Historical Society

BRAINERD TRIBUNE
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HARTLEY BROS., - - Proprietors.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - Editor.
CAPT. C. B. SLEEPER, - Associate Editor.
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BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. IX.—NO. 34. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1880. WHOLE NO. 450.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Of Ohio.

For Vice-President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
J. A. THACHER,
Of Goodhue.
L. G. NELSON,
Of Dodge.
J. T. WILLIAMS,
Of Blue Earth.
WM. SCHMALL,
Of Nicollet.
KNUTE NELSON,
Of Douglas.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
For Congress,
W. D. WASHBURN.

CROW WING COUNTY AHEAD.

The best samples of vegetables and grain contributed to the collection of the "Products of the Golden Northwest," on exhibition in the great Northern Pacific agricultural car, now making a tour of the east, were raised on Crow Wing county farms. JAMES B. POWER,
Land Commissioner N. P. R. R.

Announcement.

THE BRAINERD TRIBUNE, an excellent business investment, is this week offered for sale, to the right kind of a purchaser, at a bargain. Brainerd constitutes one of the best newspaper fields and THE TRIBUNE the best investment. For a newspaper man, in the "Golden Northwest." Owing to other business engagements I shall be unable, from want of time, to give the town such a paper as it requires, in all its details, and I prefer putting it into the hands of some one who can devote the time required to do the business justice, to holding on to it. None but the right kind of a man for the place, and a cash customer, need apply.

For further information, address,
W. W. HARTLEY,
Brainerd, Minn.

Read the speech of Gen. Grant in another column.

Gen. Grant's reasons for being a Republican are reasons sufficient for any *loyal* citizen of the United States.

It is estimated that over 50,000 people have visited the Northern Pacific Agricultural car since it left Brainerd.

A recent order removing the Northern Pacific Land office from Brainerd to St. Paul has been rescinded and the office will remain here as heretofore.

Business men all over the country, regardless of party, are becoming alarmed at the ease with which the Democrats and Greenbackers can fraternize and fuse, and are rallying around the Garfield standard with significant unanimity.

I am a Republican because there is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, while there are fourteen States and localities in some others where Republicans have not this privilege.—[Gen. U. S. Grant's speech.

De Lacy Wood's St. Louis Editorial excursion party will meet at the Nicolet House, Minneapolis, on Tuesday evening, October 5th, instead of Thursday, the 7th, and starts for St. Louis on the 6th, instead of the 8th as heretofore announced in these columns. The TRIBUNE will be represented by our Mr. G. G. Hartley.

The Fergus Falls *Journal* asks the repeal of a local ordinance restraining cattle from running at large and argues: That a good, orderly, well-behaved and educated cow, that comes home and lies quietly at night, where she is fed and milked is a priceless treasure, etc. High-toned kind of cows those they have at the Falls. Wonder where they got the breed?

A dispatch from the Chicago *Times*, from Fort Wayne, Ind., reporting the great Democratic meeting held on the 29th inst., contains the following: "The delegation from Williamsport, in this county, signalized themselves by carrying a rebel flag as they marched into town. The horrified Democratic central committee immediately took steps to order the removal of the obnoxious symbol from the ranks, and it was done with considerable grumbling. This episode has excited intense excitement in Republican circles here."

From Senator Conkling's Warren, Ohio, speech:

But in the midst of all this prosperity a harsh voice rings through the land demanding a change. [Laughter and a voice: "We don't want it—not much; we don't want any of it to come," and laughter.] What change? Whence comes this cry for change? Who wants a change? [Voices, "Nobody," and "Jeff Davis wants it."] Well, no matter which do you mean? One says Hancock and the other says nobody. [Laughter.] That makes me think of a neighbor of my friend here (pointing to Gen. Grant), who told about his horses, and he said one looked so much like both that he could not tell the other from each. [Laughter.]

The Duluth *Tribune* has taken a big spread all to itself and all of a sudden. It is enlarged this week to an eight column, well-filled sheet, with a new head and printed throughout on new type. The initial number of this change is made the bearer of important and noted productions bearing local reference, among them the celebrated speech in Congress in 1871, by J. Proctor Knott upon Duluth, and the parody entitled, Low-a-watha, by Shortfellow. A lengthy disquisition upon Duluth, its history, progress, etc., is added together with an extended reference to the neighboring county of Carleton, rendering that number of the *Tribune* a valuable document for preservation and future reference. Upon the whole our namesake bears a very respectable appearance in its new bib and tucker and is as in the past an ever welcome vi-it-or. Hetrodoxy, upon the *Tribune* plan, cannot be so very unpopular at the Zenith, and is not as unprofitable as it might be, if we are to judge from appearances.

The Legislative Situation in the 30th District.

There appears to be an erroneous impression abroad in the district that certain counties are over-grasping and desire to overwhelm other localities, by forcing a nominee on the district convention. If it is thought by any man or men that Crow Wing county is demanding a nominee it is certainly a mistaken impression. We have had one representative from the Republican side of the house in ten years. To be sure on one or two occasions, when Crow Wing county has put forward a candidate, that candidate has been defeated by a combination of Republicans with Democrats, in certain localities in the district. If this was conceding to Crow Wing county what belonged to her then we are not able to conceive the right. Notwithstanding this, our people have generally supported Republican nominees; and, except when local unpopularity could not control their vote, have given them a generous support.

While Crow Wing has been a growing county, and her interests of importance, they have not been fostered by home rule, except for one term, when Mr. Goulet was elected, as a Democrat, and yet we have no *demand* to make now. While our fellow citizens has been suggested as a fit person to unite the support of Republicans throughout the district, and the judgment of leading Republicans in all the counties we believe, concede that he would make a strong canvas and stand a better chance of an election, perhaps, than any man who has been named. we know that he does not personally desire it, and that Crow Wing county will not *insist, as a right*, that he should receive the nomination. Success is of greater importance than the mere claims of any county, locality or person; and in this emergency, speaking for Crow Wing county Republicans, we say that no man is entitled to support because he may succeed in manipulating the district convention and securing the nomination, with the chances of carrying the party down to defeat. Then let it be understood that Crow Wing has no candidate, *demanding*, as a matter of deference to locality and claim of personal reward, the nomination. If the judgment of Republicans is that the candidacy of one of our citizens will meet the requirements of the party, and insure its success, then we shall be greatful. If otherwise, we submit without a murmur, and will be ready to help elect any worthy man, who may be nominated in pursuance of a fair expression of that judgment. We desire success, and the district being Republican, the chances should not be thrown away in deference to locality or the asperations of some ambitious man.

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

Why He is a Republican.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Warren, Ohio, on Tuesday, at which Gen. U. S. Grant and Senators Conkling and Logan were speakers. This being the first attempt of "The Silent Man on Horseback" at a stump speech, and the effort being one of the most concise and most complete statements of the status of the present political issues we have yet seen, we reproduce it in full:

Gen. Grant was introduced as president of the main meeting, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I hope we may be able to have but one meeting here. It is not important so far as anything that I will have to say to you is concerned, because I shall not be able to make many of you hear; but after me comes a speaker (referring to Conkling) whom I know you will all hear, and you can do so by keeping quiet and orderly. Not being accustomed to speaking publicly, I have thought of a few words which I will say in advance of the gentleman who is to follow me.

Taking a roll of manuscript from his pocket the general read:

In view of the character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long career and association with the leading statesmen of the country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detain you with many remarks of my own; but it may be proper for me to account to you on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting for the faith that is in me." I am a Republican as the great political parties are now divided, because the Republican party is a national party, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number of its citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposite party. He can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinion. There are fourteen States, and localities in some others, where Republicans have not this privilege. I am a Republican for many other reasons. The Republican party assures protection to life, property, public credit and the payment of the debts of government, State, county or municipality as they fall it can control. The Democratic party does not promise this. If it does it has broken its promise to the extent of hundreds of millions, as many northern Democrats can testify to their sorrow. I am a Republican as between the existing parties because it fosters the principles of the field and farm, and the manufactories, and it encourages the general education of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourages all these. When in absolute power the Republican party is a party of progress—of liberality toward its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition, the higher to educate their children to enable them to compete successfully with their more fortunate neighbors. It flies to fix it secures to entire equality before the law of every citizen, whatever his race, nationality or previous condition. It tolerates no privileged class. Everyone has the opportunity to make himself what he is capable of. Ladies and Gentlemen, do you believe this can be truthfully said to the greater part of the fourteen of the States of the Union to-day, where the Democratic party controls absolutely? The Republican party is a party of principles the same principles prevailing wherever it has a foothold. The Democrats are united in but one thing, and that is in getting control of the government in all its branches. It is for internal improvement at the expense of the government in one section, and against it in another. It favors the repudiation of solemn obligations in one section, and the honest payment of its debts in another (where public opinion will not tolerate say other view). It favors flat money in one place and good money in another. Finally, it favors the pooling of all issues and votes for the purpose of success, to the end that it may secure the one principle upon which the party is a most harmonious unit, namely, gaining control of the government in all its branches. I have been in some part of every State lately in rebellion, within the past year. I was most hospitably received at every place I stopped. My receptions were not by the Union class alone, but by all classes without distinction. I had a free talk with many who were against us in the war, and who have been against the Republican party ever since. They were in all cases responsible men. Judged by what they said I believed they, and others now that I have not seen, favor the break-up in this solid South political condition. They see that it is to their pecuniary interest as well as their happiness that there should be harmony and confidence between all sections. They want to break away from the influence which binds them to a party name. They want a pretext that enough of them can unite upon to make it respectable. Once started, the solid South will go as Ku Kluxism before, as it so admirably told by Judge Tourgee in his book's Errand. What fools those who start it will be surprised to find how many of their friends have been in favor of it for a long time, but have only been waiting to see some one take the lead. This desirable solution can only be checked by the defeat and continued defeat of the Democratic party as now constituted.

Hon. Thomas Fitch's Views.

From the Pioneer Press.

Hon. Thomas Fitch arrived at his home in Minneapolis yesterday morning direct from Maine, where he has spent six weeks or more on the stump in behalf of the Republican party in that State. Thinking his views upon the result in Maine and its probable effect in the great battle remaining to be fought, might be of interest to the readers of the *Pioneer Press*, a reporter interviewed the gentleman, even before he could lay aside his hat and stand prepared to give answer to the reportorial interrogation point, Mr. Fitch said, in substance:

I look upon the result in Maine as a technical Republican victory and a substantial republican advantage. It is a victory because we have elected the Governor, Legislature and county officers and the Fusion majority of 1879 has been changed to a Republican majority. But the chief value to the Republican cause of the result in Maine is, so to speak, its disappointment. We certainly expected to elect Davis by 5,000 majority, and to defeat Ladd and Munch, the Greenback Congressmen, who are re-elected. That we failed to do so is only because the Maine Democrats went over in a body to the Greenbackers and voted for and elected to Congress the men who are pledged "fatists," and who will vote to pay our national bonds in irredeemable currency. Business men all over the country will now see that the pledge of the national Democratic platform in favor of "honest money" means nothing whatever, and that Democrats are as ready as ever to abandon their professions, and violate their pledges, and vote for any crazy scheme of finance, no matter how disasterous to the country, so long as they can thereby procure Republican offices. I have denounced as pernicious this Democratic tendency afforded by the Maine election will be worth tens of thousands of votes to us in the final struggle. The armed capitalists in the East who have been hitherto lukewarm or indifferent, and who I am informed that voluntary contributions of money to a large amount have been made in New York during this week to the national committee. The result in Maine was not in any sense a Democratic success, for Democrats simply surrendered to and voted for Greenback candidates.

The surprising thing to me is that the Fusionists in Maine should have dared to nominate for office some of the men who conceived and engineered the reprehensible attempt of last winter of Gircelon and his council to steal the State—an attempt generally condemned, even by Democratic papers outside of Maine. It is still more surprising that so many of the moral people of Maine should have voted for those nominees. I can only conjecture that the Fusionists separate their consciences from their caucuses, and that they will vote for men whom they would not turn with their spoons.

It seems to me that when the Democrats elsewhere come to sum up and estimate their Maine victory, they will find that it consists in having advanced their national party platform, elected a few Republicans and Greenbackers, given the lie to their party professions on the subject of finance, alarmed the business men of the country and inspired Democratic leaders everywhere to increased effort. For their barren result in Maine the Democrats have lost whatever glamor they had of carrying New York. They have parted with their Tammany birthright for a mess of valueless Maine pottage, and it looks now as if after all they were not going to get much pottage either.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27th, 1880.

General Hancock has been forced, or rather frightened into writing and publishing a letter upon Southern claims. But this letter is a disappointment to those nervous Northern Democrats who have with the aid of the Northern Democratic press, forced the letter from his unwilling pen. Loyal people are fully alive to the great issues involved in the consideration of these claims. Mr. Tilden, aware of this feeling in the North, discussed this question in his 1876 letter with proper and necessary severity. But General Hancock, whose small public and political experience has led him into several ridiculous blunders in the last few weeks, makes another and worse one in this letter. He treats the subject as of small consequence. Flippantly he expresses himself as sorry that the people are "disturbed" about "that bugbear—Southern claims." The General may think the subject one of small importance, but the people, I am sure will not agree with him. The letter, in reality, is a weak attempt to show that there are no such claims, and not, as people expected it would be a simple pledge to veto them. True the pledge is given, but in such a manner that it leaves one free to believe, should the Democratic party desire to pay the claims General Hancock would not refuse. Had he contented himself with an unconditional pledge, he might have reassured many Democrats now leaving the ranks of that party. When, too, he attempts to show that the ex-rebels have no designs upon the treasury, he shows a dangerous ignorance of what every intelligent reader in the land knows—fagged truth. He, in fact, insults the intelligence of the people whose votes he asks, and renews the alarm he meant to allay. The General seems ignorant of the fact that the files of both Houses of Congress are loaded with bills providing for the payment of these claims, and introduced not by his political supporters, who certainly expect to have them paid if he is to check I. I trust our doubtful friends in the North will consider this subject in connection with General Hancock's letter, carefully.

Good reports are received here from Indiana, and Republicans have only one thing to fear in the result, and that is the colonization of voters from Kentucky into the State on election day. That this infamous method is to be adopted by the Democrats, there is not a doubt. In fact, the Democratic press on the Kentucky border, speaks plainly and must reserve upon the intended raid into Indiana. Given a fair election and Indiana will give 6,000 majority for the Republicans in October. From New York, every thing seems prosperous for the Republicans. It can be safely said now that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will give their electoral votes to General Garfield. MAXWELL.

Northern Pacific Agricultural Car at Montreal.

Montreal Special to the Chicago Tribune.

A railway car from one of the American railways which exhibited at Ottawa a number of specimens of agricultural and dairy products grown along the line of the railway in Dakota and other points south of the Dominion border line at Manitoba, was invited to exhibit here, and arrived at the exhibition grounds yesterday, when the parties in charge issued a number of circulars with which to advertise their lands. An order was issued last night to have the issue of these circulars stopped. This morning the car was closed, and when the committee inquired the reason they were told that the car had been invited to the exhibition, and if they could not use it as one circulars in common with other exhibitors they would leave. The order was rescinded, and no one could be found to-day who would take the responsibility of having issued it. The circulars were flying about in all directions, principally in the French language, as all the English ones had got distributed.

Crow Wing County Ahead.

The best samples of vegetables and grain contributed to the collection of the "Products of th Golden Northwest," on exhibition in the great Northern Pacific agricultural car, now making a tour of the east, were raised on Crow Wing county farms.

JAMES B. POWER,
Land Commissioner N. P. R. R.

GRAND
REPUBLICAN RALLY.
FIRST OF THE CAMPAIGN.
GEN. W. D. WASHBURN
AND
CAPT. H. A. CASTLE
Will Address the Citizens of Brainerd upon the Political Issues of the Campaign, at
BLY'S HALL,
ON
Tuesday Eve., Oct. 5th, 1880.
A cordial invitation is extended to every body to attend.
WM. FERRIS. H. J. SPENCER.

BANK OF BRAINERD,
WM. FERRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
A General Banking Business Transacted. All Collections will receive prompt and personal attention.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. STARCHER,
GENERAL
GROCER,
BRAINERD, MINN.

NEW
HARDWARE STORE.
LAUREL STREET,
SOUTH SIDE,
BRAINERD, - MINN.,
DAVID E. SLIPP,
Dealer in Heavy and Shelf
HARDWARE,
Tinware, Stoves,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Carpenter's and
ALL KINDS OF TOOLS,
NAILS, BUILDER'S MATERIAL,
GUNS AND AMMUNITION, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES.
CROCKERYWARE,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
LAMPS, ETC.
First Class Tin, Sheet Iron, and Coppersmith Job Work done on Short Notice.

LELAND HOUSE,
CORNER FIFTH AND LAUREL STREETS,
One block south of Railroad Depot.)
BRAINERD, MINN.,
STARCHER & HEATH, - Prop'rs.
First Class Fare, Good Airy Rooms and Clean Beds at Second Class Prices.
TERMS—$1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $6.00 per week to Regular Boarders.

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet Wagon Maker,
JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Keep constantly on hand Pictures and Frames of all sizes, Mouldings of all kinds, Glass, Doors, Sash, etc.; also, a full stock of Builder's and Cabinet Hardware.
BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, ETC.
An Agent for Brown's Family Scales—the best thing out.
PATENT EIGHT MODELS A SPECIALTY.
Will make Estimates and Bill of Material for Buildings free of charge. Give me a call.
Rooms, one door north of No. 1 Saloon on
FIFTH STREET. - - BRAINERD, MINN.

BASON BROS.
Dealer in Heavy and Shelf
Hardware,
STOVES AND
TINWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Builders' Material,
TABLE AND POCKET.
CUTLERY,
GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
BRUSHES, ETC.
Tin, Sheet-iron and Coppersmith
JOB WORK.
FIFTH ST., BRAINERD, MINN.

DR. J. C. ROSSEE,
Physician & Surgeon,
BRAINERD, MINN.
OFFICE—Over the Jewelry Store, cor. Front and Fifth Streets.
OFFICE HOURS—2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m.

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.

I. U. WHITE,
CARPENTER & WAGON MAKER,
DEALER IN
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Eave Gutters, House and Picture Moulding.
Lowest Price for Cash. Give me a Call.
Brainerd, Feb. 16, 1879. I. U. WHITE

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Laurel Street, Brainerd, Minn.. I have removed all my stock of Horses and Carriages from the Leland House Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish First-Class Rigs in First-Class Style on short notice and at Low Rates. Give me a call. Office at the Stables, and Residence just across the street.
Brainerd, May 8th, 1875.
P. MERTZ, *Proprietor.*

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

CHASE, PILLSBURY & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of
PINE LUMBER,
LATH, SHINGLES,
Siding, Flooring, and all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIAL,
AT
Gull River Mills,
GULL RIVER, (N. P. R. R.) - MINN.

Mrs. C. GRANDLEMYER
AT HER
MILLINERY
AND
Dress Making
ESTABLISHMENT,
FIFTH ST., - BRAINERD, MINN.
Is now prepared to do all kinds of Millinery, Dress and Cloak Making and Hair Work; Shirring, Pinking, Cutting and Fitting for Ladies, Misses or Children in all kinds of wear, in all the latest styles.
She has also laid in a large and varied stock of Flowers, Feathers, Dress Goods, Samples, Trimmings, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, and Millinery goods of all kinds.
On her Ten Cent Counter will be found a complete stock of Notions and Pincies, such as Necklaces, Brooches, Combs, Jet Goods, Collars, Cuffs, Frills, etc., etc.
EVERY THING IN LADIES' WEAR ON SHORT NOTICE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Give me a call. MRS. C. GRANDLEMYER.
Brainerd, June 19, 1880.

SAMPLE & BILLIARD HALL,
LAUREL STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
This Old and Reliable House is still THE LEADING SAMPLE ROOM on the line of the N. P. R. R.
ED. E. FRENCH, Prop'r.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office, or by letter. Job work a cash basis all cases.

Legal notices 75 cents per square for the first and 37½ cts. for each subsequent insertion.

To secure insertion advertisements should be handed in to this office early on Thursday noon, communications on Thursday night, and local notices of religious services, etc., Friday noon.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Preaching at 11 a. m., Union Sunday School at 12.15 p. m., and Services 7 p. m. every Sunday, and Prayer Meeting at 8 p. m. every Thursday. Strangers and others, are cordially invited to these services. "Whosoever will, let him come."
REV. R. A. BEARD, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Ante-Communion service at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday. Sunday School at 12.30 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. F. F. HAWLEY, Rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Regular preaching services on the First and Third Sabbaths of each month, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to citizens and strangers to attend all these services.
C. H. DIXON,
Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Divine Service every Sunday of the month, 10½ a. m. High Mass at 10½ a. m. Catechism at Sunday School, 2 p. m. and Evening Prayers, 7½ p.m. All are invited toattend.
B. P. SCHNEIDER,
Priest.

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited.
W. W. HARTLEY, N. G.
C. H. NETTERBERG Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.
BRAINERD LODGE, No. 4, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
W. E. MARTIN, M. W.
J. BAIN, Rec.

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

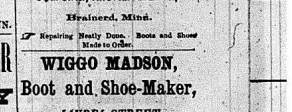
J. ROBERT HOWES, M. D.,
(Late House Surgeon Toronto Gen'l Hospital.)
PHYSICIAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur.
SURGERY A SPECIALTY.
Office over Brainerd Bank.
Hours 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—FRONT STREET,
Opposite R. R. Offices.
BRAINERD, MINN.
Clerk of Court.
Special attention given to Locating Homesteads and Pre-Emptions, for Settlers in Crow Wing County.
CHOICE LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT
General Real Estate Agency.

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

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

WIGGO MADSON,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,
LAUREL STREET,
Brainerd, - - Minn.
Repairing neatly and promptly done, and Custom Work solicited at reasonable rates.

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

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

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS. Publishers.

BRAINERD, . . MINNESOTA.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL RECORD.

At Chicago, Ill., Robert Burns was sentenced, September 28, for 14 years to the penitentiary for the murder of Frederick Bohonom.

Mrs. Ames, of Minneapolis, was robbed Sept. 28, by her servant girl of $80 in money. The thief had not been caught at last accounts.

John C. Cahill, late postmaster of Buratamna, Mississippi has been arrested on a charge of opening registered letters, and other violation of the postal law.

The decayed body of H. H. Conant was found in the woods near his house in Cicero Ill., on the evening of September 25. He is supposed to have been killed by burglars.

On the night of Sept. 27, the prisoners in the jail at Grenada, Miss., set fire to the building which was entirely consumed. All the prisoners escaped. Two were quite badly burned.

John Vanderlade, on trial at Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 29, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. On the 19th of last July, Vanderlade escaped from the penitentiary where he was serving a term for robbery. On the day following, while passing along a secluded road en route on foot for Louisville, he met a little daughter of Charles Johnson, in the neighborhood of Brown's barn, whom he ravished and murdered.

A September the 23. dispatch from Denison, Texas, says, the Cheyenne Indians, in Indian Territory, are manifesting great discontent and growing disorderly. A few days ago a band of about 300 with paint and well mounted visited the agency near Fort Reno river, and were very demonstrative and threatening, and slapped the agent in the face. Another party is reported to have gone through the commissionary stores at Wyichta agency recently. The cause of the trouble is said to be an insufficiency of food.

The St. Louis *Republican* special from Plattsburg, Mo., of September 27, says while Mrs. Winn, wife of Benj. Winn, Esq., a young lady of refinement and high social position, was returning home on horseback from a visit to friends near Grayson yesterday, she was siezed by a man who wrapped her riding habit tightly around her head, dragged her into a ravine near by and brutally ravished her. A party of neighbors immediately started in pursuit of the fiend, overtook and hung him on the spot. The ravisher proved to be a mulatto, a married man and laborer on Winn's farm.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Warsaw, Indiana on the evening of September 28. Last week Morse Chaplin, a wealthy farmer near here, caused the arrest and imprisonment of his daughter, a handsome girl of twenty years, and G. L. Smith, a sewing machine agent who had won her heart and then forged a check on her father in her favor for $250. Smith was bailed out, but her father refused to give bail for the daughter, fearing she would elope with Smith. Yesterday afternoon Smith called at the jail and was allowed to walk with her in the back yard. They had not been there long when four pistol shots were heard and when the jailor's family reached the yard the dead body of Miss Chaplin was discovered lying by the side of the body of Smith, the smoking revolver still being in Smith's hand. Smith had a wife and two children and was trying to get a divorce.

A Vincennes, Ind., special of Sept. 25, says: Ed. Hogan, an employe of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, went to the bagnio of Jennie Herberts last night and found Douglas Williams sitting in the lap of Kate Adams, one of the inmates of the house. Without uttering a word, he approached Williams, dealt him a terrible blow on the head with a large hickory stick, inflicting injuries from which Williams died this morning. Hogan fled and has not yet been captured. Williams is a nephew of Gov. Williams, and his brutal and unprovoked murder has created intense excitement in the country, and should Hogan fall into the hands of the people, he will be lynched. Kate is said to be Hogan's girl, and the cause of the murder was probably a sudden fit of jealousy, occasioned by finding Williams in such intimate relations with her.

The trail of Mrs. Mary Van Kirk for the poisoning of her step-mother and brother, terminated at Milwaukee Wisconson on the afternoon of September 24 and the jury retired to form a verdict. Up to a late hour this evening they have been unable to come to an agreement, six being for conviction and six for acquittal. It is a mysterious case. Mrs. Leahy and her son died from the effects of taking arsenic. Mrs Van Kirk had cooked for the deased and administered medicine almost exclusively during their illness, but the prosecution have not been able to discover that she ever procured any poison, although a post-mortem proved that they died from poisoning. It is charged that she put them out of the way to procure certain property which came to her after their demise. The defense is that the poison was either put in the medicine accidently by the druggist or maliciously by some person unknown. Milwaukee, September 24.—At 11 o'clock the jury turned a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN.

A telegram from Berlin of Sept. 28th, says, by an explosion in a mine near Herme, Essen district, 11 workmen were killed and the same number seriously wounded.

Advices from Bombay, British India of September 23, give the following details of a land slip at Nainital, Bengal, which resulted in the death of a number of British officers and soldiers and other persons: Rain began falling heavily Friday, and poured steadily until Saturday afternoon, when the guage showed a fall of twenty-five inches in forty hours. The effect of such an enormous mass of water pouring down into the confined settlement, which was simply a basin formed in a circle of hills, can be imagined. All roads were cut to pieces. In the forenoon of Saturday it was rumored the Victoria hotel was in a dangerous state. The alarm was given to visitors in the hotel who took shelter elsewhere before the building fell. About thirty lives were buried in the ruins. The police and a band of laborers and seekers were quickly on the spot. About noon there was a sudden roar and wind followed by vast clouds, and while the place shook the lake rose in a moment far above the usual height and swept in a massive wave towards the weir, when an enormous land slide came down, burying the hotel and the band of rescuers, with the disastrous result already mentioned.

The Mark Lane *Express* of September 27 in its review of the British grain trade the past week says: There has been less rain, but the weather was dull and damp and unfavorable for threshing, which has prevented completion of the harvest in the North. In consequence of the yield of wheat upon threshing being unequal to anticipation sellers have lately assumed a firmer attitude, which was also favored by the moderate amount of imports as compared with those of the opening season. Monday's advance, despite of the liberal offerings, has been well maintained, while all descriptions of old wheat have again improved. Old red winters is now held at 50s per. quarter, against 46s three weeks ago. There is a general consumptive demand both from town and country millers, which proves how large a mixture of sound, dry wheat is necessary to utilize the English growth. The continental demand does not appear to be satisfied yet, several large cargoes of wheat and maize, off coast, having been taken for France and Holland. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. There has been a steady demand for wheat for the United Kingdom and continent and prices continued to improve, red winter closing 6 to 9 pence and Australian 3 to 6 pence higher. Maize was in fair request and advanced 3 pence in wheat for shipment. Calcutta continued in good demand and advanced fully 6 pence. American reds were sparingly offered at prices above buyers' ideas. The transactions in maize were very limited. Barley quiet but steady. Sales of English wheat 62,186 quarters at 46s and 5d per quarter against 14,186 quarters at 46s 5d per quarter during the same last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending September 18 were 1,822,851 hundred weight of wheat and 199,051 hundred weight of flour.

WEEKLY CASUALTY RECORD.

There was a $100,000 fire at Fort Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 28.

There was a $60,000 fire in Denver, Colorado, September 28.

There was a $62,000 fire at Cincinnati, O., on the night of September 28.

There was a $25,000 fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of September 26.

There was a $25,000 fire at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, September 26th, insurance $16,000.

The boiler in a steam sawmill, near Leadville, exploded Sept. 26, killing two men.

The steamer Florence Meyer was sunk Sept. 24, by striking a snag, twelve miles above Natches.

Wood fires are destroying considerable property in the vicinity of Kewaunee, Wis. Everything is very dry.

The paper mills at Enox, near Springfield, O., were destroyed by fire September 26 Loss $35,000, insurance $24,000.

A tobacco factory in Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by fire sept. 24. Loss $100,000. 900 persons are thrown out of employment.

A German farmer living near Fort Snelling, had two stacks of wheat burned Sept. 28. The fire was set by sparks from a steam thresher.

The bodies of two of the nine men who perished in the Hudson river tunnel, have been recovered. The search for the others continues.

A Queenstown telegram of September 23, says the City of Chester is proceeding to Liverpool in tow. The mails and some passengers were landed by a tug.

Two men were found dead in their bed on the night of Sept. 29, at the Burlett house in Strondsburg, Pa., having been suffocated by gas. They had blown out the gas and retired instead of turning it off.

A boiler explosion in a fruit drying house in Monroe, Mich., Sept. 24, killed three persons and wounded nine others. There were 30 persons in and around the house which was completely demolished.

Near Princeton, Calusa county, California, the boiler of a steam thresher exploded Sept. 27, on the ranche of H. G. Glenn, killing the fireman and to Chinamen, and seriously scalding the engineer and six others.

An Ottawa, Dominion, telegram of September 23, says a gentleman, just returned from Deserta says fully 120 deaths have occurred from small-pox. In a camp of sixteen persons all but one boy died. The Tete Boutes Indians are about extinct.

A Denver, Col., *Times* special from Buena Vista, of September 25, says: Tim McCarty and Tom Kelley were burned to death last night in a saloon here. There are strong suspicions that the Men were murdered and the saloon set on fire to cover the deed.

A Jersey City Telegram of September 27, says the work at the tunnel was resumed to-day with an extra gang of men. They commenced cutting away the iron plates of the iron tunnel which prevented lowering the caisson. By 6 this evening that was accomplished and the caisson was lowered two feet, when eight bodies were discovered and shortly afterwards taken out of the caisson and from thence to the morgue. Of the eight four were identified as the remains of Byran Sheridan, Jas. Creavy, Thos. Burns and Michael Broderick. It was impossible to identify the remainder.

A Des Moins, Iowa, telegram of September 28 says Levi Johnson of Norten county, Kansas, is here soliciting aid for Phillips, Sherman, Decatur, Sheridan, Rapids and other counties. In Norton county eighteen hundred people are in absolute want of food. The wheat crop in all the above counties failed, and in June was plowed up and planted to corn which was destroyed by the web worm. Johnson says one family lived eleven weeks on wheat bran, and an other three weeks on corn meal. He says the local State papers suppress these facts as it will injure the State. A public meeting is called this evening to procure supplies for these people.

A hunter named Fitch, Sunday morning September 26, about two miles northeast of North Branch, came across the body of Andrew Tangler, a Swede, who disappeared from his home in Isanti county, about three miles east from North Branch, on the 27 th of July. The old man was physically feeble and before his disappearance manifested some weakness of mind in a great longing to return to the place of his birth. The body was very much decomposed, but was identified by a ten dollar bill found on it, which the old man had carried for a year or more. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ingalls and a verdict given that he came to his death from exposure. His sons took charge of the remains.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gov. Cornell, of New York is reported to be seriously ill with Malarial fever.

The Emperor William, of Germany, has entirely recovered from his late illness.

Mrs. Hasseard, of Monticello, Ill., recently gave birth to five children. Only two lived.

Gen. Garabaldi and his son Monotte, have resigned their seats in the Italian chamber of deputies.

The Queen of Spain is rapidly recovering from her confinement. She rose and sat up for five hours Sept. 23.

Sept. 25th was a holiday in Madrid, in honor of the infanto Mercedes, and the Pope has sent a rich satin robe to the child.

The new born girl baby of the Queen of Spain is causing much delight in that kingdom. She is named Mercedes, after the first wife of the king.

The majority of the Supreme court of Indiana, September 23 refused a rehearing of the case involving the validity of the amendments to the State constitution.

The official returns of the Vermont election are as follows: Total vote, 70,760. Farnham, 47,894; Phelps, 21,383; Heath, 1,373; scattering 14. Farnham's majority, 25,079.

The grand jury at Austin, Mower county, Minn., found a bill of indictment against Judge Page for perjury. Judge Farmer, Judge Page's successor, put at rest the malicious persecution by promptly dismissing the indictment, and rebuking the district attorney for allowing such an indictment to be brought into court.

A Washington telegram of Sept. 28, has the following: It was recently discovered in the treasury department, that after the breaking out of the late war, the New Orleans mint continued coinage for several weeks, and about one million and a quarter dollars of gold and silver of different denominations were coined from bullion in that time. It is supposed the money fell into the hands of the confederacy and has all been put into circulation, increasing the amount in circulation by just so much.

G. S. Bartlett, of New Bedford, Mass., a San Francisco, Sept. 25, has advices to the effect that the summer in the Arctic region has been foggy and mild, and that the reports early in season of a great amount of ice in the Shalls, is now accounted for, the mild weather having sent ice southward. It is also learned that the cutter Corwin had made diligent search off the eastern coast and Herald Island, and later would visit Wrangle land.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

On the 27th of September, $232,000 of gold were bought in open market for the United States.

The assistant treasurer of New York, purchased Sept. 29, $2,500,000 bonds for the sinking fund.

The steamship Westphalia, reached New York from Europe, Sept. 29, bringing $602,000 in gold.

Four inches of snow fell at Lookout Station, on the Union Pacific railroad, Wyoming territory, Sept. 25.

The Lake City, Wabashaw county, Minn., Union Fair closed a successful three days exhibition September 28.

The mining troubles at Corning, Ohio, continue. The indications are that the miners are contemplating a further attack on the troops.

A Havana telegram of September 25, says the insurgent chief Corillo, with his remaining followers has surrendered at Renaldlous. He will be sent to Spain.

On the morning of Sept. 27, immense swarms of grasshoppers appeared at Jackson, Texas, coming from the north, at times obscuring the sun. Farms were completely stripped, even the cotton stalks were devoured.

Capt. Howgate recieved at Washington the following telegram from Lieut. Doane who went out in command of the exploring party in the Gunare: St. Johns, N. F., September 25.—To Capt. H. W. Howgate: The Gulnare returned last evening. We lost one boat and all the deck load in a gale on the 3d of August.

A special dispatch to the Milwaukee exchange, dated at Clinton Junction, Wis., the 28th, reads as follows: "There is intense excitement in this community over the suspension of the local bank, of which C. G. Cleghorn was cashier. Speculations in grain in St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and at home are the principal causes of the failure, although some losses have occurred, it is believed through dealings in stocks and bonds. The institution has been generally used as a depository, by both farmers and villagers, and about a dozen persons of limited means will suffer a loss that will cripple them seriously.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Dublin under date of September 28 says: The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited feelings of alarm and a little spirit of panic among all respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded in the presence of a common imminent danger. It is said on all sides with equal despondency and bitterness, that there is no longer any security for life and property, and that nobody can feel safe that ventures to assert the rights and discharge the duties connected with the possession, occupation and management of land, if his acts conflict with the interests or prejudices of those with whom he has to deal. The country is fast drifting to anarchy. The arm of authority seems paralyzed and the executive utterly helpless. Although at present the panic is felt most keenly by the land owners it is showed by the employers of labor who feel the growth of refractory spirit among the subordinate class.

Chicago Grain Elevators.

Their aggregate capacity is 16,840,000 bushels; individual capacity from 90,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. They are in different parts of the city, but those at the disposal of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad give nearly one-third of the whole capacity. One of the newest of them, Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator "D," may be taken as what it is the fashion to call a "representative" elevator. It certainly is a very fine one, and should be seen by all inquiring visitors. It was begun in 1875, is 386 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 145 feet high, required 5,000,000 feet of lumber in its construction, and cost $350,000. One can easily obtain permission to inspect it, and the superintendent will enlighten his ignorance, or increase and qualify his knowledge, as the case may be. He is conducted to a little "elevator" (here is this confusion of names again; it is what our English friends call a "lift"), and hoisted to the top floor. At one end he sees, swiftly passing over a shaft, the largest belt in the United States, 280 feet in length and eighty inches in width. Below him are great scales, and bins sixty feet deep. A fine and suggestive dust gradually covers his clothes as he listens to the polite cicerone, who is telling him that there are twenty-six standard Fairbanks scales in the building, and that they weigh so accurately that in an aggregate of six car-loads there was only a shortage of *thirty pounds* between "St. Joe" and Chicago. But "look out for the engine when the bell rings." A train has come in below full of grain in bulk. Into a car goes a great *shute* or nozzle; somebody pulls a lever, and, presto! away has gone that grain up into a weighing bin, then down into another receptacle of profundity and security. It dawns on the observer's mind that one man's property is by no means kept separate from another man's. This grain is all graded by a State inspector; it is "weighed in" and "weighed out," and all that is needful is that the contents of each bin should be homogeneous. But here comes another train—empty cars to be filled for the East. Men wanted, with shovels, to laboriously handle the grain? Not at all. Down comes that shute again; boards are put across the doorways of the cars, and in one of them after another the grain runs up foot by foot. In less time than any one would think possible—a few minutes to each car—the train is entirely loaded, its doors are closed, and the engine is drawing it out again, to be delivered to one of the Eastern trunk lines.—*A. A. Hayes, Jr., in Harper's Magazine.*

Jefferson Davis' plantation at Hurricane, Miss., is leased by Montgomery & Sons. This firm is composed of four negroes who were formerly owned by a brother of the ex-President of the Confederacy. They own plantations worth $15,000, hire several more and do a large mercantile business at Vicksburg.

IN A COTTAGE GARDEN.

[Athenæum]

Betwixt our apple boughs, how clear
The violet western hills appear,
As calmly ends another day
Of earth's long history!—from the ray
She with slow, majestic motion
Wheeling continent and ocean
Into her own deep shade, where through
The outer heavens come into view,
Deep beyond deep. In thought conceive
This rolling Globe whereon we live
(For in the mind, and there alone,
A picture of the world is shown)
How huge it is, how full of things,
As round the royal Sun it swings,
In one of many subject rings—
Carrying our cottage with the rest,
Its rose-lawn and its Martin's nest,
But, number every grain of sand,
Wherever salt wave touches land;
Number in single drops the sea;
Number the leaves on every tree;
Number earth's living creatures all
That run, that fly, that swim, that crawl;
Of sands, drops, leaves and lives, the count
Add up into one vast amount;
And then, for every separate one
Of all these, let a flaming Sun
Whirl in the skies, encircled each
With its own massy worlds. No reach
Of thought suffices.
Look aloft,
The stars are gathering. Cool and soft
The twilight in our garden-croft
Purples the crimson-folded rose
(O tell me how so sweet it grows!)
Makes gleam like stars the clustered white;
And beauty, too, is infinite.

HE EMPEROR IVAN IN 1670.

Stories of a Queer Tyrant.

The commands of this slightly vexatious despot seemed at times to have puzzled even his most faithful commissioners, for on one occasion, having sent for a nobleman of Casan, called Pleshcave, (which is, being interpreted, Bald,) the Vayod, mistaking the name of the word, sent for one hundred and fifty bald-pated old men. More than eighty or ninety, however, he could not get together; so he sent them up speedily to the palace with an apology that he regretted he could find no more in his province, and desired pardon for the short measure. The Emperor, astonished at the sight of so many old bald pates, devoutly crossed himself. At last one of the chief men delivered the letter, and the Diack showed his Majesty the copy of the letter he had sent to the Vayod, and the mistake being found out, the bald-pates were made drunk for three days and sent home again.

On another occasion Ivan Vasloidg nailed a French Ambassador's hat to his head for presuming not to uncover in the Imperial presence. Sir Jerome Bonzee, the English Ambassador, coming shortly afterward, nothing daunted by the tale of his unfortunate friend, put on his hat and cocked it right jauntily before the Emperor, who sternly demanded how he dared so to insult him, having heard how he had chastised the Frenchman. Sir Jerome was a match for the Emperor, and replied that (the Frenchman) had only represented a cowardly King of France, "But I," said he, "am the Ambassador of the invincible Queen of England, who does not veil her bonnet or bare her head to any prince living, and if any of her ministers receive affront, she is able to avenge her own quarrel."

"Look you there," quoth Ivan Vasiloidg to his attendant Boyars, "there is a brave fellow, indeed, that dares do and say thus for his mistress; which booby of you dare so much for me, your master?"

This made the men envy Sir Jerome, so they persuaded the emperor to give him a wild horse to tame, which he did, and so successfully he broke and tired him out that the horse fell down dead under him; and upon this asked his Majesty if he had any more horses to tame. Our friend adds that after this the Emperor much honored and loved "such a daring fellow as he was, and a mad blade to boot."

The "Love me, love my dog" principle seems to have had something to do with this, if we may believe what our historian relates, that this queer tyrant actually courted the Virgin queen with a view to matrimony, and once, upon a suspicion of treason, fortified Volgoda, and gathered all his treasures there, with the intent of escaping to England upon extremity. If we may believe the following story, the ancient family of Sopotski owed its wealth and position to the following quaint fancy:

When Ivan went through the country he was in the habit of accepting presents from the rich and the poor. There happened one day to be in his route a good honest bask shoemaker, who made shoes of bask for a copeck a pair, but when the Emperor came he was at a loss what to give. His wife, a woman of ready wit and reserve, suggests a pair of sopkyes, or bask shoes. "That is no rarity," quoth the man; "but we have a huge great turnip in the garden: we'll give him that, and a pair of sopkyes too."

Great was his success; the Emperor was delighted, and made all his followers buy sopkyes at five shillings a pair and wore a pair himself. So began the wheel of good fortune to turn for the Sopotskies, for he soon drove a thriving trade and left a great estate behind him. And in memory of this gallant it is the custom of the Russians to throw all their old sopkyes into a tree which stood by his house. There was a gentleman, however, hard by, who, seeing the turnip so graciously accepted and generously rewarded, bethought him of a like success, and offered the Emperor a brave horse. But the Emperor, seeing through his motives, gave him nothing in return but the aforesaid great and mighty turnip, for which—as seems not improbable—he was both abashed and laughed at.

Ivan, following the habits of so many Eastern despots, delighted to go about in disguise, and test and witness the feelings of the people toward strangers generally and the Imperial person in particular.

One night, in disguise, he sought a lodging in a village near the city of Moscow, but in vain, for no one would let him in; but at last one poor fellow, whose wife was momentarily expecting to become a joyful mother, opened his door and admitted the apparently exhausted beggar. In the course of the night the child was born, and the vagrant, getting himself gone, told the man he would bring him some godfathers next day. Accordingly, the next day the Emperor and many of his nobles came and presented the poor fellow with a handsome largess, and set on fire and burnt up all the other houses in the village, playfully exhorting the inhabitants to charity and the entertainment of strangers, and that it were good for them to try how excellent it was to be out of doors on a cold winter night.

It was his custom to associate with thieves and robbers in disguise. Once he went so far as to recommend them to rob the Imperial Exchequer, "for," said he, "I know the way to it." But, upon this, in a moment one of the fellows up with his fist and struck him a hearty good blow on the face, saying, "Thou rogue! Wilt thou offer to rob his Majesty, who is so good to us! Let us go and rob some rich Boyar who has cozzled his Majesty of vast sums." Ivan was mightily pleased with this fellow, and at parting changed caps with him, bidding him meet him next morning in the Dravets, a place in the Court where the Emperor was accustomed to pass by. "And there," said he, "will I bring thee a good cup of aqua vitæ and bread." The next morning the thief was there, and being discovered by his Majesty, was called up, admonished to steal no more, preferred to high dignity about the Court, and appointed Chief Commissioner of the Detective Force.

ROSE FORRESTER'S ESCAPE.

BY E. S/K.

"Every body envies Rose Forrester."

The pale girl, in gold-colored silk, lifted the broad lids from her clear eyes for a moment, as the speaker's words reached her ear; then she bent over the photographs upon her lap again.

Every item of her person and dress spoke the patrician, yet there was nothing of fashionable ennui in her air. She handled the pictures with an enthusiastic appreciation of their worth, so absorbed in their examination as to be totally unconscious of the tall, fair man who stood quite near, looking down upon her with an apparent suddenly-awakened interest.

"Belonging to such a nice family, an heiress and so beautiful!"

The continued words of the speaker reached Howard Manley's ear, but evidently Rose Forrester did not hear them. She turned with a sparkling smile to her hostess, and was still talking to her of the photographs, when Mr. Clinton brought Howard Manley up for an introduction.

As she rose in the full light it revealed that she was young, scarcely twenty, yet tall of stature, and with a marked repose of manner.

Her beauty was not conspicuous—she was too pale; yet Manley saw how perfectly clear cut was every feature, how clear the dark eye, how dark the curling lashes. The ripe lips shut over little teeth as white as milk, and the contour of the face was a perfect oval.

The girl's natural and spontaneous manner told that she gave the young man, at first, no unusual attention.

Little by little she observed him—the fair hair shadowing the white forehead, the dark blue, penetrating eyes, the unusual grace of figure, the faultless dress.

Her manner was so cordial and friendly, and unmistakably charming, that Manley racked his brains for the chance of a next meeting, but was obliged to abandon it when Miss Forrester was joined by her brother.

She left the room, but instantly he thanked his good fortune at the finding of a ruby scarf pin, which he recognized as hers. It was easy to decide the ornament too valuable to be entrusted to a messenger. It was a presumption which he would manage with ease to call upon her and restore.

Rose was not a belle. She had too much depth and passion of nature to ever be a society woman; but she had her admirers, and out of them she soon chose Manley.

She could not tell why, but his looks, words, every act, had a charm for her, and the eloquent blood tinging her cheek at his approach told him the story of his power.

He was a proud man—he might well have been a happy one—but he often bore an air of noticeable weariness and depression. This, in answer to Rose's gentle inquiries, he attributed to ill health.

Spring was opening, with its vivid sunshine, its balmy air, and Rose was very happy. It seemed to her that it was the pleasant influences of the season which made her daily ways so light; the tender colors, sights, and sounds surrounding her daily walk with Manley in the park, which made them so enjoyable.

Perhaps they helped to make her spirit strong so that she dared say to herself, "I love him!" and say it without reservation or fear; for she knew that it was but a little while since she had first met him, and of his past history and much of his present, she knew nothing.

No, she feared nothing for herself. To love, and be surrounded by tenderness, was happiness enough for her; she asked for no more. Yet some instinct or trace of worldly wisdom made her withhold her confidence from her brother, who was her guardian; he knew nothing of the intimacy.

From the night she had first met Manley at Mrs. Clinton's party, she never knew him intimately.

He told her that he had no female relatives—no home.

He evidently had means at command, and procured for her, with an ingenuity that was almost genius, the rarest and most beautiful gifts. Her delighted reception of them seemed a mutual joy which prevented any possible feeling of obligation on her side. In truth, full of the passionate impulses of youth, she was deaf, dumb, and blind for anything but the fullness of the present.

Her brother came into the music room, where she sat at the piano, dreamily one day.

"Rose, will you give me your attention for a few minutes?"

He held an open letter in his hand. He was twenty years older than herself, a world-wise, prudent man.

"Dr. Wingrove proposes for your hand. You are aware that it will be a very admirable match, are you not?"

Rose had a strange, stunned feeling, yet she bowed faintly. From childhood she had been greatly under her brother's control.

"I should like to write him favorably, Rose. Have you any objection?"

"I—I—" she found herself upon her feet, shivering in the May sunshine.

"I would have a little time, Edwyn."

"Certainly, if you wish," though his brow slightly clouded. "The doctor will not probably look for an immediate answer."

The next moment Rose had escaped from the room, and was locked alone in her own chamber.

During the next two hours she hardly knew what she was doing. She found herself walking the floor and wringing her hands. At last she stopped short, with a sense of pride.

"There is no reason, no reason in this world I dare not tell my brother why I will not marry Dr. Wingrove."

Dr. Wingrove was the noblest and gentlest of men, singularly handsome, wealthy, highly connected and barely thirty years of age. He had known her since childhood, never made love to her, but now that the offer of marriage had come to her, she realized, somehow, that he always had loved her.

Rose was conscious of a racking pain in her temples, at last. The chamber seemed stifling. Catching up her cloak and hat and tying a veil of heavy black lace across her face, she went out into the street.

She soon walked herself weary, without abating her painful sensation, and, returning to the street on which her residence was situated, entered the public enclosure of trees and shrubbery which ornamented the square. A fountain bubbled in the centre; the stone vases of flowers sent a sweet perfume upon the air.

So close to her home, she had no timidity, and, sinking upon a circular seat surrounding a large tree, she gave herself up to her absorbing thoughts.

It was soon dark yet she had not stirred. In her black dress in shadow, she was quite unnoticed by two men who crossed the street from the opposite side and sat down behind her.

She would then have risen and glided away quietly, but that movement was arrested by Howard Manley's voice.

"How soon?" he asked.

"Now" my dear brother. I'll stand the risk no longer. I've passed false money enough for you to shut me up for the rest of my life, and I value my liberty, singularly enough," sneeringly.

"Well, well, I am willing enough to go, Fred. Heavens knows I am as sick of the business as you can be. Coining isn't all prosperity. In a new country I would feel like an other man. But—"

"The heiress!"

"I am sure of her. But I don't like to urge a speedy marriage. She has an old fox of a brother, who may be inconveniently curious regarding my affairs. If we could wait till the autumn, now, I might enter some respectable business."

"I tell you it won't do!"

Both rose in their excitement and involuntarily walked away.

Plainly, under the gaslight, Rose saw Howard Manley and his brother pass into the street. They were coiners.

More dead than alive, she crept into the house. But Rose was not a weak girl. Before midnight she had placed Howard's gifts in a close package, and sealed them, with a note briefly stating that she had heard the conversation in the park. The next morning it was dispatched.

As soon as her brother broached the subject of Dr. Wingrove's proposal, she asked to have the latter call upon her.

He came, with countenance so high of purpose, with eye so full of truth, that she involuntarily contrasted Howard's cold, reticent face with it; but she told Dr. Wingrove all the truth.

"Perhaps it was wrong, but I loved him—loved him purely—and my heart is torn and bleeding. I am wild with a secret pain which I must hide from every one. If I had never known him! But I cannot imagine that. This terrible experience has changed me; I am not the care-free, happy, trusting girl you knew. I cannot love you; but pity me—be my friend! I must talk to some one, and, oh, there is no one in the world so good as you!"

Was Dr. Wingrove piqued by this reception of his proposal? No, he was too generous and tender for that.

"Poor child!" he said, in a tone so soothing that, for the first time, Rose gave way to a relieving burst of passionate weeping.

"What shall I do? What do you think of me?" she asked at last.

"We will wait, and I think that I love you," he answered, quietly.

So two kept the secret of Rose's sorrow more easily than one, and though her heart still knew its pangs of grief for a time, the summer brought change of scene which was helpful to a spirit really brave and innocent.

Dr. Wingrove joined Rose and her brother at the seashore, to find brightness in the young girl's eyes again, and to the latter it was sweet to call so kind and noble a man friend.

Together they climbed the rocks, drank the free air, watched the sunsets and the sea. Of old they had been congenial, and now they seemed more happily so.

There is usually a sacredness about first love, and perhaps it is expected of me to record the death of my heroine of a broken heart, but I must tell the truth.

In the autumn Rose married Dr. Wingrove. She is one of the happiest wives in the world. The first love fell from her like a false blossom, while the second ripened richest fruit.

UNCLE JEREMY'S DEVOTIONS.

Uncle Jeremy was a devotional man. He was at home in secret and in public prayer and praise, and in family worship he was, I believe, considered, an example, at least by the brothers and sisters of Jonesbury church, of which he was deacon; for I often heard from this one or that one of the elect who accepted his hospitality, which was as free as his own great heart, what a gift he has at prayer!" or, "Did you ever hear the like! It fairly lifts one to the third heaven."

Uncle Jeremy was my uncle's brother, and each summer we all went from the city out to his home among the hills to spend the vacation months. By all I mean my mother, my brother Joe and myself—that was all of our family since dear father died.

I remember what good times we had, how uncle Jeremy was almost a child with us—Joe and I; he even rolled with us upon the hay and then kept us busy picking the hay from his hair. I believe now it was a ruse of his to get our young fingers into his old locks, for they were old to us even then, when a white hair was to us a sign of age. And I remember, too that the "prayers" were a source of dread to Joe and me, they seemed so long, and a repetition day after day of the same thing. And he always ended with this petition: "Grant that at the last thy servants may all be gathered from the east, from the west, from the north and from the south, and have the blessed privilege of sitting down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in Thy kingdom above!"

I did not think then that it would be a privilege to sit next to those old patriarchs, they seemed so far removed in their lives—from what I read of them—from all freshness and beauty, and even from love; and I had a vague idea that they wouldn't lose that kind of character, the character I had made for them, when they got to heaven; and I imagined them spoiling the pleasure of our little party in heaven. And much more than this I thought, or rather my brother and I did; we really had no separate thoughts, or at least none that were not shared.

If on any beautiful morning uncle Jeremy noticed our longing looks out toward the free air and the sunshine, he made no sign of such knowledge, and he never shortened or passed lightly over any part of the morning service, neither did he allow any pleasure or business contingencies to interfere with this early morning duty.

One summer, as the school year drew to a close, and vacation came on apace, we began to make our plans, and to bring forth our slumbering anticipations for our coming visit to the country. At last the school closed, and how glad we felt that the time for our visit was now close at hand; but the very next day my brother complained of a headache, and he seemed so spiritless and miserable that I began to lose my interest in things about me, and to feel that life would be nothing without my dear brother Joe.

He grew rapidly worse, and in a few days was wrestling with a fever for his life. What dreadful days those were when I was banished from the room where he lay moaning and tossing in his fever. I kept my watch outside day by day, and at last the welcome news came to me "The fever has turned; your brother is better!" Then at last the hours of extreme weakness were past, and they allowed me to go close to the bedside and speak to my brother, and to kiss him. I felt that I had never known before what it was to be happy, those were such blissful moments, when he began to get stronger, and was able to talk with me about our visit. One day when we were thus talking, he said:

"Last night I lay awake thinking of the good times we had at uncle's. And I wondered if I should ever have them again; sometimes I really think I shan't. I don't feel a bit as I used to; and I've waited so long for the old life I used to feel to come back, but it don't come. Well, when I was thinking the other night, I remembered how we used to get tired hearing uncle pray, and so sick of that about sitting down with the old people, the old patriarch's, I mean; and I wondered if he really thought he'd like it; then I went to sleep, and dreamed that I left you all and went to heaven".

"Left us all!" I cried in agony. "Oh, Joe!"

But he said soothingly, "You won't feel badly when I tell you how it was," and he went on:

"Heaven seemed so different from what I thought. They weren't sitting round in rows at all, and they had the most beautiful flowers and trees! Why, uncle Jeremy's place is just nothing by the side of heaven! And who do you think I dreamed came to meet me? Why, a man that had such a wonderful face, and smiled on me in such a splendid way. I never saw anything like it before. And would you believe it, he said his name was Abraham. I was so astonished, and asked:

"'You don't mean one of the patriarchs?'

"'And why not?' he asked.

"I guess I turned very red, and I don't know how I answered. Then he led me away and introduced me to Isaac and Jacob, and they were splendid, too, and they all said:

"'We are so glad to see you, and are your friends coming by-and-by?'

"I said I knew mother would because she talked about it all the time, and I knew uncle Jeremy would because he prayed to sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, prayed every morning that he might.

"'And that is why you wanted to sit down with us?'

"Then I just had to tell that I had never thought it would be a bit nice, until I was taken sick, and mother talked with me about it, and said I might be called away from my life on the earth, and that I ought to make friends with Christ, so that He might, if I died, take me to heaven, and that I didn't want to be lost; but I had never thought it would be nice to go to any place where I should just have to sit down all the while." Then they said:

"Why, you see we don't do that."

"Just then I heard the most beautiful music, and it sounded something like Jubilee music, but oh, so much better! And they didn't sing one thing over and over, as I thought they did in heaven, but it changed; and Abraham, and Isaac and Jacob joined in, and I was wondering how they could all know about this new music, and I said:

"'How did you learn?'

"And Abraham said:

"'Why, this is heaven; and heaven is perfection. I knew how to sing some before, but I wanted to sing better, and now I am satisfied.'"

"I was about to say I didn't know that the patriarchs knew or cared for music, when I awoke. I lay and thought it all over; I knew it had only been a dream; but heaven has seemed so different since. And if it is like that, I really am in a hurry to go; that is, if you and mamma can go too. And if I live to go out to Uncle Jeremy's again, I shan't get tired of hearing him pray to sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, but I shall want to tell him that I don't believe they sit down in the stiff way that he thinks at all."

* * * * * *

My brother did not get well, but he had a relapse, and I saw him grow weaker and weaker day by day, and my young heart almost burst with grief as I was made to realize the possibility that he never would again go to uncle Jeremy's.

He had the strangest way of talking and thinking about the going out of his life, at least I thought so then. He seemed to be anticipating a pleasant journey, so cheerful and joyful was he; and sometimes after he had been speaking about it he would break out, "Oh, it is all so different from what I supposed!" One day I overheard my mother talking with our minister about his death, and she said, "He has had a strange experience; he had a dream of heaven that has changed him entirely; he has really seemed to be in a hurry to go ever since." And the minister answered her, "Perhaps after all his was the reality and ours the dream." And my mother said not one word at this, but from that time there was a new look upon her face that I could not then make out, but she never afterwards showed the old agony at the thought of my brother's being taken from us.

We did not go to uncle Jeremy's that summer—mother and I—but the good man came to us in our sorrow, and he cheered and blessed us through his faith, strong, sincere and earnest.

His prayer was the same old one that dear Joe and I had known together—the same in form—and yet what life and beauty it had taken on, and when he had closed with the old petition, "Grant that we, with all thy people, may at last sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in thy kingdom above," I said to myself, "I wonder if uncle Jeremy knows what that really means!" so strongly did I feel that my brother's dream was really a vision. Since then, the years in passing have taken away uncle Jeremy, and now I love to think that the "sitting down in the kingdom" means a world of bliss more than he ever dared to imagine.—*Alliance.*

King Louis of Bavaria has contracted a mania of fondness for Bismarck, his former animosity having passed away; but the other German sovereigns hate the Iron Chancellor as much as ever for having wiped out their petty courts.

WORTH KNOWING.

How the House Fly, the Wicked Flea and the Mosquito May All be Put to Flight.

[From Harper's Bazar.]

The pyrethrum roseum, or "Persian camomile," is the powdered leaf of a harmless flower growing in Caucasian Asia in great profusion, where for centuries it has been used to rid the natives of insects. With a finely-prepared dust made from these flowers, which can be purchased of almost any reliable druggist at about 70 cents a pound, the house fly, the wicked flea and the mosquito may be put to flight or to rest. In order to enjoy this delicious riddance, it is only necessary to heap up with a little cone one teaspoonful of the drug pyrethrum, touch it with a lighted match and watch the thin blue line of smoke as it rises to the ceiling and is wafted through the air, changing the busy drone of insect life into a weak wail of insect woe. Pretty soon down they come plump on to the table and over your paper spin on their tiny backs and then sheathe their lancets, curl up their hair-like legs, and interest one no more. Up stairs the little ones sleep unmolested, though there are thousands of mosquitoes in the room; the pests are sick unto death, and cling sadly to the walls, too feeble to think of tapping the rich, warm blood that glows in ruddy little limbs just below; the fume of the pyrethrum has settled their business, and while it lingers in the room outsiders are unwilling to make an entry, though the windows are raised and the lattices only half closed. Gauze bars are hot, stuffy things at best, and one must be sadly driven to attempt to sleep under such a cover; then, as we all know, the mosquito always finds his way through, no matter how carefully one may tuck up its folds about the couch.

Smoke from the Persian camomile or its dusty powder we have found most efficacious, and your readers will bless me when once they try it. The purity of the drug must be assured. This can readily be tested. It must have a bright buff color; be light, readily burned, and give a pleasant, tea-like fragrance; one pinch should kill a dozen flies, confined in a bottle, at once. When it fails of these properties it has been adulterated. In common use, in large or breezy rooms, where, from great dilution, it fails to kill, it nevertheless produces on insect life, through its volatilized essential oil or resin, undoubted nausea, vertigo, respiratory spasms, and paralysis. It acts upon them through the minute spiracles, the breathing tubes, that stud the surface of their little bodies, and from the delicate network of veins in their tiny wings. To human beings it is, so far as I can ascertain, entirely innoxious, and not disagreeable. That we—a family of eight persons, infants and adults—have lived for several weeks in an atmosphere of pyrethrum dust and smoke combined, during this present summer, is sufficient proof of my statement. To the skeptic I recommend an interesting experiment: Puff the pyrethrum into a close, warm room, where flies most love to swarm, just after dark, shut the door, and make another visit in thirty minutes. The sight of seeing millions of dead and squirming vermin on the floor will do his heart good—that is, if he is human and not an angel.

Having drafted our plan of battle against these little foes, it becomes proper to speak of the care of the wounded. To cure mosquito stings, I know nothing better than a 20-per-cent. solution in either oil or water of pure carbolic acid. This is to be rubbed well on the painful spot. To bathe one's tingling hands and smarting limbs with this solution gives a cooling, grateful sensation that is hard to describe. Carbolic soap will do almost as well, or an ointment compounded of carbol, camphor and cosmoline.

The Terrors of Carving.

The misery of habitual carving can hardly be exaggerated. The man who comes home tired from his day's work and sits down to dinner needs a quiet and easy meal. Instead of having this, he is compelled to undergo the labor of carving, and to postpone his personal dinner until his appetite has vanished. It is no small labor to carve for a family, say of six persons. The joints of the spring chicken are apparently made of a combination of steel and India rubber, and can neither be cut nor dragged apart; while the roast beef, toughened by long years of service in its original shape of an ox, requires more strength of wrist on the part of the carver than would suffice to saw a twelve-inch log. When at last the work of carving is done, the delicate and difficult duty of "helping" begins. There can be no peace of mind for the man who helps his family and his occasional guests to any food except soup or oysters, both of which can be accurately and fairly divided. In the case of children he can never give satisfaction. There is no rule in this matter beyond that of giving the chicken legs to the boys, which can be followed. To ask people what part of the chicken they prefer is simply madness. Either everybody will tell the truth and demand the best cut, in which case all but one will be exasperated by failing to have their wishes gratified, or everbody will reply "Any part," "It makes no difference," or words to the same mendacious and aggravating effect. Of course, when the man who says "It makes no difference" is helped to anything but the breast, he becomes the enemy of the carver for life, and nothing can disabuse him of the impression that he has been wantonly insulted. It is far better to boldly help people without making any pretense of consulting their wishes. They will then regard the carver as a rude and careless host; but they will acquit him of any intention to press open insults on his guests.—*New York Times.*

Manners Two Hundred Years Ago.

A curious little book, called "The Rules of Civility," which was published in 1675, throws amusing light on the manners of our ancestors two centuries ago. "Being in discourse with a man," we read on one page, "'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the buttons, to play with his band strings, belt or to punch him now and then on the stomach." Again, "It argues neglect, and to undervalue a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading. Therefore, good manners command it to be forbid; besides, something may happen in the act that may offend, as snoring, sweating, gaping or dribbling." More explicit are the rules for behavior at table. "In eating observe to let your hands be clean. Feed not with both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand. Dip not your fingers in the sauce, or lick them when you have done. If you have occasion to sneeze or cough, take your hat, or put your napkin before your face. Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the glass." There are rules also for the drawing-room. "If a person of quality be in the company of ladies, 'tis too juvenile and light to play with them, to toss or tumble them, to kiss them by surprise, to force away their hoods, their fans, or their ruffs. It is unhandsome among ladies, or any other serious company, to throw off one's cloak, to pull off one's peruke, to cut one's nails, to tie one's garter, to change shoes if they pinch, to call for one's slippers to be at ease, to sing between the teeth, or to drum with one's fingers."

Newspaper Work.

Many young men, fresh from college, crammed with learning and ambition, desire to become journalists that they may exercise moral influence over the masses which are reached by a newspaper. They do not understand that journalists are not turned out of universities ready made. Journalism is a profession which can only be mastered after long years of active service—on the same principle that to be a good lawyer, or a successful minister, or a competent mechanic, one must have practical experience, and can attain prominence only after long years of patient labor. Young men on leaving college are apt to think they could shape the destiny of a nation if they could only get control of the columns of some newspaper. Perhaps a young graduate does get an opportunity to write editorials for some country weekly. He launches a bolt, and then anxiously awaits the report. He generally waits in vain, and is both pained and chagrined to find out that his majestic utterances have attracted no attention whatever. Perhaps he gets a position on one of the big dailies, and, with a proud heart, he hands in to the managing editor a long article, over which he has spent several days and nights in writing and rewriting, only to be sharply told that such compositions are useless—that what is wanted is a concise statement of news. He is perhaps detailed to write up some congenial subject, and is ordered to have it done at a certain time. Hampered thus, pinioned genius refuses to work, and the ambitious youth makes a flat failure. Journalism is drudgery—plodding, unostentatious drudgery. The individual work which makes a complete newspaper attracts no attention from the public generally. Readers say this or that paper is a good one, without once caring who did this or that to make it such. And this alone would be cruel to the unfledged writer who hopes to yield a moral influence. If one of his articles appears he expects it to be the feature of the paper, and is disappointed if people do not talk about it and insist upon knowing who wrote it; whereas he may write for years without achieving distinction.

An Incident.

It is hard, we know, to obey the command to "overcome evil with good." But what has been done can be done, and the story of a woman's goodness overcoming a bad boy, who had severely wounded her, will illustrate it.

She was an English woman, a member of a sisterhood devoted to nursing the sick. The district in which "Sister Dora," as she was called, sought to do good responded to her efforts by petty annoyances and rough persecutions.

The rude, reckless men exhibited their irreligious Protestantism by hatred of the Roman Catholics. The false report that the sisterhood belonged to the Church of Rome—they were members of the Church of England—roused their ire.

Late one evening, as Sister Dora was walking through the town, a boy called out, "There goes one of those Sisters of Misery!" and threw a stone which cut open her forehead.

In the course of a few days this boy was brought into the hospital. He had been severely injured in a coal pit. "That's my man!" exclaimed Sister Dora, recognizing him. She was appointed his nurse, and bestowed upon him more than usual attention. One night she found him crying.

"Sister," he said, with many sobs, "I threw that stone at you."

"Oh," she replied, with gentle voice, "did you think I did not know that? Why, I knew it the minute you came in at the door."

"What!" exclaimed the astonished boy, "you knew me and have been nursing me like this?"

It was the first time he had ever had the slightest experience in receiving good for evil. The impression her conduct made must have been lasting in some way for good upon that boy's mind and heart.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Day of Judgment—Is It Set for 1881?

1881. This is a very peculiar number. The sum of its digits is 9x9. It is divisible by 9 without a remainder. The remaining quotient consists of two prime factors, 11 and 19. It reads the same both ways. If 28 be set under 81 and the two added the sum is 99. If the 18 be reversed and then added to 81 the sum is 162, the sum of the digits of which is 9. The 162 is also divisible by 9, giving a quotient of 18, which is a second time divisible by 9. If the 81 be reversed and added to 18, the sum is 36, which is also divisable by 9, and the sum of its digits is also 9.

But what of it?

Add the following considerations before you press an answer: 1. Those who have cultivated the occult sciences have always held the number 9 to be possessed of great significance. 2. Those who have made a study of the numerical symbolism of the scriptures have regarded the number 9 as equally significant. It is "a number of finality or judgment, of creaturely completeness," says Dr. Mahan. And he adds, "It is the factor of all the great dates of judgment—viz.: of the flood, the destruction of Sodom, the overthrow of Pharaoh, the captivity, and the final destruction of Jerusalem." As we have seen, it enters in a variety of ways into the 1881. What of it now? Has 1881 a judgment in store for the human race, and what is it?—*Lutheran and Observer.*

Getting a Character.

Be wondrous wary of your first comportments; get a good name, and be very tender of it afterward; for 'tis like the Venice glass, quickly cracked, never to be mended, though patched it may be. To this purpose, take along with you this fable. It happened that Fire, Water and Fame went to travel together (as you are doing now); they consulted that if they lost one another, how they might be retrieved, and meet again. Fire said, "Where you see smoke, there you will find me." Water said, "Where you see marsh and moorish low ground there you shall find me." But Fame said, "Take heed how you lose me, for if you do you will run a great hazard never to meet me again; there's no retrieving of me."

The London medical journals report the case of the daughter of the Mayor of Gramoke, near Bremen, who has slept almost uninterruptedly for six months.

BUG EXTERMINATORS.

Water Bugs and Roaches.—1. Vigorously force into every crack and cranny that they haunt, and all neighboring ones, too, along the edges of oil-cloth, the seams of wood-work, etc., hellebore. 2. A teacupful of well-bruised plaster of Paris, mixed with double the quantity of oatmeal, to which add a little sugar. Strew it on the floor or in the chinks which they frequent.

To Exterminate Beetles.—1. Place a few lumps of unslaked lime where they frequent. 1. Set a kish or trap, containing a little beer or sirup in the bottom, and place a few sticks slanting against its sides, so as to form a sort of gangway for the beetles to climb up by, when they will go headlong into the bait set for them. 3. Mix equal weights of red lead, sugar and flour, and place it nightly upon their haunts. This mixture, made into sheets, forms the beetle wafers sold at the oil shops.

To Destroy Ants.—Drop some quicklime on their nest, and wash it in with boiling water; or dissolve some camphor in spirits of wine, then mix with water and pour into their haunts; or tobacco water (strongly), which has been found to be effectual. They are averse to strong scents. Camphor will prevent their infesting a cupboard, or a sponge saturated with creosote. To prevent their climbing up trees, place a ring of tar about the trunk, or a circle of rag moistened occasionally with creosote.

To Remove Vermin from Canary Birds.—Put a piece of cotton around the end of each perch at night, remove the cotton in the morning (with the vermin). Put in new, clean perches; clean the cage every day. Give the bird a bath every morning in a good large dish; remove it as soon as the bird has finished; scald the ends of the perches every day before putting them in the cage again: renew the cotton around the perches every night, and remove in the morning until the bird is free from the vermin.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.—A correspondent writes as follows: "I beg to forward you an easy, clean, and certain method of eradicating these loathsome insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or 'clocks,' as they are called here), and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bed-time, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and set up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time, the floor where the peel lay was covered with cockroaches, so much so that the vegetables could not be seen, so veraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not near so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one, but, anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches, about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building, and I can assure you the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night."

Two Brave Girls.

Miss Rebecca W. Bates, of Scituate Harbor, one of the heroines of 1812, has just celebrated her 87th anniversary at the old homestead. Two sisters, Rebecca and Abigail, daughters of the lighthouse-keeper at Scituate, played a part in the Revolutionary period as noteworthy as Barbara Freitche. The lighthouse at the above period was made the scene of a fife-and-drum victory over an English blockade in Scituate harbor. Two American vessels were coming into the harbor laden with flour. As it was shallow, the man-of-war was afraid to venture, and manned two boats to pursue them. They were fast gaining on them when seen by Rebecca and Abbie Bates, when going out to pick up chips to boil the tea-kettle for the evening meal. The place was under the protection of "Home guards," who, not apprehending any danger, were on a forage in a huckleberry patch. The girls had become familiar with ammunition and military music. Perceiving the danger, one of the sisters proposed to face the enemy with guns, but, quickly taking in the fearful odds, had recourse to a stratagem. They fled to a side of the lighthouse, so as to be concealed from the enemy, and one of them in stentorian tones called the roll. In an instant after Rebecca struck a martial air on the fife, and Abbie hammered on the drum lustily. The music reached the British, a flag was hoisted, and the two boats wheeled about, and in the act a seaman fell overboard, but was seized, neck and heels, and hauled in. The music also alarmed the absent guards, who returned in time to raise tumultuous cheers as the enemy were departing, the ladies playing "Yankee Doodle." These two sisters never married, although they had several proposals.

They were very industrious and could ply the needle and thread on any kind of garment, for male or female. The family is remarkable for their longevity. Their father died when very aged, and their mother at 87, and their paternal grandfather at more than 100. One sister, Mrs. Jane Curtis, is in her 90th year, and another, Mrs. Hawthorne, is in her 79th. The house occupied by these two celebrities was built by their grandfather 140 years ago, and is in a wonderful state of preservation.—*Boston Traveller.*

"Keep Gittin'."

"My friends," said Plato Johnson, in one of his oratorical moods "de worl' am so constertuted dat while dar am jest 'bout 'nuff fur everybody who is willin' to work, dar ain't a morsel left fur de man who sits under de trees an' 'spects de apple to fall in his mouf.

"Now, I's studied apples all my days, an' I neber knew one dat wouldn't hang onto de limb until it was shook down—dat is, ob course, a sound, sensible apple.

"Don't stan' roun' de corner ob de street wid a wild expectation dat de man who libs dar is goin' to come out on de cold sidewalk an' ask you to be his son-in-law.

"I've seen many a man loafin' 'roun' Forty-second Street Depot as though he felt sure dat if he stayed dar long 'nuff Mr. Vanderbilt would come out an' hand him a check of one million dollars, an' say, 'Young men, take dis small pile an' be happy.'

"No; de better way am to git your eye fixed on something, an' den keep movin', keep movin'. De whole philosophy of life is in de little words, 'Keep gittin',' and after awhile you are sho' to fin' yourself somewhar."

BREVITIES.

Colorado has many men of many mines.

To drop an acquaintance it is not necessary to knock him down.

The library of the University of St. Petersburg contains 132,394 volumes.

A short-tailed dog is unable to express his feelings without greatexertion.

"Brevity's a gentleman," you say? Well, yes, I think I can.
He's as gentle as a woman, and as manly as a man.

All the railroads leading into Texas are carrying well-filled coaches of emigrants.

The rice crop of Louisiana this year was one of the largest and best ever grown there.

It is believed that the Egyptian cotton crop will be 2,500,000 pounds less than that of 1878.

A widow in Macon sells annually $500 worth of vegetables from half an acre of ground.

There is a rumor that Mr. Emerson will visit England next year, chiefly to see Mr. Carlyle.

Canada's surplus of oats is about 7,500,000 bushels—and they are not wild oats, either.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science voted to meet in Cincinnati in 1881.

Can a man, asks the Elmira *Advertiser*, who follows a good example, lead a bad life?

A Rochester boy played butcher. He procured a hatchet and hacked off a playmate's toe.

The Duke of Norfolk is the ranking Duke in all England, excepting only royal Dukes.

The registry of Boston, for a poll-tax, is 95,817 voters, and in Baltimore the census of voters is 88,096.

It is estimated that $75,000,000 worth of oysters will be sold in the United States during the next eight months.

Peter Kendrick committed suicide at Boston because he had dreamed that Christ accused him of murdering two men.

The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every true virtue.

It is not the number of promises a man makes, but the number he keeps, which gives him a position among respectable people.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is guilty of this slander: "A Chicago girl chewed phosphorus to make herself a good match."

Two sisters, while waltzing on the deck of a canal-boat opposite Cornwall, N. Y., stumbled on a coil of rope, fell overboard, and were drowned.

The Philadelphia "Zoo" buys worn-out horses to feed carnivorous animals. It takes four horses a week, and is found to be much cheaper than to use beef.

Mrs. Eaglin, of Carroll county, Ky., recently walked two miles to a circus, her liking for diversion of that kind having lasted until she is in her 99th year.

A Wisconsin woman has been married fifty-eight years and has never missed building her kitchen fire. Her husband is probably the oldest fire-escape on record.

Fifty-one ears of hot corn made a meal for Elias Druckerbrote, at Uniontown, Ohio, on a wager. The last ear was eaten, cob and all, and washed down with a pint of whisky.

The fountain of true politeness is a good and generous heart. It consists less in exterior manners than in the spirit developed in conducting the true intercourse of society.

In the Southern States the price of labor ranges from $12.25 to $7.32 per month. The average cost of subsisting a laborer in 1880 is $7.17 a month, against $7.14 in 1876.

It is said if you sit down when assailed by a ferocious dog the beast will not touch you. But the judicious man will select as high a seat as possible—at the top of a high tree, for example.

A skillful Bridgeport (Ct.) gardener has succeeded so well in the cultivation of tropical fruits that his bananas have already become ripe enough to pick and pine-apples are rapidly ripening.

Iron is fast becoming one of the important products of the South. Georgia now produces 100,000 tons of pig-iron per annum, and it is asserted that the ores of Tennessee and Alabama can be worked at a greater profit than the British ores of Cleveland. The development of the iron industry in Virginia has received a great impetus during the past year, and in various portions of the South the hidden wealth in iron is undoubtedly enormous.

(Marietta Register.)

Ohio at Work.

Our state having secured the highest honor of the late convention—the nominee for President—we must begin the work of electing the native to the presidency. Lest this prove too much for those engaged in it, the following from Mr. T. Triem, our popular druggist, will afford a suggestion of relief: I take pleasure in adding to the numerous testimonials regarding the efficacy of Hamburg Drops. I sell largely of the remedy; it gives better satisfaction than any other medicine. So many remarkable cures by its use have come to my notice, that I deem it a duty to testify in its behalf.

Conundrums.

Do you know how to turn people's heads? Come late to a concert in a pair of thick boots.

What is the lap of luxury? When the cat gets cream.

What plant flourishes in winter? The cow-slip.

What is the way of the world? The railway.

What things must be pushed? Barrows.

Give an example of a hard case. The shell of a tortoise.

Give an example of a figure of speech. Naught set down in malice.

(Weekly Globe Boston.)

Boston Police Memoranda.

Geo. E. Savory, Esq., Asst. Police Clerk, refers to a case of agonizing sciatic suffering of frequent occurrence, and which was cured by St. Jacob's Oil, in less than half an hour.

Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, was once giving his class some instructions about preaching in such a manner as to gain attraction and applause. "Young gentlemen," said he, "it's all contained in a nutshell. When you go to preach in the city, take your best coat; but, when you go to preach in the country, take your best sermon."

Prices reduced ½ for Dentistry at Dr Bryant's, 8 E. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1.00. For sale at wholesale by Gray & Hofflin, Minneapolis.

It is well known that all druggists keep Dr. E. B. Halliday's Blood Purifier, but not one in twenty keep Dr. Halliday's Wash and Injection for this reason, they put up a cheap Injection and palm it off with the Blood Purifier which does more harm than good and is a great detriment to the Blood Purifier. Hereafter I propose to put up the Wash or Injection in a package of two bottles, No. 1 and No. 2, with syringe to fit the bottles. Retail price $1.50 per package, and it is guaranteed to cure four out of five cases of private diseases with a bottle of Dr. E. B. Halliday's Blood Purifier.

No. 2 Wash is also put up in ten ounce bottles for female use in case of ulcerations or scrofulous sores. Price $1.50 per bottle. In case of ulcerated sore throat or mouth use in connection with the Blood Purifier. Dr. E. B. Halliday's Throat Gargle, price $1.00 per bottle. These preparations have no equal in the civilized world for all private diseases. Call on your druggists for these medicines, and if he has not got them and will not keep them I will send them to you free of express charges on receipt of price, with a guarantee that they are all they are represented or money refunded. Call or address, S. Blackford, 146 West Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world, for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per Box. For sale at wholesale by Gray & Hofflin, Minneapolis.

A Happy Clergyman.

Rev. E. F. L. Gauss, Galena, Ill.: "I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and after being told by my doctors that I could not get well. I commenced the use of Day's Kidney Pad, which has now completely cured me. I am strong and again look the very picture of health. May all the suffering be helped as I have been is my earnest wish."

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker, the well-known aural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—specially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

Two-thirds of all the axle grease used in the United States is made by the Frazer Lubricator Company. Buy the genuine.

The best and purest medicine in the market is Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

Are You Not In Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their Electric-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 20 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed "On 30 Days' Trial."

Get Lyons' patent heel stiffener applied to those new boots before you run them over.

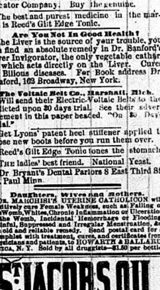
Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic tones the stomach.

The ladies' best friend. National Yeast.

Dr Bryant's Dental Parlors 8 East Third St. St. Paul Minn.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet with treatment, cures, and certificates from physicians and patients, to Hovarth & Ballard, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all druggists—$1.50 per bottle.



R. P. HALL'S GALVANO-ELECTRIC PLASTER.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S ORGANS! 17-STOP ORGANS.

SAPONIFIER

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

IS A THOROUGH REMEDY for disorders of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces, which debilitate, it has no equivalent, and can have no substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, often sold under the name of Bitters.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE.

The trade supplied at manufacturer's prices, by NOYES BROS. & CUTLER and PERKINS, LYONS & CO., St. Paul. Minn.

RED RIVER VALLEY
2,000,000 Acres
Wheat Lands
best in the world, for sale by the
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. CO.

Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

TOOLS. MECHANICS' TOOLS and Builders' Hardware.

Best Assorted Stock in the State. Full line of Brown and Sharp's Mechanics' Tools and Boat-Builders' Hardware and Moulders' Tools. Parties building out of town can have estimates made for complete bill of Hardware, by sending plans or tracings, and will find it to their advantage to do so. Builders and Mechanics will find it to their advantage, as regards quality and price, to correspond with us before ordering. KINGSBURY & DRAPER, 35 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

BOSTON One Price Clothing Store, Minneapolis.

On 30 Days' Trial.

PENSIONS.

NEW HOME

VASELINE

RHEUMATISM ABSOLUTELY CURED BY THE USE OF DR. BOSANKO'S RHEUMATIC CURE, THE GREAT ALKALINE REMEDY.

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, Bladder, Bowels & Urinary Organs.

ATTENTION!

$10.00 will buy a fine new piston valve E flat Cornet.
$11.00 will buy a fine new piston valve B flat Cornet.
$13.00 will buy a fine new nickle plated B flat Cornet with crooks to G, in a wood case.
$13.50 will buy a fine new rotary valve E flat Cornet.
$16.50 will buy a fine new Orchestra B flat Cornet, rotary valves, brass, improved pattern, crooks to G.

Special prices on full sets of Band Instruments.

DYER & HOWARD, 60 E Third Street, St. Paul.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$777 A YEAR and Expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED. 75 Best Selling Articles in the World; sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

MacLean & Co., (est'd 1863), 11 Broad St., N. Y., execute orders carefully, Bonds, Stocks, Bullion, Collections, Consignments, Mine, Mill, Farm, Machinery, Merchants' Supplies. Interest on Accounts. Money loaned.

Texas. Mountains of silver in Western Texas. How to reach and possess them. Address, with 6 cts. postage, "Texas Sun," San Antonio, Texas.

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

Puzzle Cards showing Portraits of the Candidates for President and Vice President. New and novel. A set of four sent by mail for three 3-cent stamps. Address CARD DEPOT, 179 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

WE WANT YOU to send for circulars of our new book "THE LEADERS OF THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL," one of the most attractive and best selling books published, endorsed by all denominations and needed in every home. Sold by subscription. JAY ANDREWS, DECKER & CO., 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED AGENTS for HISTORY OF THE TWO AMERICAS, or Cyclopedia of American History, giving a history of North and South America, Central America, Mexico and the United States, with a Chronology of all important events of American History. Twenty four steel engravings. Address JAY ANDREWS, DECKER & CO., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NATRONA Bi-Carb Soda

Penn'a Salt Manufac'g Co., Phila

PHOTO-ENAMEL, for Painting Photographs in Colors, ON GLASS.

DR. A. L. CLUM'S LIVER CATHARTIC.

KIDNEY-WORT

10 CENTS TO JAN. 1. The Chicago Weekly News

Important to the Fair Sex!

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

PAIN KILLER

Best Liniment Made!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

SCHOOL BONDS,

County and Town Bonds, and other municipal securities always wanted, for which I will pay highest cash prices. C. LIVINGSTON, St. Paul, Minn.

LOCAL.

Flies dying.

Coal selling.

Fall plowing.

Mills running.

Leaves falling.

Rice gathering.

Wheat moving.

Frost glistening.

Autumn coming.

Chicken hunting.

Politics warming.

Times brightening.

Carpenters building.

Lumbermen hustling.

School children laughing.

And every body happy as a big sun-flower.

Garland Stoves at Slipp's.

Go to Veou's and get 2 good cigars for 5 cents.

Republican meeting at Bly's Hall, Tuesday evening.

Pumps of all kinds repaired and for sale BASON BROS., Fifth Street.

First Republican rally in Brainerd, Tuesday evening next.

Read the brief but pointed political address of Gen. Grant in this issue.

For Garland Coal Stoves, enquire of D. E. Slipp, Hardware Store, Laurel street.

CORSETS.—Ladies, if you want a good fitting corset, call on Mrs. Parker, Laurel st., next to Koop's store, east.

Good new house and 12 lots for sale. Splendid location, Corner of Sixth and Bolivard streets. S. B. HITT.

The celebrated Garland Stoves, in a few days, at D. E. SLIPP's Hardware Store, Laurel street.

The public schools opened on Monday with an attendance of 190 scholars, which number has increased since to 204.

Mrs. Havill desires a limited number of day boarders. Price, $3.50 per week. Can also supply a furnished front room if desired. Corner of Sixth and Maple streets. 2w

"Look here, my fine fellow," said the lecturer to the boy who was disturbing the orator by constantly coughing. "here's a quarter to get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

The frame has been erected and is being rapidly enclosed for Mrs. C. Grandelmeyer's new millinery house on Front street, next east of the law office of Capt. Sleeper.

"Dan" Bosworth, of Hartford, Todd Co., was in Brainerd Tuesday, making preparations for putting a large crew of men into the woods for Clarke & McClure, of St. Cloud.

A word to the wise. If you are troubled with a Cough or Cold, procure a bottl of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness. Your druggist keeps it. Price 25 cts.

Mrs. Leland, mother of W. H., S. C. and H. E. Leland of this city, has been in a very low state of health this week. her life being dispared of at times and even yet it is not thought that she will recover.

Several changes have been made this week in the internal arrangements of B. F. Hartley's grocery house. The office has been moved down to the middle of the room and a cashier appointed to receive all monies.

As I have ordered and shall soon receive a large stock of the celebrated Garland Coal Stoves—all sizes—intending purchasers are requested to wait until my stock arrives, when they can examine and select for themselves.

D. E. SLIPP.
Hardware Store, Laurel Street.

The closing services of the conference year will be held at the M. E. church to-morrow. (Sunday, Oct 3d). Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Citizens and strangers are made welcome at these services.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson of White Earth, Minn., owns a very beautiful half section of land on Gull Lake, admirably located for a summer resort, which he desires to sell. Any one desiring an attractive and romantic summer residence would do well to correspond with the Rev. gentleman.

Mr. C. F. Kindred has generously proposed to give $100 toward paying the $230 debt on the M. E. Church of this city, providing the remaining $130 can be secured. Rev. J. B. Starkey, Presiding elder of the district was here last Monday and succeeded in securing more than one-half this amount and the pastor has secured the remainder.

"Pride goeth before destruction." If this old saying be true in such cases then A. Mahlum, we fear, is standing upon very dangerous ground, that is, provided he is not so light hearted that he does not stand on the ground at all. It's a bouncing boy—just the thing of all the world he most desired—but don't tell him we gave it away. He don't want the boys to find it out, for he says they will make him set 'em up. See!

As we are contemplating the sale of the TRIBUNE, we hope our subscribers in arrears will come up and settle to date, at least, for two reasons. One is, we wish to turn over clean books, and the other is, we do not wish to turn over the accounts to another to collect, as would be necessary in the transfer of our subscription list to a new proprietor, but would prefer to turn over advance subscribers, as far as possible. As we have several offers pending already, we hope subscribers will be prompt in this.

On Friday last, while Ferdinand Mueller was hunting on the Crow Wing river about thirty miles from Verndale, he was mistaken for a bear by an Indian, who fired at him through the brush, the ball passing his right arm between the shoulder and elbow, making an ugly flest wound, but not striking the bone. As soon as his cry was heard the Indian, who was in a canoe with two companions, came ashore, droped his gun, and ran to his assistance. The Indians seemed much frightened and dismayed and offered to do all in their power to aid him and take him to some place where he could get his wound dressed.—[Verndale (Wadena Co.) Journal.

Among the Breakers.

Bly's Hall was filled to overflowing last evening by one of the most select and aristocratic audiences ever assembled in this city. The dress circle was fairly full to repletion with the elite of Brainerd society, to witness and criticise the first performance of the season, by our Dramatic Club. The piece selected was, "Among the Breakers," a thrilling drama in two acts. The piece has been rehearsed for several days, and much interest was manifest by our people to witness its production. The cast of characters was an excellent one; the characterization fine, and the individual acting indicated much thoughtful study by the respective members of this club. On the whole the acting was good, and with a little more familiarity with stage effect, our club can compare favorably with the best. This seemed to be the universal verdict.

Register of Deeds Office.

For the accommodation of parties who cannot come during business hours, my office will be open from 7 till 7 30 p.m.

WM. PAINE.

Love's Heralds.

There is no summer ere the swallows come;
Nor Love appears
Till Hope, Love's light-winged herald, lifts the gloom
Of years.
There is no summer left when swallows fly;
And Love at last,—
When Hope, which filled its heaven, droop and die,—
Is past.

A Word for the Wise.

The "Equitable" of New York, the leading Life Insurance Company in the United States, declares all its policies non-forfeitable after three years continuance. By its Tontine policy, with only ordinary life rates all premiums can be received back with interest after 15 years.

C. F. HOLLINGSWORTH.
2mos Agent for Brainerd.

W. W. Hartley, general sewing machine agent, has received the agency for the celebrated Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine and now has a stock of the machines on hand. Call and see them whether you want to purchase or not. They are of the very best workmanship and highly ornamented and are not excelled in the world for beauty of finish or utility. Any one wanting an ornamental piece of furniture and a first-class sewing machine combined will find it at the Postoffice.

List of Letters

Remaining unclaimed at the post-office Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on Saturday, October 2d, 1880. In calling for letters in this list please say "Advertised," giving date of list. W. W. HARTLEY, P. M.

Andressen Ole	Jefferson A R 2
Bower Madam	Lohlain Miss Mary
Ball Katie	Mayhew Charles
Bross F.	Mitchell Harry 2
Bnens Jennie	Mack G. L.
Bacon Nathaniel	McMurtz H.
Campbell Alexander	McCoy Jamer
Delona Hannah	Ober G. E.
Dutton R. J.	Peterson H P.
Douglas C. M.	Press Rasmus 2
Ernst Richard	Paul J.
Gaugler John	Powers Wm.
Hrbert C. T.	Robinsen Wm.
Harris Grant	White Miss Annie
Jones Mrs. Mary H.	Wagnar Henry
	Yarque Teofile.

UNMAILABLE.

Letter, no address.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—JOHNSON.—On Saturday evening, last, Sept. 25th, at the residence of P. M. Lagerquist, Esq., by the Rev. R. A. Beard, Peter and Christina Johnson.

Republican 30th Legislative District Convention

The Republican voters of the 30th legislative district are hereby requested to send delegates to the district convention to be held at Sauk Rapids, in Benton county, on Thursday, Oct. 4th, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose one condidate for the House of Representatives.

The reprentation will be as follows: Crow Wing 6, Morrison 8, Benton 5, Sherburne 7, Mille Lacs 3.

By order of the Committee,

S. P. CARPENTER, Ch'n.
ED. R. FRENCH,
N. RICHARDSON,
WM. H. HOULTON,
T. J. D. SADLEY.

Democratic District Conventon.

Notice is hereby given that the Democratic District Convention for the 30th Legislative district will meet at Sauk Rapids, Minn., Tuesday, October 12th, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative to the State legislature.

The several counties of the district are entitled to delegates as follows: Benton 6, Crow Wing 8, Mille Lacs 2, Morrison 10, Shurburne 3.

Sauk Rapids, Sept. 18th, 1880.

By order of the committee.

L. MAYO, Chairman.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license issued by the Probate Court of the county of Hennepin, Minnesota, to the undersigned, as administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Levi Butler, deceased, we will by virtue of said license on the 19th day of October A. D. 1880 at ten o'clock A. M. in front of W. Potter & Co.'s store, at Grand Rapids, in the county of Cass, in said State of Minnesota, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the right title and interest which the said Levi Butler had at the time of his death in or to the following described real estate lying and being situated in said county of Cass, viz: (all timber standing on said lands having been sold): The sw¼ of sw¼ of section nineteen (19); the se¼ of se¼ of section twenty (20); the s½ of sw¼ of section twenty-one (21); the w½ of nw¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section thirty (30) in township fifty-three (53) of range twenty-four (24). The s½ of sw¼ of section eighteen (18); the e½ of sw¼, s½ of s½ of section twenty-four (24); the nw¼ of ne¼ of section twenty-five (25) township fifty-three, (53), of range twenty-five (25). The ne¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of se¼ of section one (1); the sw¼ of sw¼ of section two (2); the e½ of se¼, e½ ne¼, sw¼ of se¼ and s½ of sw¼ of section three (3); the n½ of ne¼ and n½ of nw¼ of section five (5); the w½ of ne¼ of section nine (9); the n½ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and w½ of ne¼ of section ten (10); w½ of nw¼, se¼ of nw¼, s½ of ne¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section eleven (11); w½ of nw¼, w½ of ne¼, s½ of ne¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section twelve (12); the nw¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of nw¼ of section fifteen (15); the w½ of se¼, lots 2, 3 and 4 and sw¼ of section seventeen [17]; the s½ of section eighteen [18]; the w½ of n½ and se¼ of nw¼ of section nineteen [19]; the ne¼ of nw¼, nw¼ of ne¼ and sw¼ of section twenty [20]; the s½ of sw¼ of section twenty-three [23]; the s½ of sw¼ and nw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-eight [28]; the w½ of ne¼ and nw¼ of section twenty-nine [29]; the n½ of ne¼, se¼ of ne¼, e½ of nw¼, e½ of sw¼, the sw¼ of se¼ of section thirty [30]; the s½ of sw¼ of section thirty-one [31]; the s½ of ne¼, e½ of se¼ of section thirty-five [35], in township fifty-four '54', of range twenty-five [25]. Lot 7 of section twenty-six [26]; the e½ of sw¼ and sw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-nine [29]; lots 1, 3 and four of section thirty [30]; the nw¼ and sw¼ of section thirty-one [31]; the sw¼ of section thirty two [32]; lot 7 of section thirty-five [35] in township fifty-five [55] of range twenty-five '25'; the nw¼ of sw¼, nw¼ of s½ and lots 1 and 2 of section one [1]; the s½ of se¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section two [2]; the ne¼ of sw¼ and lot two [2] of section six [6]; the sw¼ of sw¼, s½ of sw¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of section eight (8), the ne¼ of sw¼ and se¼ of section ten (10); the n½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼, se¼ of nw¼ and w½ of sw¼ of section eleven [11]; the s½ of ne¼ and n½ of se¼ of section twelve [12]; the n½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼ and nw¼ of se¼ of section thirteen (13); the n½ of nw¼ and sw¼ of nw¼ of section fourteen (14); the ne¼ of section fifteen (15), in township fifty-three (53) of range twenty-six (26) The e½ of sw¼, sw¼ of se¼ and lot two (2) of section three (3); the n½ of sw¼ and lot 4 of section four (4); lots 1, 2 and 3 of section five (5; the e½ of sw¼, nw¼ of se¼, se¼ of nw¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of section six (6); the sw¼ of sw¼, ne¼ of sw¼, the se¼ and n½ of section seven (7); the w½ of nw¼, w½ of sw¼ and se¼ of section eight (8); the e½ of sw¼ and se¼ of section nine (9); the e½ of nw¼, nw¼ of nw¼, ne¼ of sw¼ and w½ of se¼ of section ten (10); the nw¼ of se¼ of section eleven (11); the ne¼ of nw¼ and nw¼ ne¼ of section fourteen (14); the sw¼ of ne¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and sw¼ of section fifteen (15); lots 2, 3 and 4 of section seventeen (17); lot 9 of section eighteen (18); the e½ of nw¼, n½ of ne¼, se¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section twenty-one (21); the s½ of sw¼, nw¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of se¼ of section twenty-two (22); lots 6, 7 and 8 of section twenty-three (23); lot 4 section fourteen (14); the e½ of sw¼, nw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-five (25); the w½ of ne¼ and e½ of nw¼ of section twenty-six (26); the n½ of nw¼, se¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of section twenty-eight (28); the nw¼ of ne¼, se¼ of se¼, n½ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and sw¼ of section thirty-two (32), township fifty-four (54) of range twenty-six (26). The nw¼ of sw¼ of section thirteen (13); the w½ of se¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section fourteen (14); the e½ of ne¼ of section fifteen (15), the ne¼ of sw¼ and lots 7 and 8 of section seventeen (17; the ne¼ of se¼ and lots 12 and 13 of section eighteen (18); the s½ of ne¼ se¼ of nw¼, e½ of sw¼ and se¼ of section nineteen (19); the n½ of sw¼, sw¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of nw¼ of section twenty (20); the se¼ of se¼, nw¼ of se¼ and lots 1 and 2 of section twenty-four (24; lot 1 of section twenty-five (25; the n½ of sw¼, sw¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of nw¼ of section twenty-seven (27); the s½ of se¼, ne¼ of se¼, s½ of ne¼ and lot 3 of section twenty-eight (28); the n½ of ne¼ and lot five of section thirty (30); the s½ of nw¼ and s½ of section thirty-one (31): the w½ of sw¼, s½ of ne¼, nw¼ of ne¼ and se¼ of section thirty-two (32); the w½ of sw¼, ne¼ of sw¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of ne¼ of section thirty-three (33; the nw¼ of nw¼ of section thirty-four (34), township fifty-five (55) of range twenty-six (26); the se¼ of ne¼, n½ of se¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of section one (1); lot 4 section nine (9); the ne¼ of nw¼, ne¼ of sw¼, sw¼ of sw¼ and lots 2 and 3 of section thirteen (13; the n½ of sw¼ and sw¼ of sw¼ of section fourteen (14); the e½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼, ne¼ of se¼ and sw¼ of se¼ of section twenty-two (22; the w½ of nw¼, se¼ of nw¼, s½ of ne¼ and se¼ of section twenty-three (23); the s½ of nw¼ nw¼ of nw¼, w½ of se¼ and sw¼ of section twenty-four (24); the n½ of nw¼ of section twenty-five (25); the n½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼, nw¼ of se¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and nw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-six (26); the nw¼ of ne¼, s½ of ne¼, ne¼ of se¼ and lot 1 of section twenty-seven (27); the n½ of ne¼ of section thirty-four (34), in township fifty-four (54) of range twenty-seven (27), all west of the 4th principal meridian.

The e½ of sw¼ of section two (2); the se¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section ten [10]; the w½ of nw¼ and nw¼ of sw¼ of section eleven [11], township one hundred and forty-two [142], of range twenty-five [25]. Lot 5 section two [2]; the w½ of nw¼, se¼ of nw¼, n½ of sw¼, sw¼ of sw¼, sw¼ of ne¼ and lot one [1] of section three [3]; the e½ of section four [4] in township one hundred and forty [140], range twenty-six [26]. The s½ of ne¼ and se¼ of section thirty-three [33], the sw¼ of nw¼ and lots 3 and 4 of section thirty four [34]; the n½ of nw¼, nw¼ of ne¼ and sw¼ nw¼ of section eighteen [18], township one hundred and forty-one [141] range twenty-six [26]. The se¼ of s½ of section twenty-three [23] the s½ of sw¼ of section twenty-four [24]; the nw¼ of section twenty-five [25]; the ne¼ of ne¼ of section twenty-six [26]; the w½ of se¼, ne¼ of sw¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section twenty-nine [29]; the nw¼ of ne¼ of section thirty-two [32], in township one hundred and forty-three [143] of range twenty-six [26]. The s½ of ne¼, ne¼ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section thirteen [13], township one hundred and forty-one [141], of range twenty-seven [27], all west of the 5th principal meridian, according to the government survey.

Dated Sept 18th, A. D. 1880,

E. B. AMES,
H. C. NEWCOMB.

Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Levi Butler, deceased.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license issued by the Probate Court of the county of Hennepin, State of Minnesota to the undersigned administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Levi Butler, deceased, we will, by virtue of said license, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1880, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the postoffice, at Grand Rapids in the county of Itasca, in said State of Minnesota, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest which the said Levi Butler had at the time of his death in or to the following described real estate, lying and being, situated in said county of Itasca, viz. [all timber standing on said land having been sold]: The w½ and s½ of ne¼ and s½ of se¼ of section one [1]; the e½ and e½ of nw¼ of section two [2]; the se¼ of nw¼, and ne¼ of sw¼ of section three [3]; the sw¼ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section four [4]; the e½ of nw¼ of section ten [10]; the n½ of nw¼, n½ of ne¼ and se¼ of ne¼ of section eleven [11]; the ne¼ of nw¼ sw¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of ne¼ of section twelve (12) the nw¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of nw¼ of section fifteen (15], in township fifty-five [55] of range twenty-two [22]. The nw¼ of nw¼ of section three (3); the ne¼, the n½ of se¼ and sw¼ of sw¼ of section four '4'; the ne¼ of se¼ of section five '5'; the e½ of se¼ and se¼ of ne¼ of section eight '8'; the w½ of sw¼ and se¼ of sw¼ of section nine '9', township fifty-six '56', of range twenty-two '22'. The s½ of sw¼ and se¼ of se¼ of section five '5'. the s½ of ne¼, s½ of nw¼ and w½ of sw¼ of section six '6'; the w½ of nw¼ e½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼ and nw¼ of se¼ of section seven '7'; the e½ of ne¼, ne¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of section eight '8'; the sw¼ of nw¼ of section nine '9', township fifty-five '55', range twenty-three '23'. The sw¼ of se¼ of section eleven '11'; the nw¼ of ