young and talented editor of the Bismarck *Tribune*, and Miss Florence B. Chance, of Fort Lincoln. The ceremony was performed on the 21st inst., but owing to the pressure of more important general news upon our columns publication of the notice has been delayed. Among the other items of the young and happy couple the *Tribune* steps modestly forward to congratulate Mrs. Huntley upon the excellence of her choice, and to wish the will assorted pair as much happiness as is consistent with the relations they have assumed.

The tramp question, so far as St. Paul is concerned, is solved. Col. Allen's method of alternately freezing and starving the refractory tramps until they work has proved a success. They both work and don't shop so plentifully as formerly. Before the work house with rock pile and wood pile accompaniments were instituted, a score of wanderers sought shelter nightly at the station. Now their visits are like angels', few and far between. Last week Jessrang had about two applicants for lodgings nightly on the average. Perhaps a few others got accommodations, but they were home unfortunates. The pure tramp has always been scarce, and one who was benighted last night stated that "word" was passed along the line, that St. Paul was a good place to avoid.—[St. Paul Globe.

On the principle we suppose, that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, a correspondent of the Lake City *Leader* proposes the following amendment to Senator Ehrlly's bill abolishing the brass tacks, etc.:

Any farmer who shall offer for sale wheat of a less grade than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, in the street or in any warehouse in the state of Minnesota, and shall demand therefor more than the market price, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than five years, one-half the fine to be paid to the warehousman making the complaint, and the other half to be used in the extermination of dogs.

Senator Windom for President.

Cor. Pioneer Press.

Looking at him either from the point of view of his eminent fitness for the position, or from the point of his availability, is it not strange that among all those spoken of in connection with the Presidency, our very distinguished and very able senator has, as yet, been overlooked?

Look at a few of his sources of strength:

First—Twenty years in congress, where, by his uniform course of urbanity and fair dealing with his colleagues, his immediate constituents, and the vast interests of the county at large, he has secured a standing and a hold in the people's confidence and regard such as but a statesman that few indeed, if any other prominent man possesses.

Second—His whole congressional life has been a continuous struggle for the rights of the masses against rings and monopolies. Witness his almost superhuman efforts to open up water channel of communication by which the railroad monopolies may be held in check, and the farmers and others secured good prices. Also his late bold and brilliant efforts in the senate in behalf of the millions in opposition to the drive-well extortion, and for such a modification of our patents laws as will prevent such cruel injustice in the future. Rings and corrupt politicians may howl against him, but the people throughout the country will hold him in grateful remembrance for thus protecting and defending them from the rapacity of these soulless and bloated monpolies that would, if permitted, crush them in the end.

Third—The dis-fleeted Greeley Republicans cannot be brought to the support of either Grant, Blaine or Conkling; neither could either of these prominent gentlemen expect a following from reform organizations. Is there any other prominent Republican in the country so well calculated to draw strength from these sources, without which no Republican is likely to be elected, and with which he would be quite certain of success?

Free of Charge, Your Druggist will refund your money if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

My Friend in Adversity.

When on life's downward slope I stand
And friend ship scorns my empty hand,
And pleasure, like words will on sand
Where rude waves break,

Are swept away, and but the ills
Of life remain—its unpaid bills,
Its dreary misfortunes—then fills
My purse! The savage dun who stills!
The thing, my Cheek!

Then art not soft, or fair to view,
Dingy and brassy is thy hue,
Save when time's shovel, and very blue,
O sturdy Cheek!

And yet thy callous hide and tough
The livery skin of sturdie stuff
I would not change; no stern rebuff
Humbles, my Cheek!

Yet upon even those with shame couldst burn
Sudden as smoke, but now we learn,
My Cheek and I when stunk, to turn
The hardier Cheek!

When on my lonely pallet laid
The last dingy sheet, while fade
The grimy walls in darkening shade,
And no soft Cheek!

Tear-stained, is pressed to mine, then gray
And shrunk with creeping death, some ray
Of sunny light perchance will stray,
One pitying touch of heaven to lay
On my worn Cheek.

"SUNSHINE."

Such was the Title of Talmage's Sermon Last Sunday. Some of its Extravagances and Anti-cs of the Pulpit.

New York Special, 9th.

"You have all heard," began Mr. Talmage to-day, taking his text from the third chapter of Proverbs, "of God's only begotten son. Have you ever heard of God's daughter? She was born in Heaven and came down over the hills of earth in beautiful garments. Her voice is music. Her name is religion. There has been much discussion in regard to my theories. Am I orthodox or heterodox? Now the fact is, theological studies have had a different effect upon me than they have upon some of my brethren. Every year I tear out a page of my theology until there are but a few pages left. Upon these, however, is written religion. Oh, blessed religion, what a joy it is! I want to sing of its sunshine. Whenever I go into a room I have a passion to fling open the shutters and let in the daylight. So to-day I open the blinds and show you the sunshine of God's truth. Wherever I can find a bell I mean to ring it. If any body in this house wants gloom to-day, he had better get right out. He won't find any here. God's son has left the world, but God's daughter remains. Give her room. I want to hold up to you all the every-day, gleaming chalice of gospel sunshine. First, I find it in Christian companionship. Do you think the world has all the fun? It is a great mistake. I don't know of any thing more dismal than companionship with the mere fun-makers of the world. Your Artemus Wards, your Charles Lambs and your Charles Mathews are all dismal at the bottom. Laughter is not a proof of merriment. The hyena laughs. The lion of the Adirondacks laughs. [Mr. Talmage here laughed.] The drunkard laughs in his wine-glass. Give me Christian wit and raparlee. The supernatural vivacity of the gospel inspires it. Let a dozen Christian people assemble to talk over the glories of their religion and you will hear more glee and wit and sweetness and 10 o'clock than you could find in any worldly party. Parties of the world. Bah! [Mr. Talmage made a very face.] You leave your wife in the second story and your hats in the third. Then you go down stairs and talk about the weather and move around with a meaningless to-he upon your lips, stumbling over trains until the collation is served, after which you deign to talk about the weather again. Then you approach the hostess and with a lying smile on your lips say: 'Have had a most charming time—really, most charming.' But the slam of the front door as you go out is actually the only pleasant sound you hear during the entire evening. I am not speaking to you as a misanthrope nor as a dyspeptic. There is no man in the house whose digestion is better than mine; but I feel the insignificance and the gloominess of these mere worldly gatherings when I compare them with the brilliant delights of Christian society. Then I find sunshine too, in Christian and divine explanation. I don't say religion explains every thing in this world, but it explains all that need be explained to make man happy.

"You know men often telegraph to each other in cipher. [Sensation.] But my dispatches seem meaningless, but the merchant in New York and the other in Chicago understand them. So it is with the providences of this life. To the world in darkness they seem unintelligible ciphers, but God has the key and every Christian has a key, so that though he may not be able to spell out all the words he can always read enough to know that it is all for the best. How people can get along in this world without Christian explanation is more than I can understand."

Mr. Talmage in conclusion, spoke of the pleasures of association that would be experienced in the other world. He said that the old Christian friends of the newly departed will troop out to meet him as he approaches the gate. And they will look as though they had been to Florida for their health. "Yes," he cried, "your departed loved ones are only away for their health in a better clime. You will recognize them, but you will look in vain for their cough and the redmonola and the consumption with which they left you." Mr. Talmage paused a moment, and then exclaimed in a loud voice: "Unclose your ears, and give it to me in congratulation of that scene. I feel as if I could shout. I will shout" (throwing up his arms and setting the action to the words), "Hallelujah! Hallelujah!"

"Ah," he continued, when the audience had, in a measure, recovered from that awful shout: "I have just set the door to glory a little open. I shall open it wider. Come ye of the world and look upon a stage where kings are the actors and burning worlds the footlights!"

Uncle Dudley—Do you believe the old saying that "matches are made in Heaven?"

Jabez.

Well, we scarcely know about that. The kind we use are made at Rochester, Wis., we believe.—[Lake City Leader.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Westward Extension Inaugurated—Engineer, Cars and Iron on the Ground.

Brainerd, D. T. Feb. 13.—The Northern Pacific extension was inaugurated to-day by the triumphant passage across the Missouri river, on the ice, of engine No. 37 and two car loads of iron. For two days past a great deal of anxiety has been apparent in regard to the success of this heretofore unattempted feat of engineering. To-night everybody is jubilant. The Big Muddy has been crossed by the iron horse on nature's bridge, and material will be crossed to complete the hundred miles contracted for.

An American Book Abroad.—*Webster's Dictionary* is now considered throughout the continent of Europe, not only the authority, *par excellence*, of English lexicography, but as *characteristic American book*, It is better known and more widely circulated than any other. I have met with it at the Imperil Library in Paris, the Library of the British Museum, the Athenæum and other London Clubs, and numerous other places. I have heard of it from Turkey, India, China and even Japan. It is everywhere deservedly applauded for the elegance of its type, the distinctness of its impression, the beauty of the engravings and the vast amount of information condensed within its covers.—[Paris Cor. of Boston Post.

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and allow the encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhage and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Bacchic's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

You Must Cure That Cough.

With Shiloh's Consumption Cure, you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, it is absolutely without an equal. Sold by druggists under the guarantee that if the first bottle does not benefit your child or Croup, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use two thirds of a bottle and if what we say is not true, we will refund the price paid. Price 10cts, 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore or chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by

N. McFadden.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you Constipated, have you a Yellow skin. Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, If so do not fail to use SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER. As it is guaranteed to relieve you, and will not continue to suffer when you can be cured so cheaply and easily. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by N. McFadden.

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

N. McFadden.
Brainerd, Minn.

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

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn., I have removed all my stock of Horses and Carriages from the Lake Shore Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style on short notice and at Low Rates. Also, Good Stalls, Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 4th, 1878. 1y
P. MERTZ, Proprietor.

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

H. W. ADDISON,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.
Suits Made to Order in the Latest Styles.
Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice. If you want your clothes made to fit you, go to Anson's.

NEW
Hardware Store.
BROWN & BASON,
(Express Building.)
FIFTH STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.
JUST opened a large and complete stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Cutlery, Nails, Glass, Tools of all kinds, and Furnishing Goods; and in connection with our store as extensive Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-Plate Work Shop.
Being Practical Workmen ourselves, and supplied with a full line of good tools, we are prepared, to do all kinds of work in our line on short notice.
COPPER-SMITHING AND HEAVY SHEET-IRON WORK A SPECIALTY.
JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
All Orders will receive prompt attention.
BROWN & BASON.
13-6m
Brainerd, Feb. 9, 1878.

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets.
BRAINERD, - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery, Glassware and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
Fresh Ground
Graham Flour,
Oat Meal,
Buckwheat Flour,
And Corn Meal,
A Specialty.
A Full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, and at the prices lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
HARTLEY & SLIPP.
1-tf-47

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

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet Maker & Joiner,
Is prepared to receive orders for anything in his line at his
Shop, Next Door to Davenport's Old Stand,
Four doors west of the Last Turn,
West Front St., - Brainerd, Minn
1st-498-tf

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

CHURCH DIRECTORY.
CONGREGATIONAL & M. E. UNION Sunday School at Congregational Church every Sunday at 12:15 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Ante-Communion service at 11 o'clock, A. M.; every Sunday. Sunday School at 12½ P. M. Evening Prayer at 7½ P. M. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month and on all great festivals. Evening Prayer every Friday evening, and on all Holy Days at 7½ P. M.
Rev. Herbert Root, Rector.
CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass every Sunday, Low Mass at 8 A. M.; High Mass at 10 A. M. Catechism for children at 2 P. M. Vespers at 7½ P. M. Week days Mass at 8 A. M.
Rev. P. Smith, Priest.

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE,
No. 72.
Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd; Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
James Davar, M. W.
S. Farnsworth, Rec.

A. O. U. W.
BRAINERD LODGE, No. 47, Ancient Order United Workmen, meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd; Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
James Davar, M. W.
E. T. Cosgrove, W. C. T.

