BRAINERD TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY, BY
HARTLEY BROS. - - Proprietors.
W. W. HARTLEY. | O. O. HARTLEY.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - EDITOR.
Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid):
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Six Months, $1 00. Three Months, 50c.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 8. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879 WHOLE NO. 372.

Now for spring.

D. H. Freeman, the new register of the St. Cloud land office will enter upon his duties on the 14th inst.

John J. Lemon, of St. Paul, is preparing to start a paper in the interests of the A. O. U. W. in the State.

Dr. Keifer, superintendent of the soldiers' orphans' home of Ohio has been found guilty of kissing the lady teachers of the home, and has resigned.

Another Northern Pacific extension bill is before Congress. The substance of its provisions appears in another column, and its chances for success are now good.

Judge Barnes is holding a session of U. S. District Court at Bismarck. The new trial granted in the case of the Territory vs. P. Branigan is to be had at this term.

Capt. H. A. Castle, of the St. Paul *Dispatch* really takes as earnest the jocular reference by some of the State papers to himself as the dark horse in the gubernatorial race.

A. DeLacy Wood pronounces his valedictory in last week's Benton county *Press*, and goes to Breckenridge to start a new paper. He says he is going to stick this time, sure.

Ex-Congressman Rainey (colored) is talked of as Gov. Austin's successor as third auditor of the treasury. The governor is expected in Fargo on the 10th inst. to re-open the land office.

The Odd Fellows throughout the State, in fact throughout the United States, are making extensive preparations to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the organization in America on April 26th.

There has been deposited with the St. Paul post-office by depositing postmasters on money order account during the last four years the sum of $2,469-593.00, and not one cent of it has been lost or even much delayed.

We are indebted to Gen. W. D. Washburn, M. C., for parts of the Congressional Record. And where is Ignatius Donnelly and his boasted content? "Alas, 'twas ever thus from childhood's happy hour," or words to that effect.

The Fargo *Times* claims the honor of the parentage of the new homestead law for Judge Kidder, the Dakota delegate. Guess, however, as the darkey said, "judging from the kinks in that ere child's hair," Major Strait "had a finger in the pie."

A correspondent of the *Fargo Republican* thinks "the Michigan road in connection with the N. P. R. R, and in business interests identical with the advance of the country through which the road passes, will be in favorable comparison with the so-called brigadier element, which seeks notoriety through the newspapers but, is adding nothing to the material prosperity."

The public schools in this city reopen on Monday next the 7th inst., with G. W. Blake as principal and Miss E. L. Gross, intermediate and, (probably,) Miss Brockway, primary teachers. Miss Brockway has not at this writing been examined by the board and her engagement of course depends upon the result of the examination, though her certificates from other counties warrant the prediction that she will be employed.

A letter from Major Whitehead in the Black Hills to the editor of the TRIBUNE, announces the death at Lead City, on the 23rd ult., of Hon. Henry Hill, formerly of this State, of softening of the brain. Mr. Hill was formerly a member of the Minnesota legislature, and has many friends in this State who will learn of his death with sorrow. His family recently went to the Hills and are now left in that far off wild with neither husband, father or protector.

The result of the last election in the Dominion of Canada was the overthrow of the Liberals, (Republicans) and the promotion of the Tories, (Democrats) to power upon a high protective tariff policy, and now the clamor is as turbulant for its repeal. How it works" the following from the St. Paul *Dispatch* will serve to indicate:

At Prince Arthur's Landing on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, telegraphic notice of the adoption of the new Dominion tariff, has suspended trade. Men will neither buy nor sell until they learn what effect the tariff will have upon values. Orders of American goods have been countermanded, and the poor who are only buyers, sadly realize that they are "protected."

Another instance of the infernal trickery and business tact beyond degree of the life insurance companies, is in the case of Mrs. William Wackerle, of Carver county, Minn., a poor German woman, whose husband, overpersuaded undoubtedly by some designing agent, allowed himself to be insured in the Ætna of New York, and was several years afterward killed near Shreveport, Louisiana, in a railroad accident. His policy being paid up, proof was obtained by his wife of his death and demand made upon the company for the insurance, which was refused, when suit was brought in the Louisiana courts and judgment obtained against the company. An appeal was taken by the company to a higher court, and then it was that trickery of the basest sort was resorted to. The country was scoured by paid agents of the company until a tool resembling the dead man was found, who for the paltry fee the company paid him came forward and by perjury of the most villianous sort claimed to be the missing man long since buried and decayed beyond recognition, and even undertook—the brute—to force himself upon the attentions of the poor, persecuted outraged woman as her lost husband. With admirable fortitude and determination, the poor woman—(not yet discouraged by the systematic efforts of this scheming, wealthy corporation grown fat upon the burdensome premiums extorted from the hard earnings of its deluded victims)—is still, on foot and alone, (dogged at every step by this base imposter,) trudging about the country gathering evidence for the new trial granted in her case, which let us hope will result in justice. In conclusion, let us ask, what husband who loves his wife, or father who is interested in the welfare of his children would willingly bequeath to them such an unequal contest with a wealthy corporation of thieves, living upon the cupidity of men while they live and robbing and persecuting their families when they are dead. Society insurance like that of the A. O. U. W., is the only real safeguard that can be thrown around your family when it is deprived of your care and support. In such orders your insurance is paid immediately upon the proof of your death—then it will do the most good—and not at the end of an endless, bitter and expensive lawsuit. And they afford the cheapest class of insurance in existence besides. The table below shows the cost of insurance in the various societies in the State for the years named. The showing of the A. O. U. W., which covers the time this State has been a separate jurisdiction, from March 20th, 1878, includes two voluntary assessments for the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

Name.	Yr.	Ass.	Ins.
A. O. U. W.	1878-9	14	$2,000
I. O. O. F. Mutual Benefit Society,	1877	8	1,000
	1877	16	2,000
Masonic Mutual Relief,	1878	10	2,000
Masonic Mutual Relief,	1877	11	2,000
Knights of Honor,	1878	15	2,000
Knights of Honor,			

Senator Windom's Star Ascends.

A Washington correspondent to the TRIBUNE, under date March 28th, says: "I begin to see a little more plain than that when Senator Windom broached his scheme of migration for the negroes who are dissatisfied with their treatment and condition in the South he "struck a bonanza," so to speak. His idea has taken very rapidly among intelligent colored people, and now the mails are burdened with letters to him and many others here with relation to the subject. Of course there is no hope of a Confederate Congress doing anything to ameliorate the condition of the colored people, but the public have got hold of an idea that will develop strength as it is discussed, until the philanthropic people and societies will do all that the government might do in this work. Perhaps the most interesting feature of this subject is the prominence it has given to Senator Windom as a candidate for political preferment. Indeed, since the repeated announcement that Gen'l Grant has endorsed the Hayes policy, he has lost friends in the South, and Senator Windom is taking his place as a favorite. And the North is not loth to honor him. His own State is ready to push his merits to the fore front, but more than that, his admirable qualities as a statesman and his unimpeachable character go a long way in his behalf. He is a sound Republican who deserves all the praise he is receiving."

The New N. P. Extension Bill.

Washington Special, 30th, to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The bill introduced to-day, by Senator Grover, in regard to the Northern Pacific railroad provides that the time for the completion of its main line shall be extended ten years, upon conditions, which are, in substance, as follows:

1. That the company shall, within one year of the enactment of this bill, commence work on the main line, at or near Umatilla, Oregon, complete not less than two hundred miles of its road eastwardly every year therefter, and shall construct a total of at least one hundred miles of the main line within two years from same date, and not less than one hundred miles of the main line each year thereafter including the twenty-five miles per annum expressly designated.

2. The main line between Portland and Umatilla shall be constructed on the south side of Columbia.

3. That with the exception of the land heretofore earned by the company, all agricultural lands within its grant shall be open to purchase from the company by actual settlers, in tracts of 160 acres each, at the price of $2.50 per acre.

The extension of time and a reduction of all former rights and franchises are also made conditional upon the requirements that said company shall construct its road around the cascade of Columbia river within two years, and around the Dalles of Columbia within three years from the enactment of this bill, and that in the use of these portage railroads the company shall make no discrimination or excessive charges against any person or corporation. All lands heretofore withdrawn from the branch line are to be restored to the public domain except for a distance of twenty miles north of the portion now completed, from Tacoma to Wilkeson, Washington Territory.

The bill embodies the provisions of the house bill last year, protecting the rights of homesteads and preemption settlements made prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at local land offices, and, in conclusion, authority is reserved for congress to amend or repeal this act any time (having due regard for the rights of the company) and to provide by law against discriminations and excessive charges.

Gen. Rosser, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railroad and a Southern man, will put 500 convicts to work upon the extension of that road this summer.—[Dispatch.

The wife of Judge E. F. Parker died the morning of the 20th at Duluth, from the effects of a surgical operation performed six months since to remove a cancer. She had been a confirmed invalid for nine years.

Order Uniting Red Lake and White Earth Reservations.

Globe.

A very important executive order reached Gen. J. H. Baker, surveyor general, yesterday, which is of general interest to settlers. Under date of March 18th, the President orders that the Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservations be united, and to this end boundary lines are run from the White Earth reservation northward to the other reservation, and the land thus taken in is to be incorporated in the one reservation. This takes in the greater part of a triangular piece of land between the two, and includes township 147, range 37 to 47 inclusive, and townships 148 to 149, range 36 to 42, inclusive, making in all about thirteen townships which are to be added to these reservations in such manner as to unite them.

The following saving clause is added, which is quoted in full from the order:

Provided, however, that any tracts of land included within the force going described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States government, or to which said homestead or pre-emption rights have been attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservations hereby made.

This order takes all the above fertile district out of the market. But the strong position is advanced that the consolidation is only preliminary to a release of the Crow Wing and Leech Lake reservations. Or in other words, treaty measures will be undertaken to get the reliefs from the Indians and to put these valuable tracts in the market.

The New Homestead Law.

Pioneer Press.

A few days ago the *Pioneer Press* endeavored to explain the bill which passed Congress at the last session allowing a man to take 160 acres on even sections inside the railroad limits in place of eighty acres, as restricted under the previous law; but it appears from letters of inquiry that the matter was not made sufficiently clear, or that the bill which passed was confounded with one reducing the price of even sections, which did not pass, though acted upon favorably by the committee on public lands. To remove misapprehensions, we print the full text of the act which passed and is now a law, as follows:

An Act to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on public lands within railroad limits:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That in all cases where the passage of bills for the even sections within the limits of any grant of public land to any railroad company, or to any military road company, or to any State in aid of any railroad or military road, shall be open to settlement under the homestead law to the extent of 160 acres to each settler; and any person who has, under the existing laws, taken a homestead on any even section within the limits of any railroad or military road land grant, and who by existing laws shall have been restricted to eighty acres, may enter under the homestead laws an additional eighty acres adjoining the land embraced in his original entry, if such additional land be subject to entry; or if such person so elect, he may surrender his entry to the United States for cancellation, and thereupon be entitled to enter lands under the homestead laws the same as if the surrender entry had not been made. And any person so making additional entry of eighty acres, or new entry, after the surrender and cancellation of his original entry, shall be permitted to do so without payment of fees and commissions; and the residence and cultivation of such person upon and of the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same term of time upon and of the land embraced in his additional entry, and shall be deducted from the five years' residence and cultivation required by law: Provided, That in no case shall patent issue upon an additional or new homestead entry under this act until the person has actually, and in conformity with the homestead laws, occupied, resided upon, and cultivated the land embraced therein at least one year.

The following is the text of the bill above referred to: "To reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits," which did not pass.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all the public lands within railroad limits which have heretofore been subject to entry at ten cents per acre, shall be at five cents per acre, and all bona fide settlers under the homestead laws on said lands shall be allowed to enter one hundred and sixty acres thereof."

Early Amber Cane—When to Plant.

Mr. E. T. Tess, writing to the *Prairie Farmer* as to the proper time to plant the early amber cane, says: "Many farmers seem in a hurry to sow their cane seed, but my experience is it is better to make haste slowly. I have known amber planted in the neighborhood June 20th, that came up the first week in September, sufficiently ripe for the production of the best syrup. Last spring two of my neighbors planted cane seed the last of April in adjoining fields. One planted early amber, and the other Liberian. The latter did not vegetate, and after waiting about a month for the seed to grow, the farmer plowed his land again and planted early amber. In September when the cane was cut, there was no perceptible difference in the ripeness of the two lots. Cane seed will not grow until the ground has has become warm, and the seed should not be put in until the corn planting."

SWEET SIXTEEN.

As St. Peter sat at Heaven's gate,
A maiden sought permission,
And begged of him, if not too late,
To give her an admission.

"What claim hast thou to enter here?"
He cried with stermest mein.
"Please, sir," said she, "what hope and fear,
"I'm only just sixteen!"

"Enough!" the hoary guardian said,
"And the gate wide open throw;
"That is the age when every maid
"Is girl and angel too!"

The dairy-maid pensively milked the goat.
And, pouting, she paused to mutter:
"I wish, you beast, you would use to milk!"
And the animal turned to butt her.

A Western editor thus kindly alludes to a contemporary: "He is young yet, but he can sit at is desk and brush cobwebs from the ceiling with his cane.

The philosopher of the New Haven *Register* soliloquizes: "In the race for matrimony it isn't always the girl that covers the most laps that wins."

Who wouldn't be a superintendent of schools? Just think of being under the management of 33 schoolma'ams, all at one time. Go way strawberries!—[Ex.

Remarks an exchange: "Full many a rose is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air, full many a pound of butter that seems, is but the hiding place of yellow hair."

A rather fussy diplomatist left his card for Admiral Goldsborough, U. S. N., inscribed E. P. in the corner, and on meeting the Admiral he said: "I hope you got my card." "Oh, yes; but what the devil's the meaning of E. P. on it?" "Oh, *en personne*." Soon after the diplomatist received the Admiral's card, inscribed S. B. N., and in turn asked for an interpretation. "Sent by nigger," explained the Admiral.

Boyd's "amber sugar" sell yesterday was a complete success. Probably three out of every four persons who passed the store stopped to sample the nice looking "sugar," which a placard stated would be sold "15 pounds for $1." Lawyers, doctors, ministers, editors, (of the *L. F.* and *Nordstern*), everybody "bit." And then, to "get even," each married man carried home a sample to "sell" his wife with; the wives "sold" the children; the children "fooled" their playmates; their playmates "fooled" the schoolmarms; the schoolmarms "sold" their beaux, and so it went on until the whole city was pretty effectually "salted" before ten o'clock last night.—[St. Cloud Times.

IMPUDENCE SET DOWN UPON.

Some time since one of the brightest and wittiest of Cincinnati's girls went abroad, and when she returned home, about the first person to congratulate her on her safe return was a young blood of the city, whose dollars exceed his sense in the ratio of about a million to one.

"Aw, Miss X——," he said, "permit me to greet you. I know you had a very pleasant trip abroad."

"Yes," she answered, "very pleasant, indeed. I was all over the continent, and through England, Ireland and Scotland."

"Ah, in Ireland; and did you see the Blarney stone?"

"Yes; I was there."

"Oh, I should so delight to see it. It has always been a desire of mine to kiss that celebrated stone, but I have never had the opportunity."

"Indeed, then, you should."

"I know, but I have not done so; but why shouldn't I kiss it by proxy? You have been there and kissed it; why should I not take the influence of the Blarney stone from your lips!—and the smart Aleck stepped forward to kiss the young lady.

She drew back, and looking at him squarely in the face, said:

"I beg your pardon, my dear Mr. B., but I eat upon the Blarney stone."

Like a man with great sorrow, B. sank down in a heap, and he hasn't said a word "since, and the very word "Blarney" makes him delirious.

ABSTENTION.

If any course, unfeeling feller
Asks the loan of your umbreller,
Tell him it's Lent.

If any tramp possesses a collar
And begs the man of a dollar,
Tell him it's Lent.

And so till all who come to borrer
Some honored article to-morrer,
Tell 'em it's Lent. —*Dispatch.*

The Roll.

The following shows the vote of the House of Representatives on the question of repealing the law for the publication of the laws in newspapers. On the motion to postpone indefinitely the following voted in the affirmative and in favor of the present law:

Allen, Amundson, Anderson, M., Ashley, Barsness, Baxter, John, Bell, Bassett, Bohan, Brink, Brown, Campbell, S. L., Chaupell, W. McKee, Chamberlain, Christopherson, Cooper, Cowing, Davis, Dodd, Donohue, Drew, Dunbar, Fairbank, Fairchild, Fletcher, L. G., Good, Goodsell, Jones, Kandhusman, Kendall, Kiefer, Lee, Lewis, Lund, Lurton, McCarty, O'Hair, Oppenheim, Parker, Peterson, A. Powers, Rieles, Rogers, Rowlands, Russell, Shaub, Smith, J. Jr., Starr, J. N. Stone, Stiles, Thompson, Jno Tompkins, Wait, J. P. Weir, Wolf, Wilty, Mr. Speaker—54

The following voted in the negative and against the present law:

Anderson, D. R., Bean, Benson, Bertrand, Bholand, Boyer, Bowman, Burns, Comstock, Cleary, Cummins, Dean, Deme, Denison, Edgerton, Foliett, Gaskill, Grating, Grover, Hastings, Hicks, Hill, Hinds, Hoyt, Johnson, Kelsey, Koons, Lumbert, Langemo, Mead, Peterson, C. A. Riley, Sawyer, Smith, A. J. Stacy, C. D. Thorsland, Thornton, Wait, E. F. Warbeck, Woodbury—40.

Houses to rent are in great demand in this city, and already building has commenced.

Pushing Advertising too far

"Bless my soul!" said Col. Crawford, last sunday morning. "This is too bad! Here's Bull's Cough Syrup in the Bible! The Colonel took a fine-tooth comb, rubbed them carefully and looked again. "Yes! there in the 22d chapter of Isaiah, 15th verse.—Over 500,000 bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, &c. Well, I thought that Bull got everywhere else except in the Bible. Now I'll give it up; it must be a good thing." Mrs. C. came and explained that she had cut the slip out of a newspaper and put it in her Bible for safe keeping and it had stuck to the leaf. So the Colonel was satisfied.—(*Stanton, Va. Vindicator.*)

Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all other fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. For sale by

N. McFADDEN.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint Constipated, and general debility, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Vitalizer. Shiloh's Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. "Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by

N. McFADDEN.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by

N. McFADDEN,
Brainerd, Minn.

The era of cheap and good books has certainly come. The Acme edition of *Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature*, right, handy and beautiful volumes, nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, for $2.50, is what the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman Street, N. Y., offer to subscribers who buy this month. Specimen volume, complete in itself, postpaid, for 43 cents. Nearly 50,000 volumes sold in past three months. Specimen pages and terms to clubs sent free.

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

R. K. WHITELEY,
Surveyor,
BRAINERD. - MINN.
Claims and Homesteads Located and Surveyed
Pine Lands Examined in Any Quantity.
Good Wing Teams, Sleighs and Hacks, and Gentlemen given.
Office at Village left at the TRIBUNE office, or addressed to me at the Post-Office, or personally, will receive prompt attention.

WHEED
SEWING MACHINES
NEW MODEL
—HAS—
AUTOMATIC TENSIONS,
ELEGANT WOODWORK,
AND RUNS LIKE A TOP.
NO CAMS, NO GEARS, NO SPRINGS, AND NO NOISE.
This BEST Machine
Can be sold at Hard Times Prices.
INSIST UPON SEEING IT.
Circulars and Price-Lists on application to
WEED S. M. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

VICTORIOUS!
HIGHEST & BEST AWARD
And Grand Medal of Honor.
Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,
Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated
Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,
MADE BY
A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.
Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to any of the celebrated Fans, and sell at Half Price. Special circulars and lists of Grain Fans, Bean Fans, Clover Hullers, Corn and Small Seed Sieves, Cob Crushers, Corn Shellers, Corn Sheldons, Wheat, Buckwheat and Rye Fanning Mills, Cockle Machines, Cockle Separators, for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff and Winnow Grain, and have every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouses, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed both kinds requiring same size in order to accommodate the sacks. Fans giving a capacity of from 40 to 100 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.
They are shipped boxed for easy transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding as desired, and to all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as rec'd.
Mills shipped without Fans, ready to be half the work of putting up, when forwarded "set up." Otherwise charged at actual cost of freight, which is generally small. Fans are shipped on board cars. Correspondence solicited.

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

Hartley & Slipp,
NEW
GROCERY
AND
FURNITURE STORE,
Cor 5th and Laurel Streets.
BRAINERD, - MINN.
A full stock of first-class
Groceries & Provisions
Of all kinds, and a fine assortment of
Crockery,
Glassware
and Furniture
Just opened, and for sale at
BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.
Fresh Ground Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Buckwheat Flour, And Corn Meal, A Specialty.
A Full line of
COMMON AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE
Will be kept constantly on hand, at prices the lowest of the low.
Coffins
Of any description or price, furnished on twenty-four hours notice.
HARTLEY & SLIPP.
1-51-tf

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office, or by letter. Yearly advertisers will be allowed liberal rates.
Legal notices 10 cents per square for the first insertion and 7½ cents for each subsequent insertion.
To secure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office early in the day—Tuesday noon; commercial notices, Thursday night, and local notices of religious nature, 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. HENRY 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 7½.
A. P. SHORB, Priest.

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE, No. 27, meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
A. MARLEN, N. G.
W. W. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W. BRAINERD LODGE, No. 47, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
JAMES DEWAR, M. W.
S. PARSSWORTH, Rec.

WM. FERRIS,
DEALER IN
JEWELRY, WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
Silverware, Spectacles,
ETC., ETC.
Fine Watch Repairing
A SPECIALTY.
COR. FRONT AND FIFTH STREETS,
BRAINERD, MINN.

I. U. WHITE,
CARPENTER AND WAGON MAKER,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Eave Gutters, House and Picture Moulding.
Lowest Price for Cash. Give me a Call.
Brainerd, Feb. 15, 1879. I. U. WHITE.

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.
BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.
N. McFADDEN, Proprietor.
DEALERS IN 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
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet & Wagon Maker,
JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
I keep constantly on hand Pictures and Frames of all sizes, Mouldings of all kinds, Glass, Doors, Sash, etc., also, a full stock of Bellis Bread Unleavened Bread.
BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, ETC.
Am Agent for Brown's Family Scales—the best thing out.
FOUR EIGHT MODELS A SPECIALTY.
Will make Estimates and Bill of Material for Buildings free of charge. Give me a call.
Shop on Laurel street north of No. 1 Saloon on FIFTH STREET. BRAINERD, MINN.

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn. I have now at my command a full line of Horses and Conveyances, the Leland House Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style on short notice and at Low Rates. Give me a call. Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 9th, 1878.
Keep it. JAMES TYE, Prop'r.

HARTLEY BROS.,
PLAIN AND
FANCY JOB PRINTERS,
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Some 20 of the Pekin whisky ring plead guilty in the United States court at Chicago lately, and were fined small sums.

A man in an English prison confesses to have murdered a man in New York city, some time ago. His name is not yet given to the public.

A young desperado, son of a Dr. Murray of Minneapolis, Minn., in company with another young villain, assailed the house of H. B. Chase, with stones and eggs, and fired a revolver at Mr. Chase, wounding him in one of his arms.

A dispatch from Moberly, Mo., says Joseph Daily shot and killed his wife March 30th, while she was asleep. He claimes it was accidental, thought the pistol was empty, and expected to wake his wife by snapping the cap. They had been married only three weeks. Daily is in jail.

On the night of March 30, at Newberry, Indiana, two men named John Bell and Daniel Frame entered a church where a colored festival and supper was in progress, and after eating as much as they desired, a demand was made upon them for payment by Charles Thomas, a colored man. One of the men drew a razor and cut his throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Both men are in jail.

A San Jose dispatch gives a brief account of a tragedy in the foot-hills near that city. Four members of a family were horribly mutilated by an ax or similar weapon. The mother of the family is missing. It is not known whether she is killed or escaped to the woods. The family lived in seclusion in a rough habitation. Nothing is known of them previous to coming here a few months ago. There is no clue to the perpetrator, and no motive is assigned for the deed. The family had no property to excite cupidity.

CASUALTIES.

Queen Victoria was at Lake Naggiore March 29th.

A man and four horses were burned in a stable, in Brooklyn, N. Y. April 1.

The Pope's brother, Thomas Pecci will be created cardinal at the Easter consistory.

There was a $70,000 incendiary fire at Niverville, on the Hudson river, near Hudson, N. Y., March 31st.

A Berlin telegram of March 2, says, the Emperor William is steadily improving and is expected out of doors soon.

Bismarck has received many birth-day congratulations. Even the liberal papers publish complimentary articles.

The bridge over Soldier Creek on the Kansas Pacific railroad, about two miles from Topeka, has been destroyed by fire.

David T. Corbin of South Carolina, who unsuccessfully contested the seat of Senator Butler has been appointed by the President chief justice of the supreme court of Utah.

A landslide on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Pittstown, Pa., March 31, threw the locomotive of the New York passenger train from the track, killing the engineer, and seriously injuring the fireman.

A large Norwegian church, five miles from Eden, Iowa, was burned by the late prairie fire. In the same neighborhood a child was fatally burned, and the father was terribly burned in trying to save the child. Three lives were also lost near Beloit.

At Claremont, New Hampshire, early on the morning of March 29th, the Tremont House was burned and five persons perished —Mrs. Hannah P. Gibson, of Chester, Vt., mother of one of the proprietors; Charles Morgan, a boarder; Lydia Merritt, table girl; Ann Johnson, chambermaid, and Mrs. S. A. Place, cook. William Butler, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Frederick Warren and wife were severely injured in leaping from the windows.

At Seneca, Ill., March 30th, nearly the entire business portion of the town was destroyed by fire. The fire originated under Hill's hall. The fire quickly communicated to other buildings, and as the town was without fire apparatus, all efforts to stay the flames were powerless. Among the losers were G. H. Fleckinger, druggist; C. A. Thomas, dry goods; D. H. Underhill, groceries; Mark Taylor, hardware; and H. Billings, dry goods and groceries. In all, about twenty buildings were burned, including sixteen business houses. The loss is placed at $50,000; insurance, $10,000.

On the night of March 31st, a fire was discovered at Minneapolis, Minn., in the feed store of Day & Gilmore, at 903 Washington avenue south. A delay of ten minutes in sounding the alarm, the inflamable material with which the store was stocked, caused the fire to make rapid headway, and when the firemen reached the scene the building and the one adjoining, 909 Washington avenue, were all ablaze. In a few seconds the building on the south side, 905, caught fire. The brisk wind which prevailed, caused the fire to burn fiercely, but the firemen worked with a will and in an hours' time had it under control. The three buildings named were consumed. The fire caught from a stove in Day & Gilmore's feed store. Loss about $9,000. Insurance $3,000.

The Sioux City, Iowa, *Journal* has startling reports of the ravages of the destructive prairie fires up the Big Sioux Valley and throughout Southern Dakota. The fires on Saturday were of unusual force and destructive beyond precedent. Poles on the telegraph line on the Sioux City & Pembina railroad were burned, so the lines have been down, and reports from that quarter are not full. A merchant of Eden, in Sioux City Monday, tells harrowing tales of losses in that quarter March 29th. From his store door, the town occupying an elevated position, he counted thirteen farmhouses in flames, and he says more than forty farmers in that vicinity have lost every thing, houses, barns, hay, seed grain, etc. The flames traveled with such rapidity that the people were unable to save anything. The stricken people are dazed by the terrible blow that has fallen on them. Loss of life is also reported.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, died March 30.

Ex-congressman William J. Albend died at Baltimore, Md., March 30.

Ex-congressman James H. Gibson, died at Abingdon, Va. March 30.

In the Cabinet session April 1, routine business mostly occupied attention.

April 1, the Senate confirmed Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census.

The President has nominated Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the census.

Gen. Grant has accepted the invitation of the King of Siam to visit his dominions.

Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana has signed the bill repealing the Louisana state lottery.

Col. Thomas A. Scott has been re elected President of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Pope in a circular letter warmly advocates allegiance to King Alfonso of Spain.

The Pope has received 20,000 francs from the Count and Countess Chambord, of France.

The Sultan has sent a portion of his plate and jewelry to be melted for the use of the treasury.

Ex-Judge Giles, died at his residence in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday March 22d aged 73 years.

An Elko, Nebraska dispatch of March 21st, says, L. R. Bradley, Ex-Gov. of Nevada, is dead. Age 71 years.

The latest telegrams from Madrid, Spain, say the condition of Princess Christiana is nearly hopeless.

It is alleged that France, like Germany, will decline to participate in the mixed occupation of Roumelia.

The entire city ticket was carried in Chicago, April 1, by 4,000 majority. There were three tickets in the field.

The Ohio Democratic State committee have decided to hold the State nominating convention at Columbus, June 4.

Capt. Edward O'Meagher Condon, the Fenian, has been appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington.

Gen. Miles regards Sitting Bull as the ablest and most powerful living Indian chief, and ranks him with Tecumseh and King Phillip.

The physicians of North Adams, Mass., at-

Ex-congressman Riddle, of Tennessee, committed suicide at Nashville, by shooting himself in the head with a small pistol. It is supposed his mind was affected by ill health and financial embarrassments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plague quarantine has been greatly modified at Berlin.

March 28 a Pullman car was levied on in Cincinnati, O., for taxes.

Nearly 400,000 copies of the new Methodist Hymnal have been sold.

A Vienna dispatch states that the rinderpest has spread to a hundred villages in Bohemia.

The steamer, Northwest, left Detroit, Mich., for Cleveland O., April 1, the first boat of the season.

A valuable painting of Christ has been stolen from Campo de Criptara church in Andalusia, Spain.

From Duluth lake navigation was reported to be open. March 28th, the steamer Siskiwit left with 20 passengers for Prince Arthur's landing.

David McIver, one of the proprietors of the Cunard line of ocean steamers, and a member of parliament writes that he does not know of any nation whose trade prospects are so gloomy as Great Britain's.

About four hundred more plantation negroes, recently from the South, left St. Louis on the 22nd inst., for Kansas, and about two hundred arrived by the steamer Helena from Mississippi on the 23rd inst.

A London telegram of April 1st has the following: Thirty home rulers voted with the liberals in the division in the house of commons on the resolution of censure upon the Zulu war policy of the government. The *Times*, which generally supports the government, says: All the opposition maintained was that Sir Bartle Frere had acted unjustifiably, and the course taken towards him by the government was indefensible. In this contention it will, we believe, be the general opinion that they were justified, and the government's numerical victory is a moral defeat. The main question, however, of our course in south Africa remains undetermined, and must some day be discussed with the utmost care.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

SENATE, March 27.—Numerous bills were introduced. Senator Hoar's resolution declaring the course of the majority revolutionary was taken up, and a long and earnest discussion ensued. Without disposing of the question the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE, March 27.—The army appropriation bill was discussed, and amended in some particulars. It retained the clause prohibiting the placing of troops at the polls. This section was passed over for the present. The section authorizing the issuing of small arms to colleges was stricken out. The committee then rose having disposed of all but two or three ordinary provisions of the bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE, March 28.—The memorial of J. J. Wilson claiming to be elected in the 9th congressional district of Iowa was presented. Mr. Gaury had read an extract from the report of the grand jury of Hameton couty, Ohio, to prove that his colleague, Butterworth, and himself were not amended to the charge of any wrong doing in the election. The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill. The remainder of the session was spent in an amended discussion of the bill, and without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia obtained the floor but stated he was unable to proceed at present, and at his suggestion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

HOUSE March 29.—Debate was resumed on the clause of the army appropriation bill relating to the use of troops at the polls. Mr Garfield opposed the section with extreme rigor, and Mr. McMahon defended it. Further discussion of a political nature was indulged in, after which an adjournment was had till Tuesday.

SENATE, March 31.—Numerous bills were introduced. Senator Anthony said if the chairman of the Democratic caucus, or the chairman of the sub-committee of the Democratic caucus, had nothing more to present, he would move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business. Senator Kernan moved the Senate adjourn. Senator Ferry moved the Senate go into executive session. Senator Kernan said it was not fair to move to go into executive session with such a preamble as that offered by the Senator from Rhode Island. Senator Ferry said that this did not apply to the motion which he (Ferry) had made. Senator Anthony withdrew his preamble. Adjourned.

SENATE, April 1.—A bill appropriating $200,000 for a yellow fever disinfecting vessel passed. Senator Gordon took his seat. Senator Cockrell introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Jefferson, Missouri. The rules of the Senate received consideration and amendment. Pending a motion by Senator Edmunds to take up his resolution restricting the business to the objects for which the extra session was called the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE, April 1.—The House went into committee of the whole on the army bill. The entire session was spent in its discussion, members for and against indulging in long and earnest speeches, producing at times great excitement and confussion. Adjourned.

SENATE, April 2d.—Bills introduced, among them one providing for a treaty with Mexico. Senator Hoar's resolution for restricting legislation to the objects moved in the called session, and, condemning the unconstitutional and revolutionary Democratic programme was laid on the table, yeas 25, nays 20. Senator Blaine said at a future time the Republicans would ask a direct vote on resolution. A report against the admission Bell of N. H. the appointment of the Governor was made, and will come up for future consideration. A minority report in favor of admitting Bell was presented. The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE, April 2.—The House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, and the entire session was spent in debate, for and against the proposed rider legislation. Finally the general debate was ordered to be closed on Friday, and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE COCHRANE PATENT.

"Gath" Reviews the Case of the Patentees Against the Minnesota Millers, and Concludes that the Supreme Court Was Duped.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

You have probably not seen a clear account of the great upsetting just given by George Harding to the great milling monopoly, with its headquarters in Ohio and the district of Columbia. This came off in the circuit court of the United States west of the Mississippi river, and the decision was only given March 17th. The monopoly took the name of "The American Middlings Purifier Company," and had sued John A. Christian, of Minnesota, and the Atlantic Middling company of St. Louis, for alleged infringement of patent. The infringement essentially consisted in atmospheric bolting of flour middlings. I despair of making this plain to you,—except in the way of conversation. Let me put to the lawyer, therefore, some questions:

"What is a grain of wheat?"

"A grain of wheat is a berry with a soft floury mass in the center and harder coatings. The center gives 50 per cent. of the superfine flour, and is divided into numerous cells, divided by gluten, starch and cementing matter. The problem of grinding consists in separating the interior mass from the coatings, which constitute the bran, and pulverizing it. The hull ought to be pulverized as little as possible, while the interior mass is well pulverized, because when you come to bolt the floor you want the bran to be in larger particles and not to go through the cloth. Now, winter wheat, which has a rough wooden husk, is easily separated; but the spring wheat further North has a brittle hull, which pulverizes almost like the flour itself. Consequently, the Minnesota flour was specked, while the St. Louis grain ground much better and the flour brought a higher price. The present lawsuit arose from the introduction of French machines into Minnesota by which they reground the middlings and produced even a better article of flour than St. Louis."

"How do you define middlings?"

"Our definition in that respect came down from Oliver Evans, who ground flour on the Brandywine fifty years ago, and wrote about it. After your flour has gone through the millstones, you want to sift it (or *bolt* it), which is done by a bolting cloth attached to a reel; the cloth has a progressively coarser mesh, and the *meal* or coarse-ground wheat, lying on the cloth, sends the finest flour through the top, and as the flour mass goes onward it drops coarser; the coarse part is again taken up to the head of the cloth and sent onward a second time. Now, there is still something left after this double bolting, and it retains the name of *meal*. The finest of this meal is called "middlings;" the next coarser quality is called "shipstuff," and the third quality is called "shorts" and "bran." Now, you must see, that as machinery advanced and our wheat increased in quantity, it became desirable to hasten the old fashioned slow *bolting* operation. It was generally believed that atmospheric pressure would do it. The Americans and the French both set to work at this."

AMERICANS AT STEAM-BOLTING.

"Which was the American patent that drew most attention?"

"It was called the Cogswell & McKiernan patent, and was granted June 12, 1860. A blast of air was introduced into a hollow shaft surrounded by a zinc box perforated with small holes. The air escaping went up a crooked chimney, whose elbows formed eddies and let the flour fall back into the reel-chest. This patent was sold to William F. Cochrane, and in the summer of 1861 he put up a mill on that patent near Springfield, Ohio, for the Warder family. Some trouble occurred, and after many improvements and corrections the whole thing was laid aside, somewhere about 1863. It died right there and for ten years not a ghost of it lingered around. Yet that patent became the basis of the greatest milling business of our times."

"How was that?"

"It was accomplished through the surrender and reissue of the patent, taking advantage of the patent office at Washington. This was not done until the French machines had revolutionized wheat-grinding in Minnesota. About 1860 they introduced spring wheat into Minnesota, and the crop increased rapidly, until it was nearly 3,000,000 bushels in 1863, and more than 33,000,000 bushels in 1877. Yet the brittle hull of the Minnesota wheat would get into the flour, and could not be bolted out by the old processes. Consequently, though richer in gluten than the St. Louis flour, it held an inferior place in the market, and was used by bakers only, not by families. In that condition of things a Frenchman named Le Croix, who knew about the system of grinding spring wheat in France, told his neighbors, the great millers around Minneapolis, to try the French machines. Consequently, Mr. George H. Christian sent out to France and imported what are called the Cabanese machines, first patented in April, 1856. After about one year's experiments with these machines in his mill, and constructing others like them, Mr. Christian fully established the character of Minnesota flour in 1871. It was done by what is called the middlings purifying process. It brought from $1 to $2 more in the Eastern markets, and $1 a barrel more than the St. Louis flour. The effect was immense, when it suddenly occurred to some sharp fellows that the old Coggswell & Cochrane patent should be revived and a good thing made of it."

SETTING UP A PATENT JOB.

"Who were the persons interested in this performance?"

"Mr. William Warder and Mr. Rodney Mason, in 1873 and 1874, entered into an understanding to obtain the greater part of the interest in the old Cochrane patent, and then reissue it so as to cover the new process. Middlings had never been ground into superfine flour here. Cochrane readily agreed to give one-half his interest to Mason —which was one fourth of the entire patent —for obtaining the reissue and prosecuting suits under the reissue. The thing was then so worthless that William Warder had got a fourth of it for nothing. These three men —Cochrane, Mason and Warder—slipped off to Washington City, and associated with them three lawyers—Peck, Phillips and Walter Cox—and two men of means—John O. Evans and J. Van Buskirk. These latter persons furnished $6,000 to carry on the litigation. The patentees at once brought suit against a miller at Georgetown, D. C., under their new patent. This miller, Welch, had been the first to tell them that purified middlings could be manufactured, and he is suspected of being in with them. Their suit was pressed, and before it was decided the interested parties resolved to carry it right up to the supreme court on printed briefs. They got a verdict in their favor."

"How did they get that verdict?"

"By an *ex parte* affidavit of the first inventor, Cogswell, he testifying that Cochrane was the real inventor of the air-blast and ventilator. The supreme court, thus misled, decided that the old Cogswell and McKiernan patent did not interfere with Cochrane's reissue. They also seemed to establish the fact that this Cochrane invention antedated the French patent. The fact is, that on both points the court was misled."

"Well, what next?"

"The owners of the reissued patent not only collected their royalties with impunity all over the country, but went back through years and demanded payment for whatever flour had been ground by the middlings purifying system. Now, the French invention was a wholly different thing. It was a vibrating sieve, inclined, and as it rose and fell at the sides produced a current of air which passed upward through the meshes of the sieve. The French had used this vibrating hand-sieve for a long time, but Cabanese put machinery to it. The St. Louis millers no sooner saw the Minnesota wheat excelling theirs than they made improvements. They adopted the French system of putting their millstones further apart so as not to crush so much of the husk nor kill the life of the flour. They also developed the glutinous properties of their own flour by a successive grinding, modifying the faces of the millstones and reducing their speed. Consequently, their reground middlings produced better flour than they had ever had."

TINKERING UP A TUMBLE.

"Did the American patentees make any changes in their apparatus to meet the description of the Cabanese machinery?"

"They tried to reconstruct it in the summer of 1877, and had some of the features of the French invention, but it was of no account. The additions they put on bore no reference to their reissued patent. Indeed, the American inventors and millers knew nothing whatever about regrinding and rebolting their middlings.

"The counsel who argued this case introduced before the court working models not only of the Cabanese machine and the Cochrane machine, but also of the Gove Farina machine. He made the whole process clear as day to the court, and so annoyed the opposing counsel that he referred to the fact that a set of banded robbers had grouped together to fight a poor inventor! Harding replied that the opposite counsel had availed himself of their working models, and that not a cent had been spent except to get up the exhibits, diagrams and models."

TRACING UP A MECHANICAL SNAKE.

"Did he argue the point about the invalidity of reissue?"

"Very ably; he showed that by the act of 1870 the introduction of new matter is expressly forbidden in the reissue, and altering the drawings annexed to an original patent is also expressly forbidden. Both these provisions were violated. Parts of the original patent by Cochrane were omitted. He first claimed that the bolting was only aided by a strong blast. In the next patent he speaks of the process of purification as wholly independent of any blast operation. He added the words: 'Reducing the meal by subjection to the combined operations of screening and blowing; and afterward regrinding and bolting the purified middlings.' He never knew anything about middlings before. Mr. Harding also took up the confusion of terms as to middlings, meal, bran, etc., produced by the corresponding terms in France, which led to a close overhauling of the dictionary. Old Oliver Evans reappeared from the grave to verify the advocate. He showed that such re-issued patents, when amended, had been set aside in such prominent cases as the Fiber Disintegrating company, the Hat Body patent and the Sat Liquor patent. In the case of the Giant Powder company, the supreme court ruled that the abuse to be provided against was the temptation to amend a patent so as to cover improvements which might have been invented by others after its issue. The damages claimed from the millers were so immense that the conspirators proposed voluntarily and cheekily to limit them by compromise or even by special law."

Mr. Harding closed his argument with the following words: "Can a man give such a patent to the public, as Cochrane did in patent 37,317, and then reissue it in the new form in which it is reissued in 5,841, and hold the whole milling trade of this country subject to it? If that can be done, it *may* be right, and if your honors say so it *will* be right. But, may it please your honors, many, many will think it hardly in accordance with the advance of civilization and progress of laws in this, this last quarter of the nineteenth century.

OBTUSENESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"How did the supreme court allow such a case to slip through?"

"It was very shrewdly worked. Such lawyers as Walter Cox, now a judge of the federal district court, and the son of ex Judge Peck, of the court of claims, and Rodney Mason, a patent lawyer, the son of General Mason, of Springfield, were let into the patent, expecting that they would socially influence the court. It is also believed that the case against the Georgetown millers was got up and poorly defended on purpose by an obscure lawyer named Cady. In short, the supreme court now knows that this patent was reissued and a test case made in order to get their instant favorable decision."

"What way had the supreme court of correcting such an error as that?"

"As soon as their attention was fully brought to the case by the public indignation and by the lawyers they granted a 'commission,' which they seldom do, and never like to do, empowering any circuit judge to try another case of the same kind, and then let an appeal come up to them de novo; that is, as if there had been no previous trial.

"The happy patentees then set to work to get money out of the big mill of Washburn & Christian. They admit having obtained $60,000 in all as compromised royalties from the millers, with which they conducted the litigation. They came from Minneapolis down to St. Louis, and struck the millers there. Mr. E. O. Stannard, formerly a member of Congress, and a big miller, was weak enough to pay them, notwithstanding the general agreement of the St. Louis millers to resist. He was expelled from the Millers' association. The case was then brought to trial on behalf of both the Minneapolis and St. Louis mills before Judge Dillon, sitting on the bench, with Associates Nelson and Treat, at St. Louis. George Harding, who probably got an immense fee, went into court, as I have said, with his working models, exhibited large diagrams, baked bread in the presence of the court, and made this intricate matter as plain as day."

FUTURE OF THE CASE.

"Is it to be tried again?"

"The Cochrane patentees say that they mean to carry it up to the supreme court; that their only weak point is about the reissue of the patent, and that they will have stronger counsel than before. You can imagine how much the millers have saved when you conceive the enormous number of barrels of flour ground in this country and the infinite mass of middlings, hitherto refused and used for horse-feed, which, by the amended methods, become superfine flour."

"What were the points of the decision?"

"All the judges concurred. Judge Dillon boiled his conclusions down in these words: 'The idea of Mr. Cochrane was the use of the blast in the reels as an aid in the mere process of bolting, with the view of obtaining an increased quantity of choice flour, and not for the production of purified middlings. The reissued patent having been expanded to embrace a claim for purifying middlings, when no such process was described, suggested or claimed in the original patent, it is void."

Judge Nelson expressed the same idea in these words: "The actual invention of Cochrane has been enlarged by the addition of new matter in the reissue, so that when the two patents are compared the extension is apparent. The new patent is not for the same invention secured and embraced in the original letters patent."

Judge Treat at length discussed the two methods and said of the case already decided against Welch by the supreme court: "If an appeal is taken, that court will have before it in this suit the large amount of new evidence introduced; in the light of which it can determine for itself whether it will review its former opinion or not."

GATH.

The best drink for renewing the power of endurance that we have tried is simply hop tea three or four days old, strained and put away with a little sugar.—*Ex.*

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

What Came from Paying Interest—Money Without Stint Until the Hard Times Arrived—Father Edward Purcell's Novel Style of Doing a Banking Business—Inextricable Confusion Worse Confounded—Three or Four Million Dollars Lost.

A recent Cincinnati letter to a New York paper gives the first clear and intelligible account of the financial disaster which has overtaken the archbishop and his brother, Edward Purcell. No one for a moment attaches any taint of dishonesty to the archbishop or his brother, but the case is as severe, nevertheless. It is some forty-six years since the archbishop went to Cincinnati.

So far as can, at this time, be definitely ascertained, his financial operations did not assume any importance until after his brother Edward was ordained a priest, in 1838. Up to that time he had been receiving some deposits that were forced upon him, but had not made any use of them, and paid no interest on them. He simply acted as their custodian for the benefit of poor persons to whom they belonged. He was poor then—as poor as any of his flock, almost—for he had to borrow in the East the means wherewith to travel to his bishopric, and, arriving there, had to ask months of credit for the simplest necessaries of life. To his honor, be it ever remembered, that notwithstanding the enormous sums of money unquestioningly poured into his hands, there has never been a time since those early days of his episcopacy when he was not just as poor as he was then, except that he has been out of debt.

At first the Rev. Father Edward Purcell paid no interest but finally he began to pay 4 per cent. and at last 6 per cent. on deposits. The payment of 6 per cent. brought a perfect torrent of money from those who thought the church more safe than the banks. The bishop bought a superb site and erected a truly magnificent cathedral upon it, with a plain but commodious episcopal residence in its rear. What the cost was nobody now knows, for Father Edward simply paid all the bills as they were presented, kept no accounts, and doesn't remember much about that, or indeed about anything else. But it could not have been less than half a million that was thus expended here. No needy, struggling congregation appealed in vain to the bishop for aid. Father Edward's money bag was always open. Up on Mount Adams, where the people were not able to build a church for themselves, the bishop ordered a handsome one for them, and Father Edward paid its cost. The orphan asylums and the institutions of the Sisters of Charity, and a convent up in Brown county all came in for liberal shares of the bishop's munificence through the Father Edward channel. The bishop was in the position of a chemist engrossed in some important experiment, who calls upon his assistant to fill certain vessels with water, and dreams not of interrupting his process to inquire whence the water came.

Father Edward was all the time doing things that looked like business. He was receiving much money, paying interest on it in a very practical seeming way, supplying money in any needed amount for any charitable or religious purpose that met with the bishop's approval, buying real estate here and there, in and about the city, often at apparently good bargains, and investing money in manufacturing and mercantile concerns. But, as it now turns out, much of the money he received as deposits went immediately to pay interest, and when required principal of previous deposits; the loans and gifts made with the bishop's approval brought back no returns; the real estate purchased he clung to when offered five times its value for it—as, for instance, the old United States bank property—and retained possession of until it has depreciated below its original cost to him; the business investments were made, not to reap profit from already successful enterprises, but to save struggling firms and individuals from failure.

Father Edward accumulated as little of this world's goods as his brother. Much as he received and much as he paid out, none stuck to his fingers. He got the same salary as the other priests attached to the cathedral and the episcopal residence, $300 a year. He had a room in the episcopal residence, little, if any, better than the average third-story back room of a second-rate New York boarding house. He pulled through the crisis of 1857, and even saved certain banking institutions that were threatening collapse, for the people, frightened by the failures all about them, rushed to him to deposit their money. He never troubled himself to keep any book, so that he could have had nothing approximating to an accurate idea of what he owed or what was owing to him. Going upon the wildly fallacious theory that everybody meant honestly, he scarcely more thought of expecting security from those to whom he lent money than he did of giving security to those who made deposits with him. When a depositor brought him money he snatched up the handiest scrap of paper on his desk and noted down the date, amount, and name, and that scrap was held as the depositor's certificate. When such a scrap was presented for payment he unquestionably paid, and when it was offered as the evidence of a claim for interest, if the party producing it did not want the money, he just dotted down wherever there was a clean spot on the paper the amount of interest due. When more money was deposited he marked it down as so much "paid in," and when money was drawn he scribbled the entry as so much "paid out" upon the same scrap of paper. In course of time these entries would come to cover the paper with zigzag, criss-cross, up-and-down, tangled lines of words and figures in almost inextricable confusion. His handwriting was very irregular in its degrees of illegibility, but at either its best or worst could easily have been forged, and he, having neither books nor memory, would have paid unhesitatingly a forged as well as a genuine certificate. It is, indeed, believed that he has lost considerable sums in that way. Ten years ago most of the older paper scrap certificates having worn almost out, or been so covered by entries that there was no room on them for any more, he made a reissue, figuring accounts up to date, and to many of the depositors he gave such little books as savings banks furnish to their patrons. That spasm of system has played the mischief with all hope of ever disentangling his affairs far enough to find out what money he actually did receive, and how much of the vast sum now due is in point of fact accumulated and compounded interest. It must be remembered that he had already been going on about thirty years, in which time the oldest deposits had more than doubled themselves twice over. But in the new issue of certificates there was nothing to show when the original deposit was made, or its amount. All that appeared was the amount supposed to be on deposit to the credit of the holder of it as an aggregate. Then upon that basis he would erect a new mass of chirographic tangles. The expert accountants who have for weeks past been wrestling with his affairs, as presented by the claims turned in to the trustees for audit, make out that considerably over half a million of the total debt represents interest which has accrued upon deposits, and has been compounding in the ten years since the new certificates were issued. Respecting all behind that, there can be nothing but conjecture; but practical men who have devoted deep and careful study to the matter, express the opinion that not over one-half of the sum represented as the present total debt was ever actually deposited with Father Edward, and that he has, in very many instances where interest was not left to compound, paid to the depositors as interest much more than the amount of their original deposits. Of course, that fact does not relieve him from the obligation to pay the principal also; but the knowledge of it cannot but mitigate the seeming severity of the loss of such depositors. Father Edward could not say "No" to any who asked for aid. If the party soliciting a loan from him proffered a mortgage, he would take it; but, if one was not forthcoming, he would accept a mere note of hand.

One man who borrowed $15,000 from him simply gave in return, "Received of Father Edward $15,000," signing his name to it, and that was quite satisfactory. It is affirmed that not less than $50,000 were loaned by him and are still outstanding, in sums of from $50 to $1,500, for which he received nothing more than verbal acknowledgments and promises to pay. And as for worthless notes, he has torn up hundreds of them, convinced that nothing could ever be collected on them, and hundreds still remain upon which the assignee has some vague hopes of getting back a small percentage. He was particularly weak in helping his friends among business men, out of their financial embarrassments, and in that way has got rid of some very large sums. By the failure of one big dry goods house, for instance, he lost $70,000, and by another bankruptcy $40,000, and these are but samples of numbers of his financial transactions in that line. So he went merrily sailing along, like the fabled earthen pot floating among the brass ones, bound to go to smash in the end. Meanwhile the archbishop, not suspecting anything of this, had continued, all those years drawing upon him for money to aid churches and institutions of various sorts throughout the diocese, and some tedious lawsuits were costing him pretty heavily. One Patrick Considine, in dying, left a large farm on Mount Adams to the archbishop, for denominational uses. His natural heirs contested the will, and the litigation thereupon lasted many years, costing the archbishop $25,000 before it was finally settled.

When the hard times came and deposits fell off, the demand upon Father Edward's treasury were not correspondingly diminished, and then he found it necessary to go out and raise money by mortgaging the real estate to which he had clung so many years, and by hypothecating the more or less worthless paper which he had confidingly taken in exchange for good money.

Then false reports of other losses by the failures of two local banking institutions converted the alarm into a panic, and the run upon him began. He did not last a day, nor an hour, under it, in the sense in which savings banks might be said to last, for he ran out of cash at the first dash, and stopped payment. But he hastened to get some more money, and began paying again. In an hour or two his strong box was empty. Then he closed, went out and borrowed some more money, opened again, paid it all out, and closed. And that was the way he went on from day to day, solvent and honoring all obligations for about two hours every forenoon, and bankrupt the rest of the twenty-four hours. Of course, the depositors grew wild. The very uncertainty of whether they were going to be paid or not maddened them. An excited multitude besieged the house. The aged archbishop noticed their presence and asked what was the matter. Father Edward told him there was merely a little temporary trouble about money. The other priests in the house thought there was only some temporary trouble, and borrowed for Father Edward from their personal friends several thousand dollars. The next day Father Edward played paying-teller a little longer than usual. Then some wealthy Catholic laymen gave several thousand dollars more; but still the trouble grew daily. At length the end was reached. There was nothing more to mortgage; no more money could be raised, and the depositors kept coming in greater numbers and with larger claims every day. The hideous fact of a bankruptcy could no longer be concealed from the archbishop. He at once insisted upon the entire affair being turned over to a board of trustees. Even then Father Edward could not realize that he was in a fix from which he could not get out quite easily if he had twenty or thirty thousand dollars, and when the trustees talked of issuing $700,000 of bonds to meet the deficit he poohpoohed their estimate; and after some elaborate figurings and divings into his memory, assured them confidently that $325,000 would be more than ample to cover every cent owed to depositors. When, a few weeks afterward, he was informed that they then knew that the debt would exceed $3,000,000 and possibly reach $4,000,000, he was more astonished than anybody else could possibly have been, and indeed seems never since to have quite gotten over the stunning effect of that discovery. The allegation has been made that large amounts of the depositors' money had been sent to Rome. That, however, is positively denied by the archbishop.

WHY HE WAS NOT LYNCHED.

Some Reasons Why Buford Didn't Meet His Fate Promptly on the Assassination of Judge Elliott.

[Frankfort Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

When Tom Buford fired the shot that took the life of a member of the supreme court of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and fired the shot because, of an official act of that judicial officer, all Frankfort, to use the words of a distinguished citizen, was "paralyzed" by the enormity of the deed and the manner of its accomplishment. To that mental shock of the public mind and the prompt act of an officer in hurrying the assassin to jail, Tom Buford probably owes the continuance of a miserable existence.

Had one voice broken the spell by calling for vengeance, a spontaneous outburst of passion would have led to the tearing asunder of the cold-blooded murderer, and to the scattering of his carcass as food for dogs. Happily for the already outraged law, when the reaction came the criminal was beyond the reach of an unorganized fury, and cooler heads were taking precautions to thwart any plans of a concerted assault. Quick, as though fire-bells had called them, an excited throng of angry people poured into and filled up St. Clair street, in the neighborhood of the jail, and while there were but few open threats made, it required but a casual observer to read in eyes too hot for tears the one wish of the people. County Judge Thompson ordered Sheriff Williams (an old school-mate and life-long friend of the murdered man) to summon a posse for the protection of the murderer, and when darkness, under whose cover mobs, like over beasts of prey, usually do their devilish work, crept over the scene and passion became rampant, Gov. McCreary mingled with the mass, and with earnest appeals and sober reasoning sought to dissuade them from their purpose of vindicating the law by lawless means. There were no noisy demonstrations, the Governor being accorded a respectful attention and courteous treatment. The coolest heads considered the precautions taken sufficient to prevent any attempt at violence, but the Governor, in the abundance of his caution, had instructed the peace officers to call for the militia if there was any doubt about the matter, and soon after dark the call was made, and thirty-five members of the McCreary guards, under the command of Capt. Ed. Taylor, were stationed around the jail. This action on the part of the authorities elicited some unfavorable comment, but a severe storm of wind and rain came up about 9 o'clock, and the crowd scattered to collect no more. At no time could the assemblage properly be termed a mob, but the friction of so many excited minds, if allowed to continue uninterrupted, would have worked up a frenzy disastrous in the end. Under the aggravating circumstances attending this most unprovoked and, considering its deleterious effects upon the interests of the people of the whole State, most disastrous crime in the annals of the American people, the citizens of Frankfort deserve much credit for the forbearance and self-control which saved them and this State another stain.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The measles prevail in Lake City.

Detroit, Becker county, *Record*, March 29: Wheat is worth 80 cents a bushel in this city.

Wild geese and ducks are reported to be seen still flying in large numbers northward.

"Ben Wade" is the name of a township in Pope county. The late sturdy old Senator is honored.

Frost being again out of the ground, farmers everywhere are very busy seeding, and immense quantities of grain are being put into the ground.

Hokah *Blade:* Mr. C. A. White, of the firm of White Bros., of this place, is soon to commence the erection of a large steam flouring mill in St. Paul, and the contract will be let immediately.

A son of John R. King, of Island Lake, Lyon county, aged 14 years, was handling a loaded revolver the other day, when the contents were discharged into his body, inflicting a mortal wound, of which he soon after died.

Hastings *New Era:* The liabilities of Dakota county, as represented by the financial statement are $26,000, and the amount above liabilities $132,365,—not a very bad condition for our county, and no cause for levying a special tax for special purposes.

Mankato *Review:* We regret to learn that our old friend ex-Gov. Miller is dangerously ill, and his health is so much impaired that his recovery is hardly expected. We hope that this rumor is exaggerated, and that the brave old soldier will be spared to years of usefulness and happiness in the future.

The publisher of the Hokah *Blade*, on the alleged account of inadequate patronage, discontinues that publication and removes to Chatfield, where he is to start a new paper to be called the *Times*, and the prospect now is, that *two* other papers are to be started in Hokah, the publishers thereof not to be deterred by the prospect of inadequate patronage.

Jackson *Republic:* A live wolf followed Jared Palmer and C. M. Greer a good portion of the way to their homes in Sioux Valley the other day. He trotted along by their wagon, under the wagon, and beside the wagon, ate crackers, and was apparently happy, and all because they didn't happen to have a gun along.

Henry Keller, of Sauk Centre, had the misfortune to lose a valuable pair of horses last week. Mr. Warnken, one of his canvassers, had stopped at a house in Todd county, eight or nine from Sauk Centre, and put the horses in the barn. While he was eating dinner the stable caught fire from a prairie fire, and before it was discovered it was too late to save the team.

St. James *Journal*, March 29: Sixteen cars loaded with leaf lard passed down the road Tuesday night, billed from Sioux City to St. Paul. Some grease that, and would make a good bonfire. * * * There appeared two cases of diphtheria in the village the first of the week, Miss Maggie Savage and a child of Rev. Hagen being attacked. With the former it was a mild attack, but the latter was taken severely.

Detroit, Becker county, *Record:* Every train is loaded with immigrants and land hunters. Immigration has set in unusually early, and the indications are that it will be the largest this county has ever received. * * * While out rabbit hunting Mr. George Tanner discovered a large bear lying asleep in a hollow, and thinking a little bear meat would not be bad, he walked close up to Mr. Bruin and put two charges of fine shot into his head, killing him instantly. The bear weighed nearly 400 pounds.

Dundas *News:* Mr. Wm. Henderson is still suffering terribly with his right eye and head. The pain is so great that he is robbed almost entirely of sleep. It seems that the trouble is in the head, back of the eye, and it may necessitate the removal of the eye. * * * When Mr. Wm. Johnson returned home the other evening, he found three ugly-looking tramps camped in his kitchen, while the family were barricaded in another part of the house. As Mr. Johnson appeared on the scene with a huge "maul," the "tie-walkers" moved for a change of climate at once.

CELESTIAL VENGEANCE.

Chinamen Preparing to Commit a Series of Murders.

[Portland (Oregan) Standard, March 13.]

As we write this item we know full well that the lovers of the degraded, diseased and disgusting Chinese will assert that it is untrue and merely a creation of our own, gotten up to create more prejudices against the poor downtrodden and much-abused little brown men with tails on the back of their heads and disease and loathsome vapors being thrown off their entire opium-soaked carcasses. Before we commence we will assure such unfortunates whose bump of lunacy has overpowered their good sense that what we say we can substantiate and is as follows: About six years ago a lady in this city engaged a China boy who had just arrived from the wilds of China to do her housework. He was naturaly bright in comparison to the general run and seemed to take an interest in his work. She not only taught him housework, but to read and write. He grew rather fond of the lady who had helped him so much and would exert himself to please her, being always comparatively neat and clean. A few days ago he went to her and told her he was going to leave. She, not desiring to lose him, insisted on knowing reasons. After some time he said that as she had been a friend to him he would tell her, providing she would not repeat it, to which she agreed, and he proceeded as follows: "I belong to the same company that Charley Lee Quong and Ah Lee, who are in jail, do, and our company has given orders that if they are executed, three white men must be killed for each one hung. We are to procure axes or hatchets and when we meet a white man under favorable circumstances we will kill him, and our company will protect us. Some of our men have three hatchets. My company says I must quit work until this is settled. I would like to stay but I cannot." It will be remembered that the company has already spent much money in trying to save these men. They have telegraphed to China several times, undoubtedly for orders. It is one tribe against another. The murdered Chinaman belonged to a company and clan against which the company to which the doomed men belong entertain deadly hatred, both here and in China, and it is probable open warfare will be indulged in both here and in China on the day of execution, and it will be well to be on the alert and fully prepared for any emergency. The clans of China, which are always at war, have been implanted in our midst and their numbers becoming so great that by rivalry and inherent hatred the horrible and bloody scenes of China will be enacted on this coast unless prompt and active measures are taken to prevent their wholesale immigration to these shores. Even now should this spirit of hatred break out in open warfare the result would be too horrible to relate. We point to these things as a warning to our people and would urge upon them the necessity of being prepared for defending themselves at all times, should the decree now booked against Charley Lee Quong and Ah Lee be carried out to the letter. Some may think this idle warning, yet when we think of the cowardly, treacherous nature of the Chinese and their firm faith in the decrees and suggestions of their "Joss," given through the scheming villians called priests, it is well to be prepared to meet them, should they assault you in the dark or some unfrequented portion of the city.

Whitewash that will Stick.—The Annapolis *Gazette* gives the following as a whitewash that will "stick," indoors and out, and challenges any one to beat it. Slake, say one peck of lime, and while hot and at the thickness of cream, add a quart of linseed oil and a quarter of a pound of glue. Let it stand half a day before using. Rains will not wash it off, nor will it prove such a nuisance on interior walls as the common whitewash. It should, of course, be thinned with water while using, as ordinarily.

THE CHAMBER OVER THE GATE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Is it so far from thee
Thou canst no longer see
In the chamber over the gate
The old man desolate,
Weeping and wailing sore
For his son, who is no more?
Oh Absalom, my son!

It is so long ago
That cry of human woe
From the walled city came,
Calling on his dear name,
That it has died away
In the distance of to-day?
Oh Absalom, my son!

There is no far nor near,
There is neither there nor here,
There is neither soon nor late
In that chamber over the gate;
Nor any long ago
To that human cry of woe—
Oh Absalom, my son!

From the ages that are past
The voice comes like a blast,
Over seas that wreck and drown,
Over tumult of traffic and town;
And for ages yet to be
Come the echoes back to me—
Oh Absalom, my son!

Somewhere at every hour
The watchman on the tower
Looks forth, and sees the fleet
Approach of the hurrying feet
Of messengers, that bear
The tidings of despair.
Oh Absalom, my son!

He goes forth from the door,
Who shall return no more.
With him our joy departs;
The light goes out in our hearts;
In the chamber over the gate
We sit disconsolate.
Oh Absalom, my son!

That 'tis a common grief
Bringeth but a slight relief;
Ours is the bitterest loss,
Ours is the heavier cross;
And forever the cry will be
"Would to God I had died for thee,
Oh Absalom, my son!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE BATTERY'S PRIDE.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."
—Shakespeare.

[The main idea of this little story was suggested by some anonymous verses current in the newspapers some time ago, called "The Pride of Battery B." It is the suggestion only, however, that is due to the verses; the tale, as it is here told, is the writer's own.]

We were a party of artillerymen, rough, Western men, for the most part. Although Ramson, our sergeant, was a fine featured, delicate-handed fellow, not overbearing nor proud, since he had always a pleasant word or a kindly smile for most of us, and yet, with a certain distinction of bearing, which made one wonder how he had come to be a simple sergeant. I, at least, knew him to be a gentleman, for although it is a tale too long to be told now why I had left home and friends and refined surroundings for the rude life of a private soldier in time of war, I could very well see that Ramson's past had had been no less refined than my own; and during the campaign of 1864 we had been assigned to the same post of duty, and fraternized at once, most naturally. I shared his tent throughout that busy summer, but although he proved to be the most agreeable of companions he rarely spoke of his past life, and when he did a cloud of such painful remembrance seemed to pass across his fair, handsome features that I soon learned to avoid all allusion to it, and only enjoyed the good fortune which had thrown this pleasant debonair comrade across my path.

For Ramson was the life of our camp. He had a rich baratone voice, which had evidently been carefully cultivated, a wonderful memory, which retained with the most vivid distinctness every occurrence, and powers of narration of the highest order, so that he was eagerly welcomed at every camp-fire—for the times when a soldier is not on active duty are very sure to be tedious. Neither Ramson nor myself set up for saints among our wild western confreres, and yet there were times when their lawless ways shocked us both, and this fact, probably, made our sergeant even more willing to turn the thoughts of the rollicking boys to more innocent amusements than even draw-poker and such like evil devises. Even the charm of draw-poker would often yield to Ramson's powers of entertainment, and first one and then another of the great bearded gamblers would throw down the cards and steal across to the little knot of listeners which were sure to be grouped around the sergeant whenever the tinkling of the guitar, which he carried everywhere with him, was heard in the stillness of the summer evenings.

We had chosen a very romantic spot for the camp. We were part of the advance guard of the army, and very well knew that across the wooden hill to the right the enemy's outposts were stationed, only a stone's throw, as it were, from our own. Indeed, the pickets often came in sight of one another beyond the rocky mountain stream which dashed around the foot of the hill, while the drums could be distinctly heard when the wind blew from the west, where against the horizon the South Mountain rose, blue and misty in the summer distance. It was a beautiful valley, smiling and peaceful, when we first saw it, but a month of constant fighting had left its mark, even upon the calm face of nature, for scarce a day had passed without a skirmish of some sort, and one or two desperate battles had been fought.

It was only an evening or two after one of these skirmishes that we were grouped as usual around the sergeant and his guitar. Somebody had brought some good tobacco into the camp, and it was circulating freely among the men. Every one of us were smoking as we listened to the sergeant, and the pleasant evening wind blew great whiffs of smoke up the hillside, where it hung in little clouds among the bushes. The tobacco itself was sufficient to put us all in good humor even had we not come out best in the fight, and as we sat in the moonlight beside the stream, some one called out to Ramson to sing a wild, dare-devil kind of a song that was a great favorite with some of the men.

There was no harm in the song, only a happy-go-lucky species of composition, a hitting off with considerable humor the life of a soldier in camp, and Ramson had scarcely uttered the last words of the first verse before every man of us wass tartled by the reverberation of a childish laugh, which came from some point in the thickly-wooded hillside close by.

The moon was pouring her clear white light over the hill and upon the foaming thread of water which dashed around its base, and in a second or two we saw, picking her way over the great rocks which lay in the water, a tiny barefooted child, a little girl, who came quite confidently toward us across the stream.

She was such a tiny tot of a thing and she looked so weird and elfic standing there in the moonlight, with a little grey cap on her head, beneath which a thick mass of glossy black curls hung wildly over a pair of great bright eyes, that we all stopped smoking and stared at her in unfeigned astonishment. It was long since a child had been among us, and this little creature came across the stream and up the steep bank toward us without a shadow of fear or embarrassment upon her pretty gypsy face. She stopped when she had climbed the bank, put her bare feet together, straighted her baby figure, and lifted her hand to the little grey cap in military salute.

It happened that I was nearest the child and I held out my hand to her coaxingly.

"Who are you, little maid?" I asked.

"I'm Nina," she answered, unhesitatingly, "and my boys call me the 'Pride of the Battery.' That's because I belong to 'em,' you know, and I ride the guns."

"Ride the guns," I ejaculated; "a little mite like you? And does your mother let you do that?"

"I've got no mother," she said, shaking her long curls sadly, "and no papa either, and so Captain Ned took me for the betty's child. He adopted me you know."

"Adopted you?"

"Yes," she answered proudly, and then she threw around upon us all a quick, bright glance, which would have been bold had not its audacity been tempered by such an exquisitely truthful innocence.

"They don't know I came," she went on, with a continuation of the gay childish laugh we had heard on the hillside. "I crept out underneath the tent after Captain Ned had put me to bed. I wasn't afraid to come, 'cause I knew you were soldiers, and a soldier wouldn't hurt a little thing like me. And good Mister Yankee men I want some of your bac'a?"

"You want some of our 'bacca, do you? That's a queer thing for a little girl to want!" somebody said, amused at the child's earnestly anxious manner.

"O, I wouldn't use it," she cried, in childish disdain. "I want it for my boys! It's been days and days since they had any, and it makes 'em so cross. Even the old Colonel swore to-day (he swears dreffle, and it makes me sick) he'd give a leg for a good pipe full like the Yankees had over on the other side of the hill here. So I've been thinkin' all day how I could come across and get some for my poor boys."

She looked so sweet and innocent, and her great lustrous eyes had so pleading an expression as she spoke that many a rough grimy face worked strangely in response to the thrilling of the cord of common brotherhood, which this baby's hand had touched.

"Come here," said the last speaker, a grizzled Kentucky giant, with a paw like a bear; "hold out that big apron of yours!"

She lifted the corners of a little dark calico apron she wore, which was about the size of an ordinary pocket handkerchief, and approached the Kentuckian. "Thar," he continued, throwing in a large chunk of fragrant Lone Jack, "that's half of what I've got; take *that* to your 'boys!'"

The sweet little voice rang out again and again in childish delight, for every man of us followed the Kentuckian's lead, and we heaped the tiny apron full.

"I smelled it before I saw you, way up on top of the hill," she said, her dark eyes sparkling with pleasure, "and then I knew I hadn't lost my way. And the music was pitty, too. It made me laugh, and I knew my boys would be so pleased when I got back and told 'em where I'd been. I can sing, too," she added naively, slightly drooping her sweet gypsy face.

"Then give us a song to pay for the 'bacca," cried Hawkins, the Kentuckian.

She looked up into his face with her bright, dark eyes. "O, I'm going to *bring it back, sure,* just as soon as ever we get some more. But I'll sing, too, if you like."

We lifted her up on the tall stump of a tree near by, and the little creature began to sing. She had not much voice—no child of five or six has—but it was wonderfully sweet, and her powers of mimicry were marvelous. Some one, perhaps the Capt. Ned, of whom she had told us, had composed the song for her, and she gave it thoroughly in character. Doubtless she had sung it hundreds of times before to a similar audience, so that she was in no wise embarrassed when we applauded vociferously.

Our appreciation pleased her, however, for she laughed gaily; but she soon skipped nimbly down from her impromptu pedestal, and went round among us, holding out her tiny hand to each in farewell, with infinite infantile dignity and grace. "The boys would miss her," she explained, "if she stayed away too long." When she reached the sergeant, he suddenly stooped down to her, caught her in his arms, and kissed her full on her sweet, rosy mouth.

"Tention, squad!" he called out when he drew himself up again, and his voice was husky with emotion. We gave the little creature escort across the stream, and watched her disappear among the thick shrubbery which rose beyond.

It was only a quarter of an hour or so afterward that we heard a hoarse shout arise from the enemy's camp on the other side of the hill. It was the welcome which those poor half-starved rebs were giving to the little heroine and to our tobacco! We never stoped to think, but with a hearty three-times-three we sent back the cheer, till the woods and rocks re-echoed the sound far off to the distant mountain range. And then we looked sadly round at each other to think how baby's hand had spun this slender thread which stretched between brothers divided by such a wide sea of blood and suffering.

I don't know whether it was the remembrance of the child whose appearance had touched him so deeply or a presentment of what was to come, but from that night Ramson seemed to lose his bright spirits. Even his promotion, which came the next week, failed to rouse him from the dejection which seemed to take possesion of him. When he was made lieutenant, of course I ceased to share his tent, and I believe he felt the loss as much as I did. At any rate when he was wounded and taken to the hospital he begged that I might be allowed to wait on him. And perhaps because I was more gentle than the other men the request was granted and I staid with him through the three days which elapsed before he died. For he did die, but not before he had told me a part of the painful story which he had always shrunk from approaching in his days of splendid health.

He had married young, he said, and very foolishly. His wife had been a brilliantly beautiful, vain, capricious girl, and both had been too young to realize the responsibilities and cares that were to come with marriage. She had never really cared for him, but she had born him one child—a baby daughter. He was of Northern birth, although living in the South, and when the war broke out his married life had already been so unhappy that it was scarcely an added pain when she refused to live with him on account of his political sentiments. Only the thought of the child bound him in any way to the beautiful, intractable mother. He went to her at her father's house and begged, for the sake of the child, that she would return to him. The father seconded his request, but the girl was like adamant. She would never share the home of a Yankee, she protested. The only comfort that the wretched husband could extort from her was the promise to write of the child's welfare.

Then came terrible days in the South. Months passed, and the once fair and rich plantations were devastated, ruined. Ramson came North, and in his wretchedness found the army the most fitting place to drive away the recollections that haunted him. He knew the child was safer in its grandfather's home than it could be with him, and beside this, the brave soldier's heart was yet too tender to strike the mother by claiming the child. But one day came a letter from his wife telling him the babe was dead, and after this that episode of his married life was as a closed page to him, to which he never or rarely turned. This was all his story, and he told it to me with eyes bright with fever and lips that trembled with weakness as he spoke.

"Do you remember," he asked, "that baby that came to us that night in camp? Well, my little one would have been just as old, and it was wonderful how like that child was to Louise. It was for my baby's sake that I kissed her; not for her likeness to the baby's mother. And yet, poor Louise."

He turned uneasily on his side, and his face flushed even a deeper red. He clasped my hand tightly and then his mind began to wander. By next morning he was dead.

The war did not last much longer, and at its close I went to New York. This is not my own story, so I shall not tell you how it came to pass that I found myself by the will of a relative left my own master, with abundant means and not a claim upon me in the world.

But one day I was called over to Baltimore on some business, and there, in one of the most public streets, I saw a sight which attracted my attention strangely.

We Northern men scarcely realized during the war how much sympathy for the South was felt in Baltimore. But the Southerners knew it, and, therefore, to a Baltimorean it appeared only a matter of course that a Confederate soldier in his gray uniform should be standing at the corner of a street grinding away at an old hand-organ. I say standing, although this poor fellow had no legs to stand upon—only two poor deformed stumps on which his body rested. I was attracted by the sight, but should probably have passed on with no more than a stare of curiosity, had not a child beside the soldier began to sing. I don't know that I should have recognized the "Battery's Pride" either, for the elflocks were all braided neatly around her head and she was taller and less chubby than when I had seen her in our camp two years ago, but the words of the song struck upon my ear as strangely familiar, and my memory instantly sprang to the time and place where I had heard them before. Remembering, too, what Ramson had said, I stopped and spoke to her.

She looked up pleased when I put a little gold piece in her palm and then I asked her if she remembered me?

"She never forgets anything," the old soldier said, a pale smile spreading over his sickly features as he looked at her.

But upon this occasion it appears that Nina *had* forgotten. She shook her head and glanced up shyly into my face, but declared that she had never seen me before.

But when I recalled her childish feat of walking into an enemy's camp alone at night her face lit up directly.

"And were you there?" she asked. "I do not remember anybody. O yes, I do," she added thoughtfully, "I remember the sergeant. He took me in his arms and kissed me!"

I think some of my readers must know the feeling that one has for any old comrade at arms that one has fought beside and suffered with, and loved. I doubt if there is any other feeling in the world quite like it. That this little thing should have remembered Ramson alone, out of a score of men who had been kind to her, touched me deeply. I had little to interest me in the world, and I was nearly forty. I determined to find out something of the child's history, and perhaps do something for her for Ramson's sake. And yet I did not know then the claim she had upon him.

I questioned the soldier closely and found out where he lived. That evening I went to see him, and, remembering that past episode, took with me a generous supply of the Lone Jack for which Nina had pleaded so eloquently two years ago. It was only a garret where the two lived, and yet the child had managed to give it a certain home-like air, for her pretty ways and songs brought many a penny to their purse, and it was plain to see they were not in absolute want. And some kind ladies, too, in the house below, had helped them, the man said, for near friends of their own had fallen in the Lost Cause.

But the man was very uneasy about Nina. He had taken her as a sacred trust, he said, from his dead Captain, that Capt. Ned of whom Nina had told us so much. Capt. Ned (his surname was Anderson) had rescued the child from a house that the Federals had fired, and although he had advertised for the parents he had never found them. The command had been ordered to a distant part of the country, and in time Capt. Anderson had become so attached to the child that he could not bear to give her up. But he had always said that he was only keeping her till he could find her parents; the mother, he said, had been an old sweetheart of his, Mrs. Ramson—

"Ramson!" I cried; "are you sure?"

"O, yes," answered the soldier. "Capt. Anderson knew the old plantation well, and so did I, and pretty Miss Louise and her father, Col. Mallory. We all came from the same parts. And when Capt. Anderson died he gave me these papers and charged me if ever I came across any of the Mallory's that I should give up the child."

I looked at the little one, who was kneeling beside the pale soldier, with her small hands clasped over the gray sleeve of the Southern uniform.

"My child," I said, gently, "You did right to remember the sergeant, for he was your own father."

I am getting on in years now, and my hair and moustache are quite streaked with gray. Nina Ramson is a tall maiden of eighteen, as lovely and modest a creature as any one would wish to see. It is little that I have done for her in comparison with the pleasure it has been to me to educate poor Ramson's child, for although she has found her grandfather, he, poor old man, has been nearly ruined by the war and can only offer her the shelter of a modest home.

Col. Mallory, however, has been able to supply the only missing link of mystery in the child's career.

On that night of terror, when the family fled from their burning homestead, the negro nurse of little Nina confessed that in her fright she had left the child sleeping in one of the upper rooms. The Federal army was known to be pressing behind the fugitive party, and it was only by accident that Capt. Anderson, then attached to a party of guerrillas, had galloped up in time to see the woeful little face gazing down at him out of the flames, and like a bold and gallant soldier as he was, rescued her. There was no time for delay, so that he carried her for miles on the pommel of his saddle, and as Sherman's terrible march to the sea left desolation and distress in its wake, there was nothing now to bring the Mallory's back to their ruined home. The nurse declared the child to be dead, for the walls had fallen in with a terrible crash a few hours after the owners had left, and the woman, negro like, had stayed behind in the firm belief that the Federals had come for the special purpose of bestowing riches on her race. But though Col. Mallory had but an humble home in which to shelter his grandchild, she is very happy with him. Her mother died many years ago, and I fancy that she fills more than that wayward daughter's place. She shall never suffer for anything, please God, while I live, and when I die who is there that has any greater claim on a lonely man's wealth than Nina Ramson, "The Pride of the Battery?"—*Philadelphia Times.*

A BROKEN STRING.

Sing, and to you! No—no—with one note jarred
The harmony of Life's long chord is broken,
Your words were light and by light lips spoken,
And yet the music that you loved is marred.
One string, my friend, is dumb beneath your hand,
Strike and it throbs and vibrates at your will,
Falters upon the verge of sound, and still
Falls back as sea waves shattered on the strand.
Touch it no more, for you shall not regain
The sweet lost tone. Take what is left, or let
Life's music sleep to Death. Let us forget
The perfect melody we seek in vain—
And yet perchance, some day before we die,
As half in dreams we hear the night wind sweep
Around our windows, when we fain would sleep,
Laden with one long, sobbing, moaning cry,
One faint, far tone will waken, and will rise
Above the great wave voice of mortal pain;
Hand will touch hand and lips touch lips again,
As in the darkness it recedes and dies;—
Or lingering in the Summer evening glow,
Then, when the passion of the crimson West
Burning like some great heart that cannot rest,
Stains as with blood the waters as they flow,
Some old forgotten tones may rise and wake
Our dying youth, and set our hearts aflame
With their old sweetness—to our lips the name
Of love steal softly, for the old love's sake.

—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Russian Royal Wedding.

The recent marriage of the Grand Duchess Anastasia—the daughter of the emperor of Russia's brother, the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, governor-general of the Caucasus—to Prince Frederic of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, is described as follows:

A distinguished company assembled in the winter palace at 12.30 o'clock, among those present being the members of the ecclesiastical synod, the superior clergy, the council of the empire, senators, the diplomatic body, the chief officers of the army and navy, and representatives of the mercantile classes. The ladies appeared in the Russian national costume, and the gentlemen in full dress or uniform.

The bride and bridegroom were received in the magnificent apartment known as St. George's hall, and conducted to the chapel within the palace, where they were met by the emperor and empress, whose appearance was saluted by 101 guns from the fortress opposite the imperial residence.

The Grand Dutchess Anastasia wore over her wedding costume a superb crimson velvet mantle lined with ermine, the train being supported by four chamberlains and the master of the ceremonies attached to the household of the Grand Duke Michael.

At the chapel Prince Frederick and his future consort were received by the metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg and the members of the synod, and the inferior clergy carrying the cross and the holy water.

The emperor led the bridegroom to their respective positions, and the rings having been brought to the altar beforehand, on gold plates, by masters of the ceremonies, were placed on the fingers of the exalted couple by the imperial confessor, while the crowns were held over their heads by high dignitaries of state.

Upon the conclusion of the Greek celebration, the grand duchess and Prince Frederic returned thanks to the empress and their parents, and after a Te Deum had been sung and a salute of 101 guns had been fired, received the congratulations of the assembled guests.

Next came the marriage ceremony according to the Lutheran rite, which was performed in the Alexander hall, after which the bride and bridegroom were conducted back to the imperial apartments of the palace.

At 5 o'clock a grand banquet was given in the Nicholas hall, at which the following toasts were proposed, each accompanied by salvos of artillery: "The Emperor and Empress," "The Newly-married Couple," "The Parents of the Bridegroom," "The Parents of the Bride," "The Imperial Family," "The Clergy," and "All the Emperor's Faithful Subjects."

At 8:30 o'clock a grand ball took place in St. George's hall.

A Great Priest.

Even his enemies have done justice to the noble activity and dignity of Dupanloup as Priest and Bishop. He lived most simply, and strictly according to rule. He rose early, prayed for a considerable time, said mass at 7 o'clock, and then worked uninterrupted until noon, when he breakfasted with the priests of his household and any guests who might be stopping with him. He then generally took a long walk, or found relaxation in a drive to the College of St. Mesmin. On his return he resumed work or received necessary visits. Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, after which he remained with those who were present till nine, at which hour he regularly retired. It was during those evening hours that his friends, men and women, not only from Orleans, but from all parts of the world, used to gather round him, in the only salon in the episcopal residence decorated with the portraits of his predecessors, and where he, generally walking up and down, would, in his lively way, express his views on every possible subject. Those who preserve personal recollections of those hours, look back on them with gratitude. There it was still understood that social intercourse is recreation, not merely duty, and that conversation should be relaxation as well as incitement to the mind, neither as compensation for neglected study, nor as fatiguing loss of time. There the traditions were to be found still living of that refined and cheerful social intercourse, the recollection of which once caused Talleyrand to exclaim that he who had not known it *"n'a pas connu le plaisir de vivre,"* Dupanloup's head was silver white, when one of Feuillet's novels chanced to fall into his hands. We shall not mention its name, but it was not "Sibylle." To witness the delight he took in the book was an enjoyment to others as well, and he spoke much and long about it. All who knew him can bear witness that up to his death his heart remained warm and young, and the keen sympathy he preserved with all that is noble and good, and especially for his fellow-men, is the secret of that influence which he exercised upon high and low with almost unexampled power. People of all sorts and conditions, men of high position and renown, ladies of rank, souls in trouble and needing help, all were anxious for the favor of his hospitality, which was given generously and indefatigably, because he considered the house of a Bishop as in part belonging to all who entered it. In those small and modest rooms, whose whitewashed walls gave them the appearance of monastic cells, many an inward struggle has been fought out, many a vocation decided. We know of not a few who date from that spot a new epoch in life. To the poor, Dupanloup gave royally; when he had nothing left of his own, he would ask others; but he never failed to relieve real want. In his pastoral office he was indefatigable, and demanded from his clergy the greatest sacrifices. Not all, however, could keep pace with him, or accommodate themselves to his inflexible will, and in this respect he had to encounter many difficulties. *"Quel homme! il mettrait le feu a mer,"* exclaimed one day a poor parish priest, upon whom he had come like a whirlwind. On his part, however, the Bishop was quite ready to reply as Arnauld did, when rest was ordered him: "I rest? I have eternity for that." In 1854 the Academy elected him one of its members—not as author or orator, but, faithful to its tradition, as a man of high and general distinction. This was the only honor he received under the Empire. He never became reconciled to Bonapartism. The first pastoral he issued after the coup d'etat, spoke with praiseworthy courage of the First Empire as having wished to set up the Church without liberty, and ending by persecuting her. His various official utterances are models of dignified reserve. The imperial officers, on their side, were directed to avoid him, and of Napoleon III. he once remarked to a friend that he had *"un peu de superstition et beaucoup d'hypocrisie."*—*C. De Warmont, in Nineteenth Century.*

Food Ill Digested

Imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard mortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverished circulation and weak nerves, experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by availing themselves of that sure resource of the sick and debilitated, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetus to the processes of digestion which insures an adequate development of the materials of blood, fiber, and muscular tissue. Moreover, it soothes and strengthens overwrought or weak nerves, counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or despondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and wholesome appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age, and of delicate female constitutions, are greatly relieved by it; and it is a reliable preventive of, and remedy for, malarial fevers.

A Word to Doubters.

There is a good old English maxim that teaches us to "believe every man honest until we know him to be a villain." American custom seems to have reversed this law and appears to make every man a villain until he has proved himself an honest man. As with people, so with things. Every article placed in our markets can lay claim to popular favor upon intrinsic merit and value alone. Continued popularity, therefore, is proof positive of intrinsic excellence. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are far more popular to-day than ever before. The people have tested them and know them to be genuine remedies for the diseases they are recommended to cure. The Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are the best alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies that can be used in chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. The world-wide popularity of the Favorite Prescription, as a never-failing remedy for Female Diseases, would have alone secured to its discoverer the fame he has so richly won. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which Dr. Pierce is also proprietor, is recommended by those who have tested its virtues as a safe and reliable remedy for catarrh in its worst forms.

EXPERIENCE HAS CONCLUSIVELY SHOWN that for cutaneous, open sores, leprous exfoliations and rheumatic complaints, HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE is more efficacious than any ointment, lotion or embrocation that has ever been devised. Physicians admit this and the popular verdict confirms and ratifies the professional dic'um, and assigns this salve the foremost place among remedies of its class. Sold all Drurgists.

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

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight 25 cents a box.

Certainly one is not wise if he purchases any organ before obtaining the latest catalogue and circulars of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. See advertisement, and send postal card asking for them, and they will come free.

Smoke Pogue's Sitting Bull Durham Tobacco.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

SODA FOUNTAINS—$35, $45, $60 and $80. Shipped ready for use. For catalogue, &c., address Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.—ORTABLE(d)

CONSUMPTION curable only when specially treated as a disease of the nerves of organic life. Explanatory circular worthy of perusal, free. Address DR. R. B. HEINTZELMAN, 1 Great Jones St., New York City!

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

MOLLER'S Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL

Is perfectly pure. Pronounced the best by the highest medical authorities in the world. Given highest award at 12 World's Expositions, and at Paris, 1878. Sold by Druggists. W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N.Y.

MANY THINK There is no cure for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, or Bladder and Urinary Complaints. They are in error. HUNT'S REMEDY cures these Diseases. General Debility, Diabetes, Pains in the Back, Loins or Side, Dropsy, Gravel, Dissipation, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Family physicians prescribe HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

THE NEW Improved Patent BaxteR PORTABLE ENGINE, owned and manufactured exclusively by J. C. TODD, at Paterson, N. J., and sold at 10 Barclay St., New York, and by my agents in different cities. This last invention is a great improvement on the old style, being simplified, and is sold at greatly reduced prices, which are as follows, viz.: A 1 h. p. engine and boiler complete, ready to run, for $125; 1½ h.p., $175; 2 h.p., $225; 2½ h.p., $250; 3 h.p., $275; and 4 h. p., $350. Larger sizes in proportion. Send for circulars.

LATEST SUNDAY MORNING SERMONS BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON AND REV. DR. TALMAGE, and a Portrait and Biography of some Eminent person, and Sunday School lesson explained, and Anecdotes and Prophetic Article, are published EVERY WEEK in the Christian Herald, $1.50 per annum. Sample copies free. Agents wanted. Also, can be had from all Newsdealers. Address B. AITKEN, 63 Bible House, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "BACK FROM the MOUTH OF HELL" By one who has been the e! "RISE and FALL of the MOUSTACHE" By the Burlington Hawkeye humorist. SAMANTHA AS A P. A. AND P. I. By Josiah Allen's wife. The three brightest and best selling books out. Agents you can put these books in everywhere. Best terms given. Address for Agency, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct; Chicago, Ill.

WARNER BRO'S CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent PARIS EXPOSITION, over all American competitors. Their FLEXIBLE HIP CORSET (120 bones) is WARRANTED not to break down over the hips. Price $1.25. Their IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET is made with the Tampico Bust, which is soft and flexible and contains no bones. Price by mail, $1.50. For sale by all leading merchants. WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

PULMOCURA AN ABSOLUTE AND UNFAILING REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Throat forwarded free on receipt of $1. A. A. MARTIN, Pulmocura Man'f'g C., sole depot for the U.S. 60 East 12th St. cor. Broadway, New York. (Please mention this paper.)

WE WANT It known to all Cash buyers of Boots and Shoes in the Western country, that we have established a Cash House in Chicago For their especial accommodation, where prices are made an inducement to all Cash Purchasers. BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS. 211 and 213 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. No old Goods. Stock entirely new and purchased for Cash.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS. Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS viz: at PARIS, 1867; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875, PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878, and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1878. Only American Organs ever awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or in installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles and prices sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK or CHICAGO.

FITS CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, warranted to effect speedy and PERMANENT cure. "A Free Bottle" of my renowned specific, and valuable Treatise sent to any sufferer sending his Post-office and Express address. DR. H. G. ROOT 183 Pearl St., New York

THE SMITH ORGAN CO. First Established! Most Successful! THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD! Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE. OVER 80,000 Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices. Send for a Catalogue. Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

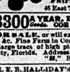
MUSTANG Survival of the Fittest. A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS! MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST! THE OLDEST & BEST LINIMENT EVER MADE IN AMERICA. SALES LARGER THAN EVER. The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

The ESTEY ORGAN THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST! Manufactory BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Richmond Pink Prints Are printed on strong cloth, in absolutely fast colors. They will not fade by light or washing. The only Centennial Medal for Pinks was given to these goods. After thirty years' test they are admitted to be the BEST PINK MADE. If you want HONEST GOODS, remember this and BUY THEM.

HOXSIE AND JAGGAR COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale FRUITS & PRODUCE, 14 Jackson St., St. Paul. We shall be pleased to receive your orders for Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Clarified Cider, Onions, Dried Apples, Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Oats. Anything in the Produce line in its season. Can't you send us some Butter, Eggs, Grain, Potatoes and other Produce?

SCALES! FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS! Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 46 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.



$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents Goods. COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE, or will exchange for Dry Goods, Carpets, &c. Fine Farm in Conn., and two Orange Groves and large tract of high pine timbered land in Orange County, Florida. Address "S," Box 617, Birmingham, Ct.

DR. E. B. HALLIDAY'S Blood Purifier permanently cures Catarrh, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, all Kidney and Urinary Diseases; restores lost vitality, and builds up broken constitutions. This medicine will do all that it is represented to do. It is the boss, don't you forget it!

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. Do not let your children grow up weak and puny, when Ridge's Food can be had at such a small cost. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.

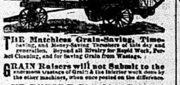
CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN THE WEST. HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the State. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead" address Land Commissioner, Salina Kansas.

SAPONIFIER Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye FOR FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap, QUICKLY. IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH. The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap. SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER MADE BY THE Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co. PHILADELPHIA.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE BEST IN THE WORLD AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. ORANGE, MASS. CHICAGO, ILLS.

TEAS! AHEAD ALL THE TIME The very best goods direct from the Importers at half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE The Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. P. O. Box 4235.

TRADE MARK 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 21, 1874. THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

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

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

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

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

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

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

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

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

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

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

5 MUSIC 5 BOOKS 5

Piano arrangement of H. M. S. PINAFORE, By H. MAYLATH, $1.00. Contains 25 pieces taken from the attractive composition. Those who prefer the Vocal Score can have it at the same price.

THE SORCERER, Words and Music $1.00. The SORCERER is by the same composers as Pinafore and, musically, quite as good. Piano arrangement by MOELLING also for $1.00.

HULL'S TEMPERANCE GLEE BOOK. 40c. Contains a large and well arranged collection of SACRED and SECULAR songs for Temperance meetings.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, By GROSSMITH, 25 cts. A delightful Parlor Operetta needing but two performers. Very good music.

THE GEM GLEANER, By J. M. CHADWICK. $1. An unusually good collection of Anthems. All choirs should have it.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
H. Ditson & Co., 843 B'dway, N. Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

TWENTY DOLLARS worth of new music for SIXTY CENTS! Every one should subscribe for our new Musical Journal. It is published monthly, and each issue contains several selections of New and Valuable Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, together with a large amount of interesting reading matter on musical subjects. The very low price of 60 cents per year brings it within the reach of all. Dyer & Howard, 69 E. Third St., St. Paul.

40 Courting Cards, all different, and Cat'l'g for two 3c. stamps. J. E. TOWNSEND, Belle Plaine, Minn.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$8 A DAY Profit. Agents' sample 6c. "In Nassau Delight." Nassau, N. Y.

STRANGER,—if you want any good Farming land, write to or inquire of LEONARD B. HODGES, St. Paul, Minn.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

POCKET DICTIONARY, 30,000 words, and Dr. Foote's Health Monthly, one year, 50c. MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn $40 to $100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

OPIUM Habit and Skin Diseases. Thousands cured. Lowest prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the World; one sample free. Ad's Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers' 17 Wall St. N. Y.

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

TAILORS, 25 wanted! At Boston One Price Clothing Store, Minneapolis.

AWNINGS, TENTS, WATERPROOF COVERS, SIGNS, WINDOW SHADES &c. Murray & Baker, 100 South Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

PURE TEAS. Agents Wanted everywhere to sell to families, hotels and large consumers. Largest stock in the country, quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton St., N. Y. P. O. Box 4560.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Bankrupt Stock of Splendid Masonic Book and Regalia. Bought at auction, and will be sold at auction prices. A rare chance for agents. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. REDDING & Co., Masonic Pubs., 731 Broadway, New York. Beware of spurious Rituals.

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

DR. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE, for all KIDNEY DISEASES. A sure remedy; failures unknown. Send for circular. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; Lord, Stoutburg & Co., Chicago; A. Smith, London; W. Maddox, Ripley, Ohio; E. Cary, Des Moines; F. Stearns, Detroit. The most popular medicine of the day.

PIANOS $140 to $400—factory prices—highest honors—Mathushek's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—12,000 in use—Pianos sent on trial—Catalogue free. MENDELSSOHN PIANO Co., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

7,000 Acres choice Farm Lands, early selections, convenient to railroad stations, prime wheat lands or natural meadows as you may prefer, in tracts of 160 to 640 acres, in Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Pope and Stevens counties, for sale by LEONARD B. HODGES, St. Paul, Minn.

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

HOG CHOLERA Cure and preventive, patented 1878. The only remedy ever discovered that cures and prevents the several different forms of cholera. Farm rights $2.50, warranted to cure and prevent or money refunded. County and State rights low. Inclose stamp for particulars. Also cures and prevents chicken cholera. Ad's Geo. S. Williams, Eggleston Springs, Giles Co., Va.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD of Plays, Dramas, Comedies, Farces, Ethiopian Dramas, Plays for Ladies only. Plays for Gentlemen only. Wigs, Beards, Moustaches, Face Preparations, Burnt Cork, Jarley's Wax Works, Tableaux, Charades, Pantomimes, Guides to the Stage and for Amateurs Make-up Book, Make-up Boxes, New Plays. SAM'L FRENCH & SON, 38 East 14th St., Union Square, New York. Catalogues Sent FREE!!

MASONIC Supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies, manufactured by M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, O. Send for Price Lists. Knights Templar Uniforms a Specialty. Military, Society, and Firemen's Goods.

THE NEW YORK SUN. DAILY. 4 pages. 55cts. a month; $6.50 a year. SUNDAY. 8 pages, $1.20 a year. WEEKLY. 8 pages, $1 a year. THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States. THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

SEED CORN.—HUNT'S PROLIFIC WHITE; the most prolific variety in existence! The Rural New Yorker offers a few grains of this celebrated corn to each subscriber, as the best variety grown. Immense yields, producing under ordinary cultivation 100 bushels to the acre, on poor land; each stalk bears from 2 to 9 large ears; selected seed per bushel, $10; per peck, $4; by mail, per qt., $1; per ½ pint, 50 cents. Order at once. This advertisement will not appear again. Address HALFPENNY & BOWER, Swengel, Union Co., Pa.

Soldiers—Pensioners. We publish an eight-page paper—"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE" devoted to the interests of Pensioners, Soldiers and Sailors and their heirs; also contains interesting family reading. Price—Fifty cents a year—special inducements to clubs. A proper blank to collect amount due under new ARREARS OF PENSION BILL, furnished gratuitously, to regular subscribers only, and such claims filed in Pension office without charge. January number as specimen copy free. Send for it. GEORGE E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C. Lock Box 325.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH IN CUTLERY. A POCKET FINGER NAIL CUTTER AND FINISHER COMBINED, MADE OF THE BEST OF STEEL AND HANDSOMELY NICKLE PLATED. PATENTED JUNE 18, 1878. Its compact form and size, unique design, its usefulness, and its superiority over the knife will at once be seen. It is a Mine of Coined Gold For agents, adapted to everybody, and sells at sight. Address for terms and circulars to Agents and the Trade, and send 25c. for sample, C. W. ANDERSON, Post Office Box 2407, New York City.

$500 PRIZE BUTTER Makers that took the ten FIRST Prizes ($500 in all), at the great Dairy Fair, USE OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR. It was awarded International Diploma for "Superior Purity, Strength, Perfect Color, and Permanence." Send for copy of their Testimonials. Always gives gilt-edge color. Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or to know what it is, what it costs, where to get it, write at once to WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and sure remedy. No quack preparation, but prescribed by the medical faculty. Manuf'd only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

O. P. Stearns,	Judge District Court.
W. W. Hartley,	Clerk.
H. D. Follett,	Judge of Probate.
Geo. Whitney,	Sheriff.
	Coroner.
C. R. Williams,	Auditor.
N. McFadden,	Treasurer.
F. B. Thompson,	Register of Deeds.
H. D. Follett,	Court Commissioner.
C. H. Alsop,	Surveyor.
G. W. Holland,	County Attorney.
C. F. Kindred,	Ch'm Board Com'rs.
W. H. Leland,	} Commissioners.
P. M. Lagunquist,	

LOCAL.

Ice leaving.

Sap running.

Time flying.

Buds bursting.

Snow melting.

Sugar making.

Grass growing.

River breaking.

Garden making.

House cleaning.

Produce falling.

Rent advancing.

Farmers seeding.

Trade improving.

Days lengthening.

Travel increasing.

Tramps tramping.

Mud disappearing.

Business enlarging.

Building progressing.

Population increasing.

Atmosphere warming.

Grasshoppers hopping.

Sewing machines going.

Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco.

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

Wadena, Itasca and Aitken county orders for sale. W. W. Hartley.

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

All kinds of legal, real estate, conveyancing and other blanks on hand at the Tribune Building.

Mrs. E. E. French has just received her spring patterns and the ladies are requested to call and see the styles.

E. H. Parker, of the Verndale *Tribune*, called Monday on his way to Duluth, called thither by the death of his mother.

Read the call elsewhere this week for a meeting of the citizens interested in the erection of a brick block in Brainerd.

Col. A. L. Rich and C. W. Voorhees, Dowagiac, Michigan, were in the city Wednesday en route to their farms with stock.

For a fresh glass of health-giving cream ale—Drewry's best—for five cents, go to the New Le Bon Ton. It is far superior to beer and just as cheap.

Tickets or shares in the grand drawing of a grand square piano, to take place at Wadena on Thursday evening, May 1st, can be obtained at this office.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

George McClarty, who was arrested for shooting G. W. Holland as announced in our last issue, was released on Wednesday, and has left the town. Mr. Holland is not feeling as well as at last account; the wound in his head being pretty sore.

Headquarters hotel has been repaired throughout with new floors and otherwise improved, and is as ever the only first class hostelry in the north-west. Tourists and sportsmen will make a note of this in connection with the excellent advantages this section affords patrons of the rod and gun.

E. H. Foster, of the Jamestown *Alert*, after a shaft for a broken press which gave way just as he commenced working off this week's issue, and A. DeLacy wood, of the Breckenridge *Far West*, en route to Sauk Rapids to remove his printing material to his new location, are in the city to-day.

The wife and family of H. J. Havill, who has recently taken up a farm a few miles southeast of town, arrived this week from Bloomington, Ill., their former home, and will take up their abode with Mr. Havill on the farm, much to his comfort and delight, as "batching" was becoming quite monotonous with him.

Benjamin H. Webb is preparing to open a New Grocery and Provision Store in the building first door east of J. L. Starcher's old stand on Laurel street, and will soon be prepared to meet customers with a large and complete stock of new and fresh groceries of all kinds. J. L. Starcher and T. C. Bivins will be in charge for him as clerks.

Rev. J. E. Starkey, presiding elder of the M. E. Red River district, which now includes Brainerd, gave this office a brief call on yesterday to announce a quarterly meeting at the M. E. church in this city on Saturday and Sunday next, April 12th and 13th. The meeting will open on Saturday evening at 8 p. m., with preaching. Sunday morning at 10 a. m. love feast and preaching at 11 followed by communion service.

Wm. Paxton, brother-in-law of Dr. A. S. Campbell, of this city, has started overland from Iowa for Brainerd with his family consisting of a wife and twelve children, some of them young men grown, to open up a farm on the Doctor's land a few miles southeast of town. They are bringing with them their entire stock of horses, cattle, farming utensils, furniture, etc., prepared to stay with us and go into farming in earnest, and they will make a very valuable acquisition to Crow Wing county.

BIRTH.

Ort.—On Saturday last the 29th ult., the wife of Peter Ort, Fifth street, of a daughter, weighing twelve and one-half pounds.

For Sale Cheap.

A residence and two lots on south Ninth street. Apply to W. W. Hartley.

House for Sale.

A pleasant little residence on the north side of the track, formerly occupied by George McClarty. Apply to W. W. Hartley.

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

I have just received and will keep constantly on hand during the coming summer a large stock of Lime, Cement, Hair, and all plastering materials, which I will sell at reasonable rates. I buy for cash in car load lots and will sell low. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or in the country, if desired.

G. G. Hartley.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All parties interested in the organization of an association for the erection of a brick block in Brainerd are requested to meet at the Tribune office on Tuesday evening next, April 8th, 1879, at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the articles of incorporation, subscribing stock, electing officers and performing such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Brainerd, April 4th, 1879.

By order of the Committee.

Money to Loan.

On short time and first-class security, in sums as desired, from $100. to $3000. Enquire at the Tribune office.

For Sale Cheap.

My house and two lots on East Main street, my present residence.

S. J. Wallace.

For Rent.

The Episcopal Parish School building will be rented for dwelling or other proper purposes. Apply to C. F. Kindred.

Chimney Cleaning.

To avoid the danger of fire by your chimneys burning out, have them cleaned by Henry Ginther, residence near the bridge. Orders may be left at this office.

Hay, Hay, Hay.

Hay will be furnished on demand from Buffalo Creek meadow by

H. Dressen.

Sewing Machine Notes.

We have now in stock at the Tribune building on Sixth street needles and extra attachments of all kinds for the new Home and Singer sewing machines, and will have in a few days and thereafter keep constantly on hand a large stock of needles for all kinds of machines, attachments of all kinds, and be prepared at any time to furnish parts of all kinds of machines made on short notice—in fact, we propose to keep a complete sewing machine emporium and outfitting agency. Give us a call or send in your orders if there is any thing in our line you need and you will be promptly supplied. Orders by mail or express are solicited.

Address Hartley Bros.,
Brainerd, Minn.

We are just in receipt of a stock of the new American self-threading Sewing Machines, combining all the latest improvements of loop wheel, automatic tension, self-threading shuttle and upper thread, etc., etc., and is the most complete machine made—handsome in appearance and perfect in its mechanism.

We are now prepared to sell the famous Singer Sewing Machines on time payments of $5 per month, at the Tribune Building. Give us a call.

We have just laid in a new supply of blanks, legal cap, envelopes, etc., for sale low at the Tribune Building.

The famous New Family Weed Sewing Machines for sale cheap for cash at the Tribune Building.

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

Just received a gross of superior sewing machine oil at the Tribune building.

Extra attachments for the Home sewing machine at the Tribune office.

Sewing Machine Oil at the Tribune office.

INVEST IN GOOD

GOLD AND SILVER MINES

AT

Leadville, Colorado.

The Carbonate Gold & Silver Mining Co. of Leadville, Col. have placed $100,000 of their Capital Stock on the market as a working capital. The Company own seventeen good mines and are daily laying up more. The Company is organized as a prospecting and developing company, and any person desiring to invest in a good mining enterprise, in the best locality in the world, once fortunate are daily in luck by prospecting and developing mines, can do no better than to buy stock of this Company.

For further particulars, references, etc. address

CHARLES L. KUSZ, JR., Sec'y.

Lock box 1979.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

Webster's Unabridged.

2000 Engravings. 1840 Pages Quarto.

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

FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES. A WHOLE LIBRARY IN itself. A INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY, AND IN ANY SCHOOL.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Warmly indorsed by

Bancroft, Motley, Geo. Greene Hallock, Rufus Choate, Elihu Burritt, Joseph Cook, Emerson, Prescott, George P. Marsh, John G. Whittier, John G. Saxe, Daniel Webster, H. Ward Beecher, H. Coleridge, Horace Mann,

More than fifty College Presidents.

And the best American and European Scholars.

Contains One-Fifth more matter than any other, the number of pages being 1040 and not 1000 as some have stated.

Contains 3000 Illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary.

☞ LOOK AT THE Illustrations of Scientific terms, and other words and terms for which the pronunciation is doubtful.

Recommended by 36 State Superintendents of Schools, and more than 50 College Presidents.

The Most Learned Men in the United States use it in preference to any other Dictionary.

Unbelievers who will 100 years of literary labor, and is several years later than any other large Dictionary.

The sale of Webster's Dictionaries is 20 times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

August 4, 1877. The Dictionary used in the Government Printing Office is Webster's Unabridged.

Is it not highly claimed that Webster is

THE NATIONAL STANDARD?

THE BURLINGTON

WEEKLY

HAWKEYE.

This paper, which is universally quoted, may be had at any News Depot at 4 cts. per copy. Annual Subscription, $4 in Gold Bills.

Agents are wanted everywhere to take subscriptions, and retain 50 cents in cash on each annual subscriber. General Agents may send 1.25 per year.

$1000 in Three Premiums.

We will pay the Agent sending us the largest list of subscribers before March 1st, 1879, one First-Class 7 1-3 octave, Rosewood or Walnut, NEW SCALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, full iron frame, overstrung Bass, Rosewood cases, patent tip-down Agraffe Bar arrangement, Extra Box, $850.00. This list to be at least 800 names.

For the second list not to be less than 200 names, $100 in gold.

For the third list not to be less than 100 names, we will pay $50 in Gold.

Address, HAWKEYE PUBLISHING CO., Burlington, Iowa.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just Published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞ Price, in a Sealed Envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in his admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York, P. O. Box 4586

Central R. R. of Iowa.

J. B. GRINNELL, Receiver.

INTERMEDIATE LINE

—IN THE—

Great North and South

THROUGH ROUTE

—BETWEEN—

St. Paul & Minneapolis

—AND—

ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY,

COMPOSED OF THE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL,

CENTRAL IOWA,

—AND—

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

This New Combination possesses the Unequalled Advantage of

A Terminal in the Four Great Cities of the West!

AND LOCATES EQUIDISTANT BETWEEN THE

Mississippi and Missouri Rivers,

By which it becomes *The Great Route for Distribution of Travel to All Points*

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST OR WEST

A FULL LINE OF

Pullman Palace Sleepers!

RUN DAILY.

BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND ST. LOUIS.

The Kansas City Express Runs Daily Except Sunday.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued to all important points reached by the THROUGH LINE or its connections.

J. G. JOHNSON, Gen. Superintendent. A. RUSSELL, Gen. Pass Agent.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

For manhood restored, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which I was enabled to cure myself after being given up by the ablest physicians. Address, (inclosing a stamped envelope to pay the expense of the advertisement) one or two postage stamps, as you prefer, addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, 78 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM, painlessly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For pamphlet, address Dr. J. PARKER & CO., 223 Ann St., N. Y.

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

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 capital required. Large profits for either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples sent free. Improve your spare time at this business.

Address BRIDGE & CO., Portland, Maine.

P. A. GATCHELL,

LAWYER,

Wadena, Wadena Co., Minn.

Collections promptly attended to. Taxes Paid. Real Estate and Conveyancing done in a legal and neat manner, also,

Real Estate Agent. Lands Sold on Commission.

FOR SALE.—160 Acres of Prairie Land, two miles south from Wadena Station. Soil good. Sub-soil tolerably green grass for building site. Contains several acres of good hay land. Stream water running through it. This is a splendid chance for A No. 1 Farm. Will be sold cheap, quarter cash, balance in one, two, three and four years.

HOTEL.—The "Furness" Hotel, at Wadena, I will sell cheap for cash, or the owner desires to engage in other business.

LAND FOR STOCK FARM.—800 Acres in Todd county, 11 miles from Aldrich Station N. P. R. R. City school, (local law), 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, basswood, etc. Sold at low figures and on easy terms.

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

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

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

9tf

SEWING MACHINE MEN

and others interested in Sewing Machines if you have NEW machine, just send for a New Home sewing machine, which surpasses anything ever invented by the Sewing Machine line.

THE

NEW HOME

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

Address,

JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
141 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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

CHICAGO,

Milwaukee & St. Pau

RAILWAY.

Steel Rail Track.

The only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern and Southern Lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any depot, hotel or place of business in that city.

Three Daily Trains each way between

ST. PAUL & CHICAGO.

Two Daily Trains each way between

ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Six Daily Trains each way between

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

Trains.	Leave St. Paul.	Arrive St. Paul.
River Division—Through Chicago and Eastern Express	*11:25 am	*1.50 pm
Through Chicago and Eastern Express	7:00 pm	9:45 am
Iowa and Minnesota Division		
Through Prairie du Chien, Mil. & Chicago Express	*6:10 am	*6:07 pm
Lake Crystal and Kansas City Express	*6:10 am	*6:07 pm
Express	8:25 pm	6:50 am
Minneapolis Passenger	*11:25 am	*11:55 am

*Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted. Mondays excepted.

Ticket Office—Depot cor. Jackson St. and Levee. City Office, 118 East Third St. cor. Jackson St.

J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.

☞ Palace Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches, with Westinghouse's Improved Automatic Air-Brake on all trains.

A. V. H. CARPENTER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. P. F. GAULT, Asst.-General Manager.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. BEST IN THE WORLD. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. JOHNSON, CLARK & CO. 141 STATE ST. CHICAGO. 66 UNION SQ. N.Y. 725 CHESTNUT ST. ST. LOUIS. 18 ADAMS ST. PITTSBURGH.

THE GALENIC INSTITUTE.

☞ Established 1861 and chartered by the Legislature for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs.

"The Secret Monitor,"

—AND—

GUIDE TO HEALTH,

A Private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the

URINARY

AND

Generative Organs.

COPYRIGHTED.

Including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, impotency, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of women and their peculiarities, generally, together with the anatomy and physiology of the sexual system in health and disease, containing 300 pages and over 100 plates and engravings, sent to any person under seal, on receipt of price, $1 in stamps.

A private medical pamphlet, of 32 pages on the above diseases, with valuable information for those afflicted, sent in sealed envelope on receipt of one cent in stamps.

The physicians of the institute especially treat all cases requiring skill, and may be consulted personally or by letter. Address all letters thus:

GALENIC INSTITUTE,

Office 45 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear, and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, including 3 ct. stamp, Box Vandeff 1, 26 Ann St. N. Y.

AGENTS Something New, High and Dry, SECRETS OF LIFE UNVEILED.

The Great Sensation Book of the age! Agents coining money! Every one that sees it wants it. Sells on sight. Agents in every Territory at once. 1000 Agents Wanted! Sure Thing. Sample and instructions mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address at once

AGENTS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo.

26-4m

Before You Buy Look at the Wonderful

NEW IMPROVED HOWE SEWING MACHINES

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

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

Are you going to Paint?

THE BEST IN THE WORLD IS THE

Chemical Paint,

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. W. Pitkin & Co.,

Send for Sample Cards and Price Lists. 45 & 47 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

THE NEW FAMILY

SINGER

Sewing Machines,

FOR SALE AT

The Tribune Building.

Terms Cash---or $5 per Month.

Call and Examine our Machines and Prices.

HARTLEY BRO., *Agents.*

Band Instruments and Musical Merchandise.

JULIUS BAUER AND COMPANY.

WAREROOMS:

263–265 Wabash Ave.

Between Jackson and Van Buren Sts.

CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

BAND

BAND

INSTRUMENTS AND GENERAL BAND OUTFITS AND EVERY KIND OF

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

DRUMS, CYMBALS, FIFES, CLARIONETS, LYRES (Steel Harmonicas), EPAULETS, BAND CAPS, etc.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, FLUTES, ZITHERS, and all kinds of STRINGS TRIMMING, etc.

TRADE MARK

OUR BAND INSTRUMENTS

Are indorsed by Theo. Thomas, A. Vaas, Chas. Sierwith, Wm. Kevans, M. B. Alderman, Jas. M. McCosh, and many others. Catalogues giving prices, etc., sent free to any address.

LOOK HERE! ONE AGENT made $60 and another made $75 in one week, which shows what can be done. A party is coining money by selling our Chromos. Some among the boys are doing quite as well. Another made $21—One LADY made $12 in one HOUR. Any one can do as well as these parties who follows our plain directions. We will send a sample free of charge, with copy of directions for selling and take the more, which will enable them to make some money. Address, TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS, Inst. Mission and Amusement Transparencies, Transparents and teachers. 50 different article designs. The entire work sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

MEYER & CALL,

Merchant Tailors,

78 Jackson St., Next to Cor. of Fifth,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with full directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Northern Pacific R. R.

"CUSTER ROUTE"

TO THE

BLACK HILLS.

THRO' EXPRESS TRAINS FROM

St. Paul to Bismarck

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

1879. Summer Arrangement. 1879.

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
lv. 12.25 p. m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 1.00 p. m.
" 1.42 p. m.	Little Falls,	" 12.35 p. m.
" 3.00 p. m.	Sauk Rapids,	" 11.20 a. m.
ar. 6.40 p. m.	St. Paul,	" 7.30 a. m.

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
lv. 2.30 p. m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 11.00 a. m.
" 4.15 p. m.	Aitken,	" 10.00 a. m.
" 8.15 p. m.	N. P. Junction,	" 6.45 a. m.
ar. 10.05 p. m.	Duluth,	" 4.00 a. m.

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 6.30 p. m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.00 m.
" 1.40 a. m.	Jamestown,	" 6.45 p. m.
ar. 7.00 a. m.	Bismarck,	" 10.00 a. m.
	Fargo,	" 2.50 p. m.
	Glyndon,	" 6.25 a. m.
	Fargo,	" 7.50 a. m.
		" 6.00 p. m.
		" 6.15 a. m.

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
lv. 6.30 p. m.	Fargo,	ar. 5.30 a. m.
" 1.40 a. m.	Jamestown,	" 1.45 a. m.
ar. 7.00 a. m.	Bismarck,	" 7.55 p. m.

Means.	Daily except Saturday.

Trains run daily except Sundays.

Trains connect at St. Paul and Minneapolis with trains East and South; at St. Cloud with trains from and to Sauk Rapids; 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 Duluth; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's Landing, Fort Garry and the British Possessions; at Bismarck with Oregon & Oth States to 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.

March 31st, 1879.

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

G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Pt. and Ticket Ag't, 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, upon application to James B. Power, Gen'l Agent, at 45 Jackson street, St. Paul, or Brainerd, Minn.

JANUARY, 1879.

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	6.41 p. m
Brainerd	1.00 p. m	"	12.00 m.
"	2.30 p. m	"	2.00 p. m

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS TRAINS.

	Leave.		Arrive.
St. Paul	8.10 a. m	Minneapolis	8.50 a. m
"	10.00 a. m.	"	10.35 a. m.
"	12.30 p. m.	"	1.05 p. m
"	2.50 p. m.	"	3.26 p. m
"	6.10 p. m.	"	7.40 p. m.
Minneapolis	7.55 a. m.	St. Paul	8.35 a. m
"	11.00 a. m.	"	11.40 a. m.
"	1.50 p. m.	"	2.25 p. m
"	3.50 p. m.	"	4.35 p. m
"	5.35 p. m.	"	6.10 p. m

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

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

Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.25 a. m.
" " " " 7.40 p. m.
Arrive from Chicago and the East, 5.50 a. m.
" " " " 2.24 p. m.

CHICAGO

ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS

LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & North-Western Railway between Chicago and Green Bay (via Madison), and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul or Minneapolis, form a single line between Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. This Line will ever after be known as

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

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through Sparta, Eau Claire, Black River Falls, Elroy and Madison, and

Is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

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

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

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The Smooth, Well-Ballasted and Perfect Track of Steel Rails, the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Perfect Telegraph System of Moving Trains on the opposite side which they run, the admirable arrangement for running Through Cars between Chicago and all Points West, North and North-West, secure to passengers all the COMFORTS IN MODERN RAILWAY TRAVELING.

If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets via this route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents are to sell you Through Tickets and Check your Baggage Free to this Line.

Passengers for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Portland, Boston, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo, etc.

Points South and East,

should buy their Tickets via

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

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, and points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton & Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Erie and Ticket Office, Corner Third and Jackson Streets and at Depot on Silver Street; Minneapolis Ticket Office, No. 3 Nicollet House Block and at St. Paul & Pacific Depot; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, Sherman House; 10 Canal, cor. Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, cor. West Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie Streets.

P. B. CLARKE, Gen'l Pass. Agt. W. H. STEVENS, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

D. S. A. W. K. Ayer, Pass. Agt. Chicago.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, Gem Mfg. Co., Chicago.

$57.60 W. B. CHICESTER 216 Fulton St., New York.