I. O. G. T.
Hope Lodge No. 123 Independent Order of Good Templars meets here every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Baptist Chapel North Sixth Street, Brainerd, Minn. All members of the order in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
E. T. Cosgrove, W. C. T.
I. Adams, Sec'y.

A. S. CAMPBELL, M.D.
Medical Director N. P. R. R.—Minnesota Division.
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Office—Headquarters R. R. Building, up stairs.
Residence—Headquarters Hotel.
Brainerd, Minn.

HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL,
BRAINERD, - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door
TERMS:
$2 00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

F. X. GOULET,
County Auditor
OR
Crow Wing and Itasca Counties, and Town Clerk of Town of Brainerd.
Special attention given to paying taxes, looking up titles, etc., of the above or adjoining counties, residents or non-residents.
Business entrusted to me will receive correct and prompt attention.
Office, cor. Fourth and Laurel,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

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

Established Oct. 6th, 1872.
NEW LE BON TON
Sample & Billiard Hall,
LAUREL STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
This Old and Reliable House is still THE LEADING SAMPLE ROOM on the line of the N. P. R. R.
Ed. E. French, Prop.

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BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

The jury in the case of Bolan, on trial for murder at Indianapolis have returned a verdict of not guilty

Mrs. Jennie R. Smith, widow of policeman Smith of Jersy City, was on trial Feb. 10, on the charge of killing her husband. A jury was obtained without delay.

A Methodist preacher hailing from the North, named Knox, has been arrested at Columbia, Tenn., on a charge of having attempted an outrage on the person of Mrs. Leetz.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., Oscar Freeman shot and killed James H. Gibbons. Gibbons had charged Freeman with familiarity with his wife, a quarrel and the shooting being the result.

A Portland telegram of Feb. 8th, says John O Winship, lawyer, and Postmaster Swett, of Windham, have been sentenced each to $1,000 fine and one year in the county jail for conspiring to defraud creditors.

A Baltimore telegram of Feb. 8, says Daniel Sullivan, for voting illegally at the late congressional election, and Charles Getzendanner, for assaulting a deputy marshal and colored voter, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined.

Gov. Bishop of Ohio, has declined to commute the sentence of Charles McGill, found guilty of murder in the first degree for slaying his mistress under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and he will be hung at Cleveland, Feb. 13. The special plea to the Governor that McGill was insane.

A daughter 16 years old, of a farmer living near Columbia, Ill., was ravished, while on her way to school, by a strapping negro, weighing 200 pounds. He fled was pursued, and supposed to have been captured. He has mysteriously disappeared, his pursuers say he will never outrage another woman. It is guessed the scoundrel was lynched.

The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool lately by promptly attacking 200 men who were marching toward Queen's dock; 4,500 more laborers joined the strike in Liverpool and Bierkenhead, many of them through fear, and 1,500 more are expected to join. The sailors on a strike have been joined by foreign sailors' and firemen on ocean steamers. The mayor in a proclamation calls on all well disposed inhabitants to assist in maintaining peace.

CASUALTIES.

Disastrous freshets are reported on various rivers in Pennsylvania.

Several factories in Connecticut have been obliged to stop work on account of floods.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-President Grant and party have left Aden for Bombay.

It is again reported that Prince Leopold will take orders in the Church of England.

Mons Despress, Archbishop of Tolonus and Norbunee has been created a Cardinal.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback has accepted the office of revenue agent for the Louisiana district.

Hiram Fredenburg died at his residence in Owatonna on the morning of Feb. 7 aged 83 years.

Ex-Chief Justice Chase of the court of claims, Washington city, died Feb. 10th, aged 64 years.

In the Missouri legislature, articles of impeachment have been presented against State Treasurer Gates.

Commodore Howard R. Thompson on the retired list of the United States navy died at Philadelphia, Feb. 12th.

A Vienna dispatch says that Prince Alexander of Battenburg has declined the candidature of the Bulgarian throne.

G. F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., crazed by the elopement of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his throat.

The Reno inquiry at Chicago, has closed. The report of the court will not be known till made public at Washington.

A Washington special of Feb. 10th says, Senator Johnson of Virginia, is alarmingly ill. His family has been sent for.

Judge L. B. Vilas, an old and highly respected citizen of Madison, Wis., died Feb. 6th, of acute pneumonia, aged 68 years.

W. B. Flemming has been elected to congress from Savannah, Ga., district in place of John Hartridge, deceased. No opposition.

A Democratic caucus at Washington, Feb. 8, agreed to report a bill repealing the test oath now required to be taken by voters.

The seventieth aniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincon was celebrated on the evening of Feb. 12th, by the Licolon Club of New York city. The rooms were crowded.

The Kansas Senate has passed the House resolution, for investigation of charges of corruption in connection with the recent senatorial election in which Ingalls was the successful candidate.

The German reichstag was opened Feb. 12th, by Emporer William in person. In his speech from the throne he said he thanked the members for assisting in the suppression of socialist agitation, and hoped they would continue to support the goverment as far as was necessary for the cure of the social evil.

Feb. 8th, Samuel J. Tilden was before the Potter investigating committee at New York. He denied all knowledge of the cipher telegrams. He denied all purpose, desire or thought of buying the vote of South Carolina or Florida. He claimed that he was elected President, and was resolved that he would continue to protest against the wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

The House committe on invalid pensions authorized a report to the House with favorable recommendation the bill restoring all invalid pensioners dropped from the rolls on account of residence during the rebellion, and providing for their payment from the passage of the bill. The bill enables Mexican war pensioners resident in the South during the rebellion to receive their pensions as before the war.

The river and harbor appropriation bill reported to the House contains the following: Snag-boat for the upper Mississippi $20,000; The Mississippi river from St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids $10,000; Duluth harbor $10,000; Ontonagon harbor $17,000; Wisconsin river. Wis., $12,000; Port Washington harbor, Wis., $7,500; Milwaukee river $2,500; Sluceway St. Anthony Falls, $10,000.

On the morning of Feb. 11, at about 7:30 o'clock, Col. George Bradley, of Minneapolis, Minn., was found at the foot of the stairs leading from the street to offices over Miner's hardware store. He was lying on his face, in a pool of blood and unconscious, and so remained till his death, which occurred a few hours later. The physicians give it as their opinion, that he fell from the top of the stairs in a fit of apoplexy. He was bruised slightly about the face, but death was not caused from the fall but by apoplexy. Col. Bradley was in the 64th year of his age, a lawyer and unmarried. He leaves an estate estimated at $50,000. He has a brother and sister in Bangor, Maine.

A Washington telegram of Feb. 7th says: Gen. Rice, chairman of the committee on pensions, has had several interviews with Commissioner Bentley as to the necessary legislation to carry out the provisions of the arrears of the pension act. The commissioner's time will be required to examine claims presented and with the facilities at his disposal the commissioner thinks no more than $10,000,000 will be required for claims adjusted during the coming year. The commissioner has informly considered, and will probably report a bill accepting that amount for the purpose. Should claims be more rapidly adjusted provision for their payment can be made on he meeting of Congress in December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Civil war is reported imminent in Samoa.

There are now 2,500 engineers on a strike in London.

Quarantine against the plague is ordered at all Spanish ports.

Servia has formed a partial cordon on the Turkish frontier against the plague.

The Russian army in the Belkan peninsula suffers much from spotted typhus.

The Prussian ministery have approved the import duty on grain, cattle and horses.

The steamer Peace from Philadelphia sunk in Havr harbor, supposed to have struck a pile.

Gen. Toddleben announces that he will commence the evacuation of Adrianople in ten days.

A Naples telegram says Passanante who attempted to kill the King has been pronounced sane.

E. Morrison & Bro., flour and produce merchants of Halifax have suspended. Liabilities estimated at $120,000. Assets $170,000.

A bill is to be presented in the congressional House for the transfer of Chief Joseph and other Nez Perces to the Indian territory.

Milwaukee and the surrounding country as visited by heavy snow storm Feb. 11. The fall was from 6 to 13 inches in depth in different localities.

At a debt raising service at the old Foundry Methodist church, Washington, Feb. 9th, President Hayes contributed $500 of the $15,000 secured.

England has concluded a convention with Turkey, purchasing the state domains in Cyprus with the exception of the sultan's private estates.

A dispatch from Berlin states that in a village near Astrachan the populace have massacred the doctors believing that they poisoned their patients.

Count Zichy, Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, telegraphs to Vienna that typhus fever and not the plague is prevalent near Xanthe, in Thessaly.

A London telegram of Feb. 10th says, the three largest jute factories in Forfarshire have stopped, owing to depressed trade, and four in Dundee are expected to stop.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg of Febuary 8th, says no case of plague has occured at Astoachan since the 6th of Febuary. Cemeteries are being arranged for the dead.

A Febuary 9th dispatch from Sidney, says snow remains to a great depth, and thousands of cattle are perishing on both Platte rivers and on the plains between.

The St. Paul, Minn., city council have resolved to ask the right to issue $40,000 worth of bonds to build a Market House on Seventh street, on the site of the present building.

The President of the Italian board of health, speaking in the chamber of deputies, predicted that if the plague penetrated Europe it would destroy a third of the population.

The striking miners of Coshocton, Ohio, have posted notices in the vicinity of the union lines warning the men at work there that they will do them hurt if work is not stopped by Thursday next.

A Berlin telegram of Feb. 10th. says i is officially announced that the Greek government has received a report from the consul at Kavak, on the Ægean sea, confirming the rumors of an outbreak of plague there.

St. Petersburg newspaper bitterly denounce Austria and Germany for adopting precautionary measures against the plague, declaring that said action is inspired by hostility to Russia and desire to ruin her trade.

A correspondent at Liverpool estimates the number of sailors now on strike at Liverpool at from 7,000 to 15,000. The authorities are arranging for a speedy landing, if necessary, of 250 sailors and marines from a man-of-war.

The Brooklyn health officers charge that a number of cows suffering from pleuro penumonia have been taken from stables and slaughtered at the abattoirs. The carcasses are now under guard until veterinary surgeons investigate.

A telegram from Bucharest of Febuary 8th says the government has given eight day's notice at St. Petersburg of the prohibition of certain imports from Russia or Bulgaria, and of sanitary supervision over persons crossing the frontiers.

Peter Pfeifer of St. Paul, Minn., has resolved to enlarge his present Hall on Wabashaw street, St. Paul, by an addition 48 by 90 which will make it the largest hall this side of Millwaukee. When completed according to the plan it will be an ornament to the city.

The Osburn, Chase and Swayne Manufacturing company, of Toledo, O., failed Feb. 10th. Liabilities $90,000. Assets unknown

Senator Chistaincy of Michigan, sent his resignation of his Senatorship to the Governor, Feb. 10.

A Liverpool dispatch says the number of strikers of all classes is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. The sending of a deputation of laborers to steamship owners, is regarded as a hopeful sign. The sailors express a willingness to send a deputation with a view to adjustment.

The liabilities of Osborn, Chase & Swain, picture frame manufacturers, of Toledo O., are stated at $190,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount. Alleged cause of failure, speculation in real estate and decline in prices of goods. The company employed 200 hands.

A St. Petersburgh telegram of Feb. 10th says, the *Golos* publishes a sensational letter stating that hundreds of bodies of those who died of the plague at Astrachan in December remain still unburied, and the corpses are strewn over eight versts of the Enostajewsker district.

A gorge in the Missouri river at Glasgow Mo., destroyed a span of the railroad bridge which was being built for the Chicago & Alton railroad by the American Bridge company, of Chicago. The loss, which is $30,000 to $40,000 falls on the bridge company. It would have been ready for use by March 1st.

Mr. George C. Taffty, of Washington market, New York, one of the leading cattle shippers to Europe, received a private dispatch from the agent of his firm, in which it stated that the British government have issued an order forbidding live cattle from the United States to land at ports of the kingdom after Feb. the 28th. The freight steamer Australia of the Anchor line, which sailed a few days ago, took out nearly 200 head of picked Western cattle, and 600 sheep.

The Northern Cane Growers Association, with delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota and other states met lately at St. Louis, and discussed the growth of cane and the manufacture of sugar. Mr. Belcher, of the Belcher sugar refinery, of St. Louis, examined a sample of sugar made by Mr. Miller, of Minnesota, and pronounced it equal to the best New Orleans sugar, and worth in bulk 5 cents per pound. Prof. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, gave a great deal of information about sugar making, not only from different kinds of cane, but corn stalks and beets, and exhibited sugar made from cane and cornstalk juice. If his new process comes into use it is said any farmer can obtain 2,000 pounds of sugar per acre from amber and other canes. The papers read and discussions of them are very interesting and convey a good deal of valuable information touching this new industry, and the association has arranged for the publication of the entire proceedings of the convention.

About 2 o'clock Monday morning Feb. 10 the dead body of Samuel Levi of No. 101 Park Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., was found in a hay-shed about 50 feet in the rear of his residence, with the throat cut. The coroner was summoned. He found the deceased dressed in his ordinary clothing, lying on his back, his feet almost at the foot of the door, his hands lying by his side, and the upper part of his body leaning against the straw. His head was inclined a little to the left, showing a savage gash extending from just underneath the left ear to about the center of the throat. About six inches from his right hand lay an old-fashioned butcher knife with a wood handle and a blade about six inches in length, the blade covered with blood. He had been suffering with his throat for several days, and appeared nervous and unsettled all the evening. Hearing his horse make a noise, he went to his stable two or three times, and the last time not returning his wife went with a lantern and found him as above described. The victim of this tragedy has lived in St. Paul about twelve years, coming from Iowa. Had he lived until the 23d inst. he would have been 60 years old. He was a glazier by trade. He had a comfortable home, was strictly temperate, and as far as known by Mrs. Levi, did not owe a cent in the world. He had been married some nineteen years, in which relations, Mrs. Levi said, all had been pleasant. While there is but little to cause a doubt of Mr. Levi's having taken his own life, there is lacking yet any cause for such an act, while the position of the body, and the bloody knife with which the deed was done, gives cause for a suspicion that such was not the case.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 6.—Petitions were presented from farmers of Stearns county, asking for the abolition of the swindling brass kettle, and from chamber of commerce asking that the new State prison be located at Duluth. Resolutions were adopted for the compensation of the clerk of the State prison investigating committee, and allowing Senators $10 each for postage. Bills were introduced prohibiting discriminations by railroads; to amend the laws of 1868 relating to penalties on delinquent taxes; appropriating $15,000 for the erection of shops at the reform school; amending the laws of 1874, relating to public schools; amending the statutes relating to adjournments of examinations by magistrates; appropriating $7,500 in aid of the Anti-Drive Well association; appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind asylum. Bills were passed asking Congress to legislate against the adulteration of sweets; amending the statutes relating to the foreclosure of mortgages; proposing a constitutional limitation to the taxing power; amending the statutes relating to relief of the poor; amending the statutes relating to the sale of land by executors; relating to auditing accounts against estates; relating to chattel mortgages.

HOUSE, Feb. 6.—This was another talking day, the chief topic being the constitutional amendment forbidding special legislation. The bill was finally recommended to pass. The bill reducing the pay of members and officers of the legislature was indefinitely postponed. In the afternoon the greater portion of the members left to visit the insane asylums at St. Peter and Rochester.

SENATE, Feb. 7.—Bills were introduced prohibiting the bleaching of barley, protecting livery stable keepers and punishing cruelty to animals. Bills were passed appropriating $45,185 for state prison improvements and appropriating $24,800 for sundry deficiencies last year. No other bills of a general character were considered.

HOUSE, Feb. 7.—Not in session.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—A joint resolution was passed providing for the payment of fees of witnesses testifying before the State prison committee. Bills were introduced protecting the interests of navigation on the Mississippi; amending the laws of 1878 relating to taxes; amending the statutes relating to the punishment of larceny, and to provide for the collection of taxes, and relating to penalties for non-payment of the same. Senate bills were passed to facilitate the transfer of title to Antietam cemetery to the United States; to authorize aid to railroads in Chisago county, and to amend the laws of 1875 relating to homestead exemptions. House bills were passed authorizing Minneapolis to issue $250,000 bonds to aid in the construction of the Northwestern railroad, and asking Congress to improve navigation on the Minnesota river.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—The House met in the afternoon, and proceeded to business in a lively manner. Friday, at 2 P. M., was fixed as the time for the temperance debate, the bill under consideration being for suppressing the liquor traffic. Mr. Gilman offered a bill to provide for the location and erection of a second State prison. It constitutes J. M. Wheat, of Fillmore; Hiram Scriver, of Rice; Clarke Keysor, of Blue Earth; H. M. Rice, of Ramsey, and A Barto, of Stearns county, a board to decide upon a site and take such other action in regard to the matter as may be necessary, and appropriates $16,000 for that purpose.

SENATE, Feb. 11.—Petitions were presented asking that the counties of Traverse and Big Stone be consolidated, and asking that the new State prison be located at Granite Falls. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on retrenchment to consider the expediency of reducing salaries in the State institutions. Bills were introduced relating to the sale of certain school lands; memorializing Congress that the head waters of the Mississippi be dammed for the improvement of navigation; consolidating the counties of Traverse and Big Stone; to locate a State prison at Owatonna, and providing for the election of county officers for four years in certain counties. Bills were passed relating to the St. Paul Union Depot company; reducing the mileage of members of the legislature to five cents, and to facilitate the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. The afternoon was spent in committee of the whole, considering the question of salaries of the State officers. It was recommended to reduce the Governor's salary from $3,800 to $3,000; $500 was lopped off from the land commissioner, and $500 from the public examiner.

HOUSE, Feb. 11.—Forty-three bills were introduced, among them being one for the donation of the Normal schools to the towns where they are located. The constitutional amendment prohibiting special legislation passed by 81 to 15. Mr. W. M. Campbell introduced a preamble and resolution reciting that the lands given by Congress to the State University had been diverted from their purpose, and asking the judiciary committee to investigate.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A joint resolution was introduced asking that Congress reduce tariffs to a revenue basis. Bills were introduced to amend the laws of 1874 relating to taxes; to continue in force the charter of the Minnesota & Iowa railroad; relating to the foreclosure of mortgages; relating to colleges and seminaries; relating to itinerant physicians and drug venders; relating to insane persons; relating to the allowance of claims, and relating to the disbursement of county funds. Bills were passed relating to the encouragement of higher education; relating to the distribution of public documents; relating to public schools; repealing the act authorizing the commissioners of Carver county to fix salaries of county officers; to prevent the transportation of game out of the State, and relating to the preservation of game.

HOUSE, Feb. 12.—Mr. W. M. Campbell's resolution for an investigation of the State university were adopted without debate. A bill was introduced to promote immigration. It makes the Governor, secretary of state, State treasurer and Samuel H. Nichols a board of immigration. The board is authorized to appoint agents, print pamphlets, etc. Twelve thousand dollars is appropriated, being $6,000 for 1879, and $6,000 for 1880. The only other general bill introduced was one appropriating $5,000 for the fish commission.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 6.—Senator Blaine presented a memorial for additional mail service. A resolution was introduced in regard to infectious cattle diseases. A resolution was introduced in regard to Inter-State commerce. Resolutions were presented of the Grand Army of the Republic, against the House bill for the adjustment of pensions. The census bill was taken up, amended and passed, yeas 46, nays 4. A message from the President in regard to the International monetary conference at Paris, was received and ordered to be printed. The House bill making Portsmouth, Ohio a port of entry was indefinitely postponed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb 6.—After some unimportant proceedings the House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The amendment of Mr. Whyte comprising most of the features of the army reorganization bill was considered, opposed, and defended, and agreed to, yeas 181, nays 91. Several other amendments were offered, advocated and opposed, some of them adopted, and pending other amendments the committe rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 7th.—The House bill restricting Chinese immigration was placed on the calendar. A committee was appointed to examine claims against Nicaraugua. A bill in reference to contagious diseases was reported and placed on the calendar. A bill granting pensions to several persons was passed. The general pension bill was taken up and discussed. An amendment to the postoffice approprirtion bill was presented and referred. A bill providing for holding terms of circuit and districts courts was passed. The bill permitting women lawyers to practice in the supreme court of the United State passed, yeas 40, nays 20. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 7.—Several reports of conference committees reconciling differences between the two Houses were agreed to. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. An evening session was held at which a bill was presented from the committee on coinage, weights and measures which was discussed and amended, but no quorum being present the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 8th.—Mr. Beale took his seat as successor to Beverly Douglas of Va. Senate caucus bill was referred. Bill on coinage weights and measures laid on the table, yeas 126, nays 14. House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. After the consideration of various amendments, some rejected, some adopted; among them to transfer the Indians to to the war department, rejected yeas 88, nays 100; and an amendment for the reorganization of the army adopted, yeas 116, nays 92; the bill passed. A conference committe on the navy appropriation bill was appointed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Feb. 8.—Credentials of James D. Walker, senator elect from Arkansas, were placed on file. Conference committee on Indian appropriation, submitted and agreed to and bill passed. Amount appropriated $4,713,206, $33,068 less than the estimate for the current fiscal year. The House bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, was reported back with amendments. New conference committees were appointed on naval and fortification appropriation bills. House, in reference to Mississippi river levee was placed on the calendar. Conference committee report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy was agreed to. House bill for payment of three months extra service to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war passed with amendments. After various routine business had received attention, Senate adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—The credentials of Senator Carpenter were placed on file. Several bills were reported among them the House bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, in aid of the refunding of the public debt. A petition from Catholics in favor of the appointment of Catholic chaplains in the army and navy, and for Indian agents was presented, and referred. The army appropriation bill was received from the House and referred. Senator McCreery spoke in favor of transferring the Indian bureau to the war department. House bill to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo., was favorably received. After executive session adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—Motions to suspend rules to consider the bill repealing the law in regard to the test oath of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of supervisors of election, were rejected. Motion to suspend rules to pass the bill to establish postal savings bank was defeated. The sugar bill was made the order for Thursday. A bill was introduced to restore to members of congress the franking privilege as to letters, and to abolish the millage of members of congress and to substitute payment of ctual traveling expenses. Referred. The House went into committee of the whole on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The discussion was interrupted by adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 11th.—Several bills were submmitted and placed on the calendar, among them one for the conversion of national banks, the postoffice appropriation bill with amendments, providing for the classification mail matter and compensation to railroads Naval appropriation bill passed, appropriating $14,029,868. A number of bills passed for the removal of political disabilities. Indian matters were considered. There was a long discussion in regard to the congressional library. Matters in reference to brevet honors, and transportation of animals, and bills for relief of certain individuals, occupied the attention of the Senate till it went into executive session, and when the doors were opened he Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 11.—The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to, and the House went into committee on the legislative appropriation bill. Certain provisions were opposed and sustained by a number of members, and after some progress in the bill the committee rose, and the river and harbor appropriation bill was reported, ordered printed and recommitted. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A resolution providing for a select committee to enquire into the escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson and their subsequent slaughter was agreed to. A report was made favorable to the bill for the relief of Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin. A memorial of the colonization society asking an appropriation of $250,000 for exploration and surveys of the west coast of Africa with a to view promoting commerce, was ordered printed and referred. Senator Saunders spoke in favor of transferring Indian affairs from the interior of the war department. A resolution touching improvements in the congressional library was agreed to. The House bill to restrict Chinese immigration was taken up by a rising vote, 26 to 25. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 12.—The conference report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy was agreed to. The testimony in the case of Judge Blodgett of Chicago was ordered printed; also Senate bill in regard to the census. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were offered discussed and rejected, and some agreed to. One touching illicit distilling was rejected. One touching the duties of marshals in making arrests was agreed to. A struggle ensued as to holding night sessions but those opposed prevailed and the House adjourned.

A railroad company suspecting deadheads put a detective on the track. One day he heard a passenger remark that it was very easy to go from B—— to D—— without a ticket. He watched the speaker and was surprised to see him hand the conductor a ticket. Getting into conversation with the passenger he said: I'd like to know your plan for traveling without a ticket, and don't mind giving you a couple of dollars for it." "Done," said the man, pocketing the bill. "When I want to travel without a ticket I walk."

—"What kind of testimony do you call that?" said the county attorney to one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, who was inclined to be a little evasive. "Jackson's Best," was the prompt reply. The lawyers who were in the habit of using tobacco saw the point and smiled all over their faces.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The liquor license at Rushford is fixed at $100.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Carver.

The oldest inhabitant says, "Look out for an early spring."

A few cases of diphtheria are reported in Northfield and vicinity.

A new court house is to be erected at Glenwood the present year.

A depot is soon to be established in Verndale, on the Northern Pacific.

Hattie Correl has been appointed postmistress at Plainview, Wabashaw county.

A number of lumber camps in the State are breaking up on account of the lack of snow.

The village council of Redwood Falls have resolved to grant no liquor licenses for the ensuing year.

A petition is being circulated, asking the Legislature to unite the counties of Cass and Crow Wing.

The sale of railroad tickets at the depot in Hastings during the month of January, amounted to $1,503.68.

The dry goods house of A. C. Anderson, of Kasson, succumbed to the pressure of the times last week, and was closed.

Numerous deaths are reported among the cattle in Rice county. The fatality is believed by many to be due to wire binding.

H. Schmidt was thrown from his buggy in Owatonna, the other day, and severely bruised, one of his arms being disabled.

Large quantities of fish have died this winter in Indian lake, near Mankato. There are different theories as to the cause.

Persons cutting ice from lakes or rivers are required by law to place a fence around the holes, to guard against accidents.

Ashbury Newman, a harness maker of Sauk Rapids, has been adjudged insane, and has been taken to the hospital at St. Peter.

Snow is noted by the State papers as having fallen in different localities recently from one to eight inches in depth, but it did not stay long.

The prairie farmers are getting their summer's wood and their fencing. All are busy and seem to be cheerful—encouraging indications.

H. M. Atkins, of the Sherburne county *Star*, has sold his interest to his partner, Arthur N. Dale, by whom the paper will in future be conducted.

About 100 car loads of stone is to be used by the railroad company in riprapping the trestle work opposite Hastings. The stone is produced at Red Wing.

Malcom Clark, of the town of St. Charles, Winona county, will be entitled to about $1,200 pension arrearages by the new Congressional pension bill.

D. B. Dale's store at Fairmont, Martin county, was closed by the sheriff last week. Slow collections and hard times proved too much for the storekeeper.

A confidence man in Marston, Dakota county, spent about a week "boarding round" negotiating to buy a farm, and finally swindled a farmer out of a twenty dollar bill and decamped.

The project of building a court house in Martin county, is strongly agitated, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of bonding the county to the amount of $10,000 or $12,000 for that purpose.

Gould's drug store in Fairmont has been closed by Mr. Hewett, of Winnebago City, who held a $3,700 mortgage given by Mr. Gould to the Bank of Fairmont on the stock of drugs, etc.

Wesley Wright, of Wrightstown, has for his winter work thus far, cut and cleared, ready for the plow, three acres. Many others are busily employed in cutting timber and clearing off the land.

Diphtheria of a fatally malignant type, is still raging in Castle Rock, Dakota county, and vicinity. Mrs. Wheeler, who attended Mr. Slocum's children when sick of it, took the disease and died.

Dr. Gates amputated four fingers from the hand of Mr. Wallace Hemphill, of Winnebago Valley. Mr. Hemphill froze his fingers very badly New Year's night, and after futile efforts to heal them amputation was found necessary.

Ferdinand Menka, a German, aged 53 years, a resident of Gilford, Wabashaw county, committed suicide the other day, by blowing off the top of his head with an old iron bound musket. Temporary insanity, caused by ill ness, is alleged as the cause.

John McCombe, a married man, had an altercation the other day with Mrs. D. Jones, of St. Charles, an honest, hard-working woman, whose daughter he had seduced, and during the controversy he drew a revolver, for which he was arrested and taken before a justice and fined $50.

Mrs. C. H. Plummer, of Wabasha, while lifting some articles on the tea table suffered the fracture of an arm. A year ago her collar bone was broken by some trifling wrench. The doctor states that this extreme brittleness of her bones is due to excess of phosphate of lime.

Princeton *Union*: The brother of Hattie Stanley informs us that he saw his sister recently, and he thought she would gladly return home if she was not afraid to do so. The foolish girl has had all her romantic ideas about life in a wigwam with an Indian lover dispelled by this time.

The Hokah *Blade* learns that work will be commenced on the Southern Minnesota railway extension as soon as spring opens, and the road pushed on towards the Missouri river. Upon the same subject the Lanesboro *Journal* says: "It is said the Southern Minnesota will be extended 140 miles next season.

Fairmont, Martin county, *Sentinel*: "We are unable to give anything definite this week as regards the outcome of the Bank of Fairmont failure. Affairs are in a complicated condition. The different partnerships and numerous parties directly and indirectly connected with the institution, render it a laborious task to get at the actual condition of affairs.

The Sauk Rapids *Press* gives an account of a row that occurred in the town of Maywood, Benton county, instigated mainly by the royal presence of King Alcohol. The bridegroom threw a stone at one of the party, and missing his mark, hit his father, an old man, on the head, felling him to the ground, and rendering him unconscious for a time. At last accounts the old gentleman was in a critical condition.

A young man named Rounds shot himself fatally near Little Falls, Morrison county. He was from the East and was living in the family of his brother. Having some words with his sister-in-law he took a gun and placing the butt against the barn and the muzzle at his heart, he pulled the trigger by means of a stick and was dead in an instant. When found his clothes were burning and the barn was in imminent danger of taking fire.

Lamberton *Commercial*: One day last week, while William French and Al. Small were down on the Big Cottonwood river trapping, they came to a ripple or opening in the stream not yet frozen over, where they scooped out sixty-one bass within a few minutes time. They threw the fish on the ice and they froze solid, but on taking them home they placed them in warm water, and when thawed, they came to life again, breathing as natural as ever.

A few days since Madts Madtson, of Houston, Freeborn county, hung himself in his barn. He had had some financial embarrassments, and had been sick, his sickness alleged to have been caused by poison administered by his wife. He had been married 19 years and had no children. The testimony produced at the coroner's inquest satisfied the jury that Mrs. Madtson had administered poison to her husband, and she was arrested and put in jail, but bailed out by her brother. The stomach of the deceased is to be anylized.

Owatonna *Journal*: From the list of births and deaths in Steele county, compiled by the clerk of court, we learn that the number of births was 406, of which 195 were males and 211 females. There were three pairs of twins, each pair male and female. The number of deaths was 156, of which 79 were males and 77 females. Seventy-nine of the whole number of deaths were children 6 years old and under, and 21 were between the ages of 6 and 21. Thirty died of diphtheria, ten of consumption, two were struck by lightning and four killed by accidents. In one of the deaths from old age the deceased was 101 years old.

Worthington *Advance*: The recent failures in Worthington are supposed by many to be due to the fact that our merchants have trusted their goods out to the farmers and are unable to collect. We have made considerable inquiry as to this, and find that it is not the case. No one of the business houses which recently failed had any large amount trusted out. The failure in the case of two of the firms was due to old debts and in the other to the fact that the house had laid in a large stock of goods in anticipation of a heavy trade, which, owing to the failure of the crop, did not follow. Of course, if there had been a brisk fall trade, all our merchants might have pulled through, but the point we wish to make, on behalf of the farmers, is that they are not to blame, as is generally supposed.

Looking Back.

BY O. L. ROBERTSON.

A barefoot child, by the meadow stile,
Sets down her basket to rest awhile,
And, turning, swings her hat with a smile,
To a classmate, taking another way
O'er sunny fields, with Spring flowers gay;
And looking back.

With bright face saddened, a young girl leans
One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes;
Learning the sorrow that parting means,
As, borne along by the hurrying train,
Living her schooldays o'er again,
She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be
Than yon vessel, sailing, proud and free,
Out to the billowy, open sea;
Yet a fair young bride with wistful eyes
From deck, to where the blue shore lies,
Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave
O'er which the sheltering grasses wave,
Marked by a scene with no record, save
The mossy traceries of changing years;
And to the far bright past with tears
Is looking back.

Whitely and silently falls the snow
On the meadows still, and cold winds blow
O'er the dark'ning fields, as, sighing low,
An aged woman, for the last time, seems
A child again; in happy dreams
Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn,
There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn
Over by-gone hours; and thoughts still burn
Within us, that were uttered years ago,
As in the midnight watches slow
We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne,—
The loved ones found; the long race won,—
Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone:
Their eyes "the King in His glory" see.
Yes, in His presence there can be
No looking back.

OUR TRAMP.

Our tramp came to us foot sore and dust begrimmed one evening last June.

Perhaps it was the title of "madam" prefixed to his petition for something to eat and a chance to sleep on the haymow, which moved Mrs X—— to acquiesce—somehow against your own judgment—or it might have been the weariness visible in his air and speech. Be this as it may, he was inducted kitchenward, with instructions to wipe his feet carefully, where I judged his performances with the knife and fork gave rise to Bridget's remark the next morning, that he'd breed a famine in any community inside of a week!

"What can you do, Jim?" I asked of him the next morning, as, emboldened by a breakfast, he begged for a job.

"A'most anything, sir, that's hard work," was his answer. "Them as goes to sea for a livin' gen'ly speakin', can turn their hands to all sorts."

"There's the strawberry bed to be weeded, John," suggested Mrs. X——, seemingly interested in the wanderer, who, barring the loss of two front teeth, and hair suggestive of brick-dust in its hue, was not a bad looking fellow.

I do not assert that Mrs. X——'s gentle will is law in our family, but I find it more conducive to harmony to fall in with her suggestions with as much dignity as possible; so, with an air of indifference, I acquiesced, and Jim proceeded to his task, which, being accomplished with celerity and neatness, my wife conducted him to the flower garden—the pride of her own heart, and, as far as keeping the same free from weeds is concerned, the detestation of my own.

"Ain't they han'sum, mum?" said Jim, kneeling and turning with his rough forefinger the modest face of an English daisy outward. "Minds me of 'that 'ere young lady on the verandy this mornin', as must be your twin sister?"

His reference to a resemblance between Nellie and herself was not at all displeasing to Mrs. X——, who is five years older than her sister, although she effected incredulity at the doubled-barrelled compliment.

"He has a rough sense of refinement, quite uncommon for one in his station of life," she said to me afterward, by which I knew the leaven of flattery was working; and when, the next day, she decided that we had better keep him till the gardening was over—"it will save you so much hard work, John," she remarked *en parenthese*—I knew that Jim, our tramp, had found favor in her eyes.

"Shall you ever go to sea again, Jim?" asked Mrs. X——, as we made a family group on the piazza in the cool of a summer's evening, while Jim loitered near by, picking up the garden tools, and whistling softly to himself.

"Yes'm," was the answer, somewhat constrained withal.

"You must have met with some strange adventures in your life," said Nellie, who was just crossing the threshold of an age when all things are touched with a glamour of romance; moreover, anything pertaining to the sea had of late been full of interest to her—ever since the dashing Captain Hanson had made her acquaintance at Hastings, where she had spent part of the summer.

I had lately learned through the medium of Mrs. X——, that Captain Hanson was daily expected to favor Leybridge with his presence, ostensibly to see one of his ship's owners—possibly and probably to renew his acquaintance with my pretty sister-in-law.

"Well, mum," answered Jim, who I have left sitting uneasily on the handle of the wheelbarrow, adventures is mostly in sea-yarns, as is writ for the story-papers; but I've had some considerable hard pulls, what with bein' wrecked four times—the las' time losin' of as good a chist of clo's as a feller would want, to say nothin' of bein' in a open boat 'leven days—me, the mate an' four men with never a bit or sup the blessed time. We was picked up," continued Jim, "by a blasted—beg your pardon, mum, for swearin'—packet-ship, boun' from Liverpool to New York. Ol' Beansole was the cap'n—mebbe you've heerd of him, sir!" —this to me.

"Wasn't it he," I asked, as a dim remembrance of the name brought to mind a newspaper narration of cruelties on ship-board, which somehow died out very suddenly, "who was heavily fined for brutality toward some of the emigrant passengers?"

"Wot's a fine, that the owners steps up an' pays," said Jim, in scorn, "to lettin' a woman die on deck from the wet an' cold? An' why didn't they bring up some of his other cruelties—shootin' men off in the tops'l yard, drivin' 'em overboard in the Mersey, or breakin' a rib or an arm wi' an iron belayin' pin?

"Oh, come now, Jim," said I, "You don't mean that there are men on shipboard to-day who are such brutes as all that! Why, the law would"—

"The law!" repeated Jim. "Law's for cap'n an' owners, not for us sailors, though they did manage to shove the petty officers of the Jack Frost, Jr., into prison, a few years ago, arter they killed two or three men aboard on the passage—though I mind it was said that the cap'n and mate 'scaped punishment by happenin' to both die—sing'lar, wasn't it?—jus' afore the ship was hauled into dock."

"But such men are the exception. There are plenty of kind-hearted men who go as captains now-a-days," I urged after a short pause.

"Indeed there are!" suddenly broke in Miss Nellie, with energy. "Ohar—that is, a captain whom I know," she said, interrupting herself suddenly, "says that the trouble is with the men; that they are a drunken, reckless lot of—"

"Nellie," said Mrs. X——, reprovingly.

"Well, I don't care!" said the willful girl. "Only I beg Jim's pardon; I didn't mean such men as he is."

"It's all right, mum," returned Jim, quietly. "Tain't to be expected that the likes o' one o' you young women, wi' a heart like one o' them ere big J'pan lillies, knows o' men's badness aboard ship—why should you?"

"But are there no captains who are kind to their men?" asked Mrs. X——, in some perplexity; and Miss Nellie was heard by me to say, under her breath, that she knew one, at least.

"Bless you, yes'm" said Jim, "There's lots of 'em; only it hasn't been my luck to sail with 'em. There's cap'ns sail out o' New York to day, as I hear don't allow swearin' from men nor officers; gives 'em good grub, watch an' watch, an' has 'em in the cabin of a Sunday for prayers. Though," he added "where there's one o' them, there's a dozen that's either fiends themselves, else they're that careless as they let the officers do just as they happen to feel. I don't mind tellin' you," he continued, seemingly betrayed into an unwonted confidence, that my business ashore is mostly to run foul of a cert'n man as I'm sure to meet sooner or later. I know he's roun' these parts. An' when he an' I does meet," said Jim, rising and striking a brawny, clenched fist into the hollow of the other hand apparently for everything but someremembered wrongs, "there'll be a hard reckonin!"

"I think," said Mrs. X——, rising, with as much dignity as is consistent with a height of five feet four, "that we have heard quite enough. Come, Nellie!"

Whereupon the twain (the latter a little unwillingly, as I fancied) entered the house, manifestly to the discomfiture of the sailor.

"There they go," he said, dropping his head and speaking in rather a sad voice, "a-thinkin' how I'm only a low, revengeful cretter, with no feelin' mor'n the ship's log. But, how far would you forgive a man who has had you strung up the main riggin' for a full hour by the two thumbs, an' all for that I begged of him to send me up to stow a r'yal in a gale, 'stead of a little chap as was a stowaway, an' no more fit to go than a girl baby?" again asked Jim.

Before I could frame a suitable answer, which should combine prudence with the usual forms of good advice, always proffered and seldom heeded in such cases, Jim had taken himself off. I saw no more of him until the following morning, when he abruptly informed me that it was to be his last day; no persuasions or inducements of mine being sufficient to turn him from his purpose.

Clad in a pair of voluminous overalls and a dilapidated old felt hat, I was assisting at the turfing of a flower bed in front of the house; and while awaiting the return of Jim with the wheelbarrow, I was accosted by an elegantly dressed and gentlemanly-looking young man, who, accosting me by the rather familiar title of "old chap," demanded in a somewhat peremptory tone, to know "where Mrs. X——, hung out."

With an inward chuckle, I mildly designated the house behind me as the residence in question, and asked if he wished to see Mrs. X——.

"What's that to you?" was the rather unexpected answer, in a low tone and with a manner that savored rather of coarseness, which contrasted strongly with the suavity of manner with which he greeted Miss Nellie, who just then appeared on the scene with both hands full of flowers.

As the young lady blushed charmingly, and murmured her surprise at meeting Captain Hanson, that gentleman, not at all disconcerted by this introduction to myself, which immediately followed, expressed, with great ease and fluency, his unadulterated satisfaction and surprise at the meeting, as though it had been on the banks of the Nile.

Completely ignoring my own presence, as the two stood by the gate, the creaking of the wheelbarrow was heard, and in another moment master Jim came bearing down upon us, the wheel just grazing the doeskin clad leg of the gallant captain, who, turning, remarked, with languid reproach in his tone:

"My good fellow, pray be a little more"—

Captain Hanson, to the best of my knowledge, has never finished his expostulation.

With an oath, the sailor dropped the barrow and sprang forward, exclaiming:

"I knew I'd run foul of you!" but too late to lay violent hands upon Captain Hanson, who, catching a glance of the sailor's face, muttered an inarticulate remark, and turning down the driveway, ran like a startled fawn, closely pursued by the avenger, leaving Miss Nellie and myself gazing blankly at each other.

"Oh, John, he'll kill him—indeed he will!" said the girl, with white face and clasped hands, as she watched the pair disappearing over the brow of the little hill which led to the town.

"You needn't be alarmed, young lady," was my confident reply. "Captain Hanson has the lead, so to speak, by at least three lengths, and is gaining all the time."

But to this day I have never learned satisfactorily concerning the result of the race, for neither Captain Hanson or Jim has ever returned to tell the tale.

When last seen, as per report of old Rogers, ex mariner, now mail-carrier, "they were headin' for Philadelphia, with everything set, the clipper—by which I understood Mr. Rogers to refer to Captain Hanson—'bein' two knots ahead, an' workin' to win'ard all the time."

"For aught I know, they kept on until they reached the Atlantic; and it is quite doubtful whether Miss Nellie, now engaged to be married to the son of our neighbor Jones, will soon hear the last joke against her runaway lover.

But, being somewhat a methodical man, I have estimated the cash value of our experiment somewhat as follows:

Services of Jim for ten days,	$15 00
Old clothes left behind,	50
Satisfaction at having saved my sister-in-law from a Marriage with a brute.	10,000 00
Total,	$10,015 50

I would remark, in conclusion, that my wife takes all the credit of the investment.

"What," asks a correspondent, "causes the hair to fall out?" Before we answer we must know whether you are married or single. This is important to a true understanding of the case.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

Better Than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body and mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share its joy with a genial glow;
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lust or the cares of wealth;
Lowly living and loftly thought,
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For mind and morals, in nature's plan,
Are the genuine tests of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumber deep,
Bring sleepy draughts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows its aching head,
But he his simple opiate deems
A shorter route to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore;
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire pass away;
The world's great dream will thus unfold,
And yield a pleasure better than gold

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
When all the fireside characters come;
The shrine of love, the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought nor sold,
And center there, are better than gold.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

A Tale of the Last Afghan War.

CHAPTER I.—AN ASIATIC BEAUTY.

Evening in Afghanistan, on a fine October day in 1841; the city of Cabul lying outspread in all the beauty of its countless gardens and many colored towers beneath the sunset glory, the massive tomb of Baber, the Mogul, standing out like a giant sentinel against the crimson sky; the red-light fading slowly over the wide green plain around, dotted with white villages; and framed in a ring of purple hills; the little river dancing and sparkling amid its clustering trees, and here and there along the endless ranks of wooden houses a few turbaned figures gliding forth to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the coming night.

But the peaceful scene harmonizes ill with the stalwart figures in white frocks that come tramping along the main street—showing the light hair and clear blue eyes of the Englishman beside the lank, wiry frame and dark, lean visage of the Seapoy—heeding as little the fierce looks darted at them from either side as the gleam cast on their bayonets by the setting sun.

Afghanistan has been invaded and overrun. The great Ameer, Dost Mohammed himself, is on his way to Peshawur as a prisoner, and sixteen thousand troops hold Cabul in the name of Shah Soojah, the new king, whom British bayonets have forced upon the "men of the mountain."

But the invaders, flushed with their easy victory, and ill-restrained by their commander, are already beginning to lose their discipline.

An experienced leader would augur mischief from the sounds of boisterous merriment echoing on every side, and to and fro, as unlike as possible to wary soldiers in the heart of an enemy's country.

At the corner of the principal streets three or four of the loudest brawlers had halted and spread themselves out as if to stop some one who wished to pass.

"Hollea, Bill!" cried a rough voice; "'ere's a prize. Who'll bid for a share?"

"Share and share alike, as good comrades ought!" shouted a second, with a coarse laugh. "Let's have a look at the little baggage."

And, so speaking, he tore away the vail of the slight figure which his comrade had seized, revealing the face of a young native girl of sixteen.

The next moment the aggressor started back with a howl of pain, as the small knife, which is every Afghan woman's inseparable companion, gashed his extended hand from side to side. But the frail weapon was instantly wrested from her, while half a dozen strong hands seized the struggling form in their brutal grasp.

Just at that critical moment a blow, which the late Senator Morrissey himself might have applauded, sent the foremost assailant sprawling on his back, while the others recoiled right and left before the shock of a tall figure that came bursting in among them, scattering them in all directions.

"Now, then! who the deuce are you, shovin' in where you ain't wanted?" growled one of the soldiers, pugnaciously.

The new-comer deigned no reply, but silently threw back his cloak, displaying to the startled group the uniform of a line officer, and the badge of their own regiment.

"By Jingo!" muttered the challenger, with a look of dismay, "here's a pretty job."

"You call yourselves Englishmen?" cried the officer, in a voice almost inarticulate with passion. "Is this how you keep up the honor of the old flag? You shall hear of this to-morrow morning, be assured of that! Be off with you!"

The crestfallen brawlers slunk away without a word.

Then the rescued girl took her protector's hand in both her own, and pressed it lightly to her forehead, with an almost royal dignity, which, in one scarcely beyond the years of childhood, astonished even the unimaginative Englishman.

Though voted a model officer by his superiors, and an insensible brute by the ladies of Peshawur garrison, Captain St. Clair was not yet so thoroughly "pipe-clay" as to have lost his appreciation of feminine charms; and he could not but own that this young beauty of the wilderness, with the fire of her Afghan blood in her deep, lustrous eyes, and the supple grace of the Oriental in every line of her perfect figure, made such a picture as he had seldom seen.

In spite of himself, his voice softened as he asked in her own language:

"Have they hurt you, my poor child?"

"I would have hurt them, had they not snatched away my knife," answered the Afghanne, proudly, as she pointed to the blood drops that had fallen from her assailant's wound. "The daughter of Akbar Khan knows how to defend herself!"

"Akbar Khan!" echoed St. Clair, recalling with a sense of vague uneasiness for which he could not himself account, the name of the terrible chief whose influence among the hill tribes was only second to that of the Ameer himself. "But how came you here, then, when your father is far away in the south?"

"I come—to visit—a friend of my father's," said the girl with a momentary hesitation which did not escape her questioner.

"She's lying, the little fox!" thought he; "but it's no business of mine."

"I was going back," she continued, "to the friends who are waiting for me in yonder village, but I found the city gates shut."

"If that is your only difficulty," said the captain, "it is soon mended. Come with me."

A few minutes brought them to the eastern gate, and two words sufficed to open it.

As the girl passed through the deep, shadowy archway, she looked wistfully back to her preserver, and paused for a moment as if about to speak.

But the words, whatever they were, died on her lips, and St. Clair strolled back to his quarters, with a half smile upon his face at the thoughts of a romance which the sentimental subalterns would have rejoiced in falling to the lot of an "old stager" like himself.

Little did he dream that upon this seeming trivial occurrence hung not merely his own life, but that of every man in the English army.

CHAP. II.—GATHERING OF THE VULTURES.

Sixteen days had passed since Captain St. Clair's adventure, and the night of the 5th of November found him slowly pacing the street where it had occurred.

As he stood musing, hidden by the shadow of a projecting corner, two Afghans came slowly up the deserted street.

Just as they passed him, he heard one say to the other:

"All is well, then: for the hill tribes are with us to a man if Akbar Khan but lift a finger."

"It is said that the khan would have held back," rejoined the other, "for he knew that the Feringhees (Europeans) are strong. but when he heard that these dogs (may Allah consume them!) had insulted his own daughter, Gulpyaz, when she came hither in the last moon with his message to the chiefs of the city, he swore that not a man of the unbelievers should escape, and he will keep his oath!"

And the speaker's voice was lost in the distance.

St. Clair's heart grew chill within him as he listened. His worst suspicions were now fully confirmed, and the benumbing sense of secret treachery (of all things the most abhorred to a brave man) oppressed him like a nightmare.

Scarcely knowing what he did, he stepped forth as if to follow the two conspirators, and found himself face to face with Guleyaz herself.

There she stood in the ghostly twilight—calm and beautiful as ever, but with a sombre light in her large dark eyes, such as one sees in those of the hungry tiger, when, after a long and weary circuit through the jungle, he sees the deer which he has been tracking fairly within reach at last.

"Feringhee," she said, taking his hand, "you showed me kindness once, and an Afghan never forgets either good or evil. Death is waiting for the English host, and I have come to save you ere it be too late."

"It is you, then, who have betrayed us?" said Herbert, with an intensity of scorn which no words can convey.

The taunt struck home. In an instant the tender, clinging woman sprang up into an offended queen.

"Betrayed!" echoed she fiercely. "Is it treachery to aid my own race against its enemies? Why did the Feringhees come hither to waste our valleys and burn our homes? Why have they taken our own king from us, and set up in his stead a dog unworthy to tie an Afghan's sandals? But woe to them! Before the full moon shall have spent her light, the dogs shall lick the blood of every Feringhee in Cabul!"

Herbert shrank back appalled, so hideously changed was that beautiful face by the sudden tempest of passion. But this movement of aversion checked her rage in mid-current, and the warm, womanly heart beneath asserted itself once more.

"Do not be angry with me," she whispered, pleadingly; "no one shall harm you while I live. Hear me—the English are many and mighty, but what avails the tiger's strength when he is once in the toils? Every leave on yonder hills is an Afghan warrior, every twig a loaded rifle. Escape if you can; I will guide you out of the city, and bid my friends keep you safe till all is over. Why should you perish in vain?"

As she spoke, there came over her hearer's noble face a smile of grand and commanding scorn. He drew up his towering figure to its full height, and met her beseeching eyes unflinchingly as he replied:

"Do you ask me to desert my comrades in their sorest need, just that I may save my own life? Thank you—such meanness does not run in our blood. If we are to die, we will die like brothers, shoulder to shoulder, striking hard and deep to the last, with the old English flag flying overhead!"

The girl looked at him—a look which, through all the horrors that were to come, he never forgot. Grief, anger, tenderness, wondering admiration, were all mingled in the momentary flash of those marvelous eyes. Then she pressed his hand passionately to her lips and was gone.

Ha! What was that sudden glare that broke out over the whole eastern side of the town? And what could be the meaning of that dull, distant roar, like a far-off sea, swelling ever louder and louder, till the ear could distinguish the sharp crackle of musketry, the crush of falling buildings, the clamor of countless voices, and high over all the terrible war shout, "Allah Akbar!"—God is victorious.

Just at that moment four soldiers, torn and blood-stained, came marching past, carrying a helpless, ghastly, dust-begrimed figure, in which even St. Clair himself could scarcely recognize his once gay and dandified junior lieutenant.

"It's all up, old boy," said the lad, faintly. They have fired our quarters and murdered poor Burnes and ever so many more; and the whole town's up to help them. Nothing for it but to die game."

"Nothing, indeed," muttered Herbert "God have mercy on us all!"

The next moment he was hastening at full speed toward the scene of action.

CHAPTER III.—THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

All great historical catastrophes—Armada wrecks, London pestilences, Saragossa sieges, Moscow retreats—are wont to prolong the agony which they inflict, and to let fall their vengeance drop by drop, instead of mercifully ending all with one crushing blow.

So it fared with the ill-fated invaders of Cabul. The murderer of Sir Alexander Burnes, the noblest of the countless martyrs in that disastrous year, was only the first drop of a coming storm.

Then followed blow upon blow, the rising of the whole surrounding country, the destruction of the reconnoitering parties sent out too late by the commander-in-chief; the capture of the British stores, which left the troops almost without food, and at length on the fatal 1st of January, 1842, the crowning madness of the "convention of retreat," by which the whole army gave itself up to its destroyers, accepting the assurance of a safe passage homeward from the very men who had sworn the death of every British soldier in Cabul.

Foremost in every combat was Herbert St. Clair, recklessly exposing himself to all dangers; for, soldier as he was to his very finger-tips, the sight of an English flag dishonored and an English army in retreat, bowed him down with a sense of personal disgrace, and made him careless of life after such a humiliation.

But, to the amazement of all who witnessed his reckless daring, he came out of every fight as scathless as he had gone into it; and the conviction gradually forced itself upon him, with a thrill of mingled bitterness and delight, that the Afghans had purposely spared his life, that they had done so because he was the man whom their great prince's daughter secretly loved.

Meanwhile the course of events went inexorably on. On the fifth of January, in the depths of the terrible Afghan winter, the forlorn army—two-thirds of which were men reared amid the burning heat of India—filed through the gate of Cabul, wearied, dejected, half-starved, ill-supplied with ammunition, to commence its long march of death.

For a time it seemed as if the assurance of safety were really to be kept. They passed the great plain without firing a shot or seeing the face of an enemy, and even the most experienced officers began to hope that, after all, their worst apprehensions might prove unfounded.

But they little knew the man with whom they had to deal. Akbar Khan was not one to let slip the prey which he had once ensnared, and the jaws of death were already gaping for every man of the ill-fated army.

In the gray of a gloomy winter morning, they came in sight of the pass of Koord-Cabul, through which lay their shortest route to India. At the first glimpse of the black, tomb-like gorge, shut in by frowning precipices, over which brooded a weird, unearthly silence, the boldest felt their hearts sink, but it was too late now to draw back. Rank on rank, with the ghostly mist closing around them like a shroud, the doomed host went down into the valley of death.

And then, in one moment, the tragedy began.

Far and wide the air was rent with the Afghan war-shout, and each rock, each thicket, each hollow, was one blaze and crackle of musketry, every bullet telling fatally upon the helpless mass below.

Surprised and outnumbered, the English still stood their ground manfully, and attempted to return the fire, but against ambushed marksmen hundreds of feet overhead, what could they do? In a moment all was one whirl of fire and smoke and hideous uproar; yells of rage, shrieks of agony, savage curses, the shouts of officers, the neighing of frightened horses, the crash of falling rocks, the groans of the wounded and the dying, all mingled in dismal chorus with the thunder of the battle—blood flowing like water, and death coming blindly, no man knew whence or how.

What need to dwell on the multiplied horrors of that fatal day? how the entrapped men, famished, wounded, hopeless of escape, fought stubbornly to the last; how the worn-out officers, with their swords dropping from their frostbitten hands, still cheered on their fainting men as gallantly as ever; how one handful of heroes fought their way out of the deadly valley, only to be slaughtered to a man by fresh enemies beyond.

Of sixteen thousand who left the capital, only a single man reached Jellalabad alive; and one day avenged alike Rohilcund and Cabul.

Through the whole of the dreadful struggle, Herbert St. Clair had fought among the foremost, reckless of life, and caring only to have his fill of Afghan blood before he died.

Man on man, the white-frocked murderers fell before his deadly aim; and the rocks above began to echo with the cry of "Kill the Inglees Bashi!" (English captain) while bullets fell around him thick and fast. But although his uniform was torn to rags and his cap struck from his head, the death hail still failed to reach his life; and the superstitious mountaineers looked with secret awe upon this man whom no weapon could harm, and no peril dismay.

But the end came at last. A sharp, sudden pang shot through his left side—a sick dizziness overpowered him—the black rock and the rolling smoke, and the eddy of struggling figures, swam before him in a mist—there was a rushing, roaring sound in his ears—and he fell heavily to the earth.

CHAPTER IV.—TRUE TO THE LAST.

When St. Clair regained consciousness, he was too weak and weary to take much note of his surroundings. His chief feeling was one of overpowering exhaustion, mixed with a vague sense of having lain insensible for weeks or even months since the fatal day of Koord-Cabul. Little by little he began to notice that he was lying upon a cushioned couch in a large, high-roofed chamber, the walls of which were hung with the skins of wolves and tigers mingled with pointed helmets, silver-hilted yataghans and long mountain rifles.

Through a narrow loop-hole in the wall, which revealed its immense thickness, he caught a glimpse of a smooth green valley far below, dappled with clustering trees, among which a tiny stream sparkled in the sunlight—a sufficient proof how long a time must have elapsed since the gloomy winter morning of the great battle.

At that moment a light step caught his ear, and, looking around, he beheld once more the long dark hair and lustrous eyes of Guleyaz.

He was about to speak, but she sighed to him to be silent.

"The angel of death still hovers over you, and you must beware. I will tell you all you wish to know. The Feringhees are slain, every man, and the coward whom they set up as our king has fled for his life. They who struck you down were men of another tribe, who knew nothing of my father's pledge; but our people recognized you among the fallen, and brought you away—and here, in the halls of Kara-Dagh, you are safe as beneath the shadow of the prophet's tomb!"

The word "Kara-Dagh" (Black mountain) was a revelation to St. Clair.

There was no further room for doubt. He was a prisoner in the mountain stronghold of Akbar Khan himself!

Day succeeded day and the wounded officer, thanks to his own native vigor as well as the untiring care of his charming nurse, began to shake off the fatal torpor which had held him down so long.

After a while he was able to leave his couch, and supported by the arm of Guleyaz, who seldom left him, to venture forth upon the battlements, where he sat for hours drinking in the life-giving mountain breeze, and feasting his eyes upon the glorious panorama below.

From Guleyaz herself he has learned that her father was himself in the strong-hold; and the reluctance with which she gave the information recurred to his memory more than once.

The reason of these precautions was at length explained by a piece of news which made his heart leap, when the careless talk of two sentinels brought it to his ears, viz., that a second English army was advancing into Afghanistan to avenge the destruction of its predecessors.

No living creature is more thoroughly accessible to female influence than a strong man suddenly made helpless; and Herbert, with the princess, arm supporting his weary head, and her musical voice repeating some stirring native war-song or romantic Eastern legend, was happier than he had ever been amid the rush and carnage of the battle field.

But this pleasing dream was destined to a sudden and awful awakening.

One morning when St. Clair's strength was so completely restored that thoughts of escape had already begun to haunt him, Guleyaz rose to leave him much before her usual time, with a long, lingering, beseeching look, which her last words terribly explained:

"The Feringhee warriors are on their march hither, and my father is angry, This day he will send for you, and, oh, beware of offending him, for your own sake—and mine!"

An hour later, the curtain that hid his door was lifted, and a deep voice said:

"Follow us, Ingleez. The khan calls for you.

Led by his guards, St. Clair traversed a seemingly endless passage, and entered a wide hall, around which stood a line of armed Afghans, motionless as statues.

In the center sat the pricipal chiefs of the tribe, and midmost of all the stately figure of Akbar himself, in all the splendor of barbaric adornment, with the folds of his jeweled turban overshadowing the fierce black eyes that had never known fear or mercy.

As the prisoner entered Guleyaz (who was seated beside her father) shot one rapid glance at him, as if to bid him remember her warning, and then cast her eyes down as before.

There was a momentary pause, and the Akbar spoke

"Feringhee, you are a brave warrior, and as chief speaks with chief, so will I speak with you. We have slain many of the Ingleez, and their brethern are angry. War is at our gates, and we need every good sword that will fight for us: Hear me; we have fought with you as an enemy—we now embrace you as a friend. You have been valiant and we respect your valor; you have been kind, and we are grateful for your kindness. Dwell among us, fight in our ranks, call yourself an Afghan instead of a Feringhee—and my wealth shall be your wealth, and I will be your father, and my daughter shall be your bride."

For one moment the brave man's pulse throbbed wildly, as the large deep eyes that had so often looked love into his own rested on him imploringly. Few men could have met that glance unmoved; while, on the other hand, he knew that to refuse such an offer from such a man would be rushing upon certain death, in the cruelest form that Afghan vengeance could devise. But in the face of the terrible temptation, the English heart within him beat true as ever. He looked fearlessly into the merciless eyes that watched him, and his voice never wavered as he replied:

"Prince, you have spoken plainly, and I thank you. Your offers are great; but were you to offer me the Afghan crown itself, you could never tempt an English soldier to break his faith and take the hand of a traitor and a murderer. Do your worst—I defy you!"

Even the iron men around him shuddered to hear such words addressed to their terrible leader, and the daring speech was followed by a dead and awful silence.

A momentary spasm of rage shook the prince's granite-hewn face, succeeded by a look of stern and reluctant admiration—the savage's instinctive admiration of courage, even in a mortal enemy. He spoke at length, with calmness more deadly than the loudest anger:

"It is enough—take him away!"

The guards led forth the captive; and mingling with their heavy tramp came the doomed man's last words:

"God save old England!"

The silence of midnight brooded over the ancient palace, when the gloom of the dungeon, into which St. Clare had been cast was broken by a sudden light.

Before him, white and rigid as a corpse in the spectral glare of her lamp, stood Guleyaz, with her fingers pressed warningly to her lips. In silence she held out to him the tunic and gaudy turban of an Afghan warrior, signifying to him to put them on.

He obeyed mechanically, like one in a dream, and the moment the disguise was complete she led him hastily to the door.

Outstreached on the floor outside lay the sentinel, evidently stupified by some powerful narcotic, by whom administered Herbert could easily guess.

Pausing a moment to assure herself that all was still in the castle, Guleyaz went straight to the end of the passage and opened a small iron door, locking it behind her as soon as they had entered.

What followed Herbert could never clearly recall. He had only a vague recollection of tracking the gloomy windings of a dismal cavern, from whose damp, oozy sides the water fell drop by drop, with a sullen plash, which was the only sound that broke the eternal silence.

One of these drops extinguished the lamp, but Guleyaz's burning hand seized his own in the darkness, and led him onward he knew not whither.

At length, after a seemingly endless interval, another door flew open before them, and St. Clair, with a delight which no words can convey, felt the cool night air on his cheek, and saw the stars shining overhead.

"There lies your road," said his guide, pointing down the valley. "The armies of your people cannot be far off now. May Allah keep you safe till you reach them."

"And you?" asked Herbert, with a sudden impulse of tenderness, as the tremor of her voice told him she was weeping. "They will know that it is you who have saved me, and then"—

"Who cares what happens to me?" answered the girl, passionately. "When the dew that refreshed it is gone, what matter how soon the flower withers? I have saved your life—I care not how soon I lose my own."

"Never, by heaven!" cried St. Clair, throwing his strong arm around her, as if his whole soul were poured into the caress. "I am not such a cur as to sneak off in safety, and leave my little ewe-lamb to these mountain-wolves. Come with me, darling; and may I be called coward before the whole regiment, if anything but death ever parts us two again!"

* * * * * * *

Years later, the story of that flight sorely tried the faith of the guests at Clairmount park; but still harder did they find it to recognize the savage amazon of Cabul in the beautiful and highbred lady to whom Sir Herbert St. Clair was wont to say playfully:

"My dear, I've been telling these gentlemen about our Afghan adventures in 1842."—*David Ker.*

Notes for the Toilet.

Cream color is a favorite shade for evening gloves.

The newest chatelaine bags are of sealskin, with silver mountings.

The favorite flower this season is the rose; fine flowers are out of fashion.

Handkerchiefs with colored embroidered edges are converted into "breakfast ties."

Stylish coats are made of wool damasse with vest and cuffs of silk matelasse.

New chatelaine pockets are of black morocco, inlaid with red gold. Belt buckles are made to match.

A yellow gauze dress trimmed with knots of blue and red was recently made in Paris and pronounced perfectly sweet.

Conch shell chains of roses and medallions, with amphoræ and scarabæi pendants, are used this season, and are in high favor.

Some of the late imported costumes are remarkable for their plainness, being made without flounce or ruffle of any description

New white undressed kid gloves are trimmed with three rows of inch-wide Valenciennes insertion and a knife-plaited frill of lace.

Among the new fashions for household affairs is one of having tablecloths and napkins with colored borders, embroidered by hand or with the color woven into the goods.

There is a fancy for putting fans of plaited satin (about as deep as the fan carried in the hand), at intervals around the foot instead of a flounce. It is considered especially stylish to have the rich fabric of the overskirt reach from the belt to the foot, where it is fringed, and these fans are then inserted, either in the seams or perhaps in the middle of the breadths as well.

Fur-lined and fur-trimmed wraps will be fashionable. Sealskin sacques will take the lead in fur garments. These garments are cut longer than formerly worn, and are trimmed with a band of black martin, chinchilla, or silver pointed otter fur. Muffs are smaller and boas are worn flat. Of course, all rich furs will be worn, but sealskin is the *ton* fur for the winter of 1878–79.

Three kinds of low corsages are used this season, viz., the waist with long points, the belted Josephine corsage and the corsage basque. The pointed waist has very sharp points in the front and back, while the sides define the waist line; this is much liked for satin waists, and is always laced behind. The Josephine corsage is round, with very low darts, and a wide belt of silk or satin folds. The corset basque fits precisely like a corset over the hips, and merely outlines a fine figure. It has but few seams, and may be laced behind or buttoned in front.

Story of a Brooch.

There is a brooch in the window of one our best jewelers, writes a Paris correspondent, to which a curious tale is attached. This breastpin is mounted with great art and set with gems. It is divided in four parts, and shows four twisted, bent and blunt ordinary pins under a transparent enamel. Where were these four found? What were they used for? Did they hold a fichu, shawl or flower? The poetry of the brooch had to be looked into, and the following has been ascertained: A foreign count was, years ago, hurried one night out of bed and arrested for a political offense. Ere his dreams had been quite forgotten, he was dressed by those who had spied out his abode, and dragged to prison. It happened to be a very dark one. The day after this occurrence he began to think how terrible it would be to live long in such a location with nothing to do, and, as he thought, he fumbled about his coat pockets. While doing so he discovered four pins which he had stuck in the lining of one of his frock tails in case he might require one. He held the four for some moments, then flung them right and left about the narrow cell. It was a quiet one; but, listen with all the intensity he could, there was no way of knowing where they had fallen. He therefore went down on all fours and carefully felt about, sprawling in every direction until he had recovered them for another exciting hunt. Well, readers, this he did six and seven times a day, and when he was sleepless, for six long years. Napoleon III. died, then Victor Emanuel, and the count was set at liberty. The four pins were kept. And a comtesse is to wear the brooch they are enshrined in. This story only teaches that all must take an interest in life, and the most exciting the best under the pressure of grief. The comte has related that had he lost one of his four pins he could not have endured captivity. Each time he flung them about he fancied they were quite lost, and the ardor with which he crawled over his nude floor was the equal to that of the chase. Books, papers and pens were denied him.

"My dear," I said to a five year old, one night, as she concluded her prayer at my knee, "you have forgotten to pray for your little cousins. How did that happen? Don't you want our Heavenly Father to take care of them?" She made a motion of again bending to her knees, and sleepily tumbled into bed. "Can't help it, mamma! Baby is too tired; Horace and Eddie must scuffle for themselves just this one night."

A Source of Much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of *closed* rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breaths consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Bierce's celebrated Invalid's Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also complete treatise upon conusmption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

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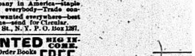

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When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

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W. D. KELLEY, Judge of Probate.
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F. X. GOELZ, Auditor.
N. McFARLEN, Treasurer.
H. B. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds.
H. B. FOLLETT, Court Commissioner.
C. H. ALLEN, Surveyor.
G. W. HOLLISTER, County Attorney.
C. F. KIMBALL, Ch'm Board Comm's.
W. H. INLAND, }
P. M. LAUENBURGER, } Commissioners.

LOCAL.

The lumbermen are happy.

Vester by was St. Valentine's day.

Chas. Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco.

Sewing Machine Oil at the TRIBUNE office.

Wood Wanted on Subscription at the TRIBUNE office.

Insure in the Springfield Fire and Marine Co. W. H. Harvey, agent.

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

Job Printing in the highest style of the art at the TRIBUNE Job Rooms.

A beautiful Home Sewing Machine, only $12.00, at the Tribune office.

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

Sewing machines at reduced prices, for the next thirty days, at the TRIBUNE building.

Attachments, oil needles, and parts of sewing machines for sale at the TRIBUNE office.

Sewing machines at the TRIBUNE office $12 to $20 cash down, or at a small advance on time.

Thirty degrees below zero and two inches of snow on the ground—but spruce trees are unstarved at last.

A visit of ex-editor Ink week to the Minnesota Hospital for Insane is crowded out this week, and will appear in our next issue.

We are now prepared to sell the famous Howe Sewing Machines on time payments of $2 per month, at the TRIBUNE Building. Give us a call.

Sewing machines, drop leaf and two drawers, $28, at the TRIBUNE building, for the next thirty days, in order to raise money, which we need.

F. E. Stauff, of Lake City, formerly of West Brainerd, gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday last. He reports Mrs. Stauff as gradually improving in health.

Just received, a new supply of Sewing Machines and machine attachments, oil, and needles, which we offer lower than any other house at the TRIBUNE building. Call and examine prices and machines.

Physicians recommend Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Consumptive Coughs of long standing. For sale by all Druggists.

Sheets, House, Weed, Tiffany, Nowe, Thompson, White, Wilson Domestic, Grover & Baker, Beckwith and Centennial sewing machines, for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the TRIBUNE Building—the sewing machine Emporium. Give us a call.

The many friends of Frank Chase will be sorry to learn that he recently met with an accident, as in the woods. The limb of a treefell and struck him on the head, inflicting a bad though not dangerous wound. He is now at Minneapolis—Sherburne County Star.

Messrs. White & Chamberlain, Contractors and Builders of this city, have taken a heavy contract for the building on the Missouri river at Bismarck, and employer take their departure next week. They have sold out their shop, stock and business to A. T. Wilkie, son of the senior member of the firm, who will conduct the business as heretofore, but with an enlarged stock.

Joseph Wakefield, of Knox Prop. & Wakefield, of Aitkin, and F. W. Peake, of Mille Lacs, the members of the old familiar firm of Crow Sing's bakery days—Peake & Wakefield—changed to-day here, on Thursday evening last, for the first time in five years. They both held their own well, old Father Time with a considerable touch of frost seemingly as yet, as they used to be.

Having secured the services of an old and exp'd stone mason, whose business it has been for years to build stone foundations and fence posts of rolling, I shall be prepared during the coming summer to take contracts of that description in Brainerd, and will guarantee satisfaction in work and prices. Orders left at my residence under oil buildings, or foundations for new, will receive prompt attention.
G. GS HARTLEY.

Mr. Wm. Ferris, our banking and jeweler, returned last week from a visit to friends in New York state, where they have genuine snow and the real, good old-fashioned winter. He says the fences were covered, roads blocked up for days at a time, and travel by the ordinary means entirely completely paralyzed. To a resident of Minnesota, white snow enough to make a decent snow ball has scarcely been known in two years, the present most certainly bids fair to a plenty and to spare. It almost seems as though the sight of a real old-time snow bank once more would dispel our gloom and drive dull care away. Mr. Ferris has brought back with him a large new stock of watches and jewelry, including the novelties of the day.

North Star Temple, No. 2, I. O. of C. T.

Was organized Oct. 25th, 1875, with 74 charter members, by J. C. Congdon, deputy general superintendent, with the following list of officers:

M. D. Ford, Sup't; Geo. Brinkerhoff, C.T.; Emma Wadham, V. T.; Ashley Foud, M.; Alley Ferris, C.; Jno. Casey, P. T.; Chas. Bason, R. Sec.; I. Adams, F.; Cerry Elwell, R. H. S.; Lizzie Bason, L. H. S. and has a membership today of twenty-six.

MEMBERSHIP AND ELIGIBILITY.

Any child between five and sixteen years of age may be admitted a member of this temple. The consent of the parents or guardians shall in all cases, if possible, be obtained.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Any person having been duly proposed and elected in the juvenile temple, and paying not less than 25 cents per annum to its funds, may become an honorary member on taking the obligation. We claim the organization of juvenile templers the most efficient agency for protecting the children; and of one thing we feel assured, the cause of temperance will only meet with a permanent and universal success when its friends properly care for the young. And we ask, in behalf of the little ones in every family, to aid us by your presence. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our God, to look after the temperance education of the children. See to it in the land seeking to destroy them. We know it, we cannot plead ignorance—the little ones are exposed. Who shall shield them, if not those who know their danger. Shall we be the Good Samaritan, or shall we be like the priest and Levite, pass by on the other side, careless and indifferent.

Brainerd, Feb. 8th, 1879.

A Word to Our Friends.

We desire to call the attention of our friends, the patrons of this office, who are indebted to us in any way, to the fact, that our expenses of late in various ways, have been very large, constituting a heavy drain upon our business, in consequence of which we find ourselves very sorely pressed for funds. Chinese pressing us on every hand and we are sadly without the means to meet them, though many times their amount stands due us. We have, at all times endeavored to be lenient and accommodating to our patrons, often denying ourself and sacrificing our means rather than press them when they could not pay. We are now more needy than they and even fear disaster to our interests if we do not receive relief in the form of prompt payment of outstanding claims. Many of these who owe us could pay us well as not, and would if they knew we really needed it, but they carelessly forget it or are waiting for a convenient opportunity. These we feel confident will respond promptly. Others owe us who are not very "flush" perhaps, and make no effort to "raise" the amount thinking that we can get along without it and they will wait till they get it, when perhaps a little effort well directed would enable them to pay forthwith. Such, we believe, will make that effort when they learn our necessity, and we shall hear from them very soon. For these reasons we thus frankly state our case and assure our friends that we have not overstated our emergency in the least, on the contrary, quite the reverse. A number anticipating our necessity have already responded, for which they have our sincere thanks. May others do likewise.

A Handsome Income For an Energetic Lady or Gentleman.

The Ohio Sale Works of Cincinnati have just completed and are now introducing to the public a Handsomely finished Family Scale, an article that has been long needed in every household, and in a communication addressed to the publishers of this paper the proprietors ask us to refer them to some reliable party, to introduce it for them to the people of this County. It is very seldom that a new article steps so suddenly into universal favor. Housekeepers see at once its praise, it is always ready, there are no weights to get lost or to be hunted up, is reliable, and will not get out of order. The description of them is a handsome base surmounted by a column which Weighs on a spiral spring scientifically adjusted so to weigh any thing up to twenty pounds with perfect accuracy, on the top of the column is the Platform on which articles to be weighed are placed, and they have an adjustable indicator so that you can take the face of any goods that may use in weighing, giving you the exact net weight. Housekeepers at once see their value in weighing fruit, sugar and other ingredients used in preserving, cooking, etc., or to that the weights of purchases from others.

The Scales are made of all Brass, are highly polished and are finished in a skillful manner. They are very attractive and take the eye of every one who uses them.

It seems to us that nearly every family in this county will want one, and is certainly a rare opportunity for some smart and energetic party to pick up quite a nice little income during the next few months. The Company has agents in other counties who are easily making from $5.00 to $8.00 per day, and from what we would recommend parties in need of employment to drop the OHIO SCALE WORKS, No. 125 and 127 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, O., a Postal Card, and all information, etc., will be cheerfully given them by mentioning our paper. 625-5

DIED.

WHITCOMB.—At his residence, Aitken, Minn., on Tuesday morning last, Henry Whipple Whitcomb, formerly of the Northern Hotel, Crow Wing.

Mr. Whipple has been a sufferer for a good many years from inflammatory rheumatism, so that his death and consequent relief from pain will have been a result long and anxiously desired by him. He leaves a wife, son and daughter.

Notice to Taxpayers

Is hereby given, that the following rates of taxation have been levied on each dollar of taxable property in the county of Aitken, Minnesota, for the year 1878, as follows, to-wit:

	MILLS
For State purposes, - - -	2 5-10
" County, - - - -	5
" School, - - - -	1
" Interest, - - - -	2 6-10
" Bond Redemption, - - -	3 8-10
Total, - - -	20 8-10

And I would further give notice that the tax is now 1-4 penalty of 20 per cent. attached to all taxes on personal property on March 1st, and of 10 per cent. on real estate June 1st.

D. WILLARD,
Treasurer Aitken County.

Dated Aitken, Minn., Jan. 29, 1879.

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We will pay the Agent sending us the largest list of subscribers before March 1st, 1879, one Piece Chas. 1-2 octave, Rosewood or Walnut; NEW SCALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, full iron frame, overstrung scale, Harmonic tuners, patent improved Agraffe Bar arrangement, EXTRA RICH, $650.00. This list to be at least 650 names.

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Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas, James H. Van Nett, as mortgagor, executed to Isaac F. Brown, as mortgagee, a mortgage bearing date the 15th day of June, 1877, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Aitkin, State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of September, 1877, at 8 o'clock p. m., in book "A" of mortgages, pages 29 and 30, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of four hundred dollars, in eight months from date, and the whole of said interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until paid, and a part of which has been paid, and there is claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and sixty-five and twenty-five hundredths dollars;

And whereas the said power to sell contained in said mortgage, the premises therein described, to-wit: lot number twelve (12), in block number ten (10), on the corner of South (6th) and Ash streets, in the town of Aitkin, known as part of the tract of the Tibbett's reservation; also the following, to-wit: beginning at the corner of Ash street and Fourth (4th) and Main streets, thence south twenty (40) rods along said Fourth street, thence east fifty (50) feet, thence north forty (40) feet to the intersection of said Ash and Main streets, thence west fifty (50) feet, thence north forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, the same being a portion of lot six (6) in block eight (8) of the said town of Aitkin, all in the county of Aitkin, State of Minnesota, will, ON FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1879, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public auction, in front of said mortgaged premises, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and cost of sale, together with an attorney's fee of twenty dollars in said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fee in case of foreclosure thereof.

January 30th, 1879.

JONAS F. BROWN,
Mortgagee.

GEO. R. ROBINSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

P. A. GATCHELL,
LAWYER,
Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

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

LAND FOR STOCK FARM.—800 Acres in Todd county, 14 miles from Aldrich Station N. P. R. R. City subsoil. Good land, abounding in nutritive grasses, partly timbered. *Will be sold very cheap, on easy terms*

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

1,242 ACRES of Lands near the Half-Way House on State road from Wadena to Parker's Prairie. Heavily timbered for the most part with oak, sugar maple, ash, and basswood. Sold at low figures and on easy terms.

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

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

Business done at the St. Cloud and Alexandria Land offices, for moderate fees.

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

Money loans obtained for parties on improved real estate security.

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

P. A. GATCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law, Wadena, Minn

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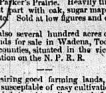

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River Division—		
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Fox Rapids.....		
Iowa and Minnesota Divis.		
Through Prairie du Chien,	*8:15 a.m.	*6:07 p.m.
Rio & Dubuque Express...	*4:30 p.m.	*4:07 p.m.
St. Louis and Kansas City		
Express.....	8:25 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
Watson's Passenger	*11:55 a.m.	*11:05 a.m.

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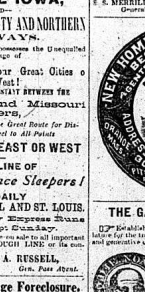

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1878. Winter Arrangement. 1879

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SOUTH.		NORTH.
lv. 12.25 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 1.56 p.m.
lv. 1.42 p.m.	Little Falls,	lv. 12.35 p.m.
lv. 3.00 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	lv. 11.20 a.m.
ar. 6.50 p.m.	St. Paul,	lv. 7.30 a.m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
lv. 2.30 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 11.50 a.m.
lv. 4.16 p.m.	Aitken,	lv. 9.56 a.m.
lv. 8.15 p.m.	N. P. Junction,	lv. 5.45 a.m.
ar. 10.00 p.m.	Duluth,	lv. 4.00 a.m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 2.00 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
lv. 6.15 a.m.		lv. 6.45 p.m.
lv. 4.20 a.m.	WADENA,	lv. 10.00 p.m.
lv. 10.00 a.m.		lv. 2.56 p.m.
lv. 9.00 p.m.	Glyndon,	lv. 6.05 a.m.
lv. 6.50 p.m.	"	lv. 7.00 a.m.
ar. 9.30 p.m.	Fargo,	lv. 6.00 a.m.
ar. 6.45 p.m.	"	lv. 6.15 a.m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 6.45 a.m.	Fargo,	ar. 6.00 p.m.
lv. 1.40 p.m.	Jamestown,	lv. 1.45 p.m.
ar. 8.45 p.m.	Bismarck,	lv. 7.00 a.m.

† Meals.

All passenger trains run daily, except Sundays.

Trains connect at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains East and South; at St. Cloud with trains for Melrose and the Sauk Valley; at Brainerd with trains to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.

Connection with St. Paul & Duluth R. R. trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's Landing, Fort Garry and the British Possessions; at Bismarck with Stage for Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Fort Keough, and other points in Montana. Also with N. W. Stage and Express Co's line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.

Feb. 3, 1879. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Manager.

G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., St. Paul. H. A. TOWNE, Superintendent Brainerd.

6,000,000 Acres

Of Minnesota and Dakota Lands for sale by the Land Department. Reduced rates of fare and freight to actual settlers.

Full information given on application to JAMES B. POWER, Gen'l Agent, at 46 Jackson street, St. Paul, or Brainerd, Minn.

JANUARY, 1878.

FIRST DIVISION
St. Paul & Pacific R. R.
BRANCH LINE
THROUGH TRAINS
FOR

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

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
St. Paul.....	7.30 a.m.	St. Paul..... 7.00 p.m
Minneapolis.	7.55 a.m.	Minneapolis. 6.44 p.m
Brainerd.....	12.05 p.m.	Brainerd..... 2.00 a.m
"	2.20 p.m.	" ..... 2.00 p.m

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.
TRAINS.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
St. Paul.....	8.10 a.m.	Minneapolis,	8.56 a.m
"	10.00 a.m.	"	10.25 a.m
"	1.40 p.m.	"	2.26 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
"	11.01 a.m.	"	11.40 a.m
"	1.50 p.m.	"	2.25 p.m
"	3.52 p.m.	"	4.28 p.m
"	6.10 p.m.	"	6.40 p.m

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis
LINE.

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

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.35 A.M.
" " " " 7.40 P.M.
Arrive from Chicago and the East, 8.50 A.M.
" " " " 2.24 P.M.

CHICAGO,
ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Clinton (via Madison), and the St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, forms the popular Line between Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. This Line will hereafter be known as

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

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through HUDSON, EAU CLAIRE, BLACK RIVER FALLS, ELROY and MADISON, and

Is the Only Line

that runsson any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

All trains of this great route run through without change of cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Rooms and Sleeping Cars are run on all its trains.

All Express Trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Fare Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers—the Most Perfect protection against Accidents known.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Equipment, Time, Safety and Comfort. Its well-Ballasted and Perfect Track of Steel Rails, the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System of Modern Railroading, the regulation of Time, Fast Time, the admirable arrangement for running Through Cars between Chicago and all the West, North and North-West, secure to passengers all the COMFORTS OF MODERN RAILWAY TRAVELING.

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All Ticket Agents on selligon Through Tickets and Check your Baggage Free by this Line.

Passengers for Cleveland, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, etc. should

Points South and East,

should buy their Tickets via

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

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F. B. CLARKE, Gen. Pass Ag't. W. E. SIENBETT, G. P. A. N. W. Ry.
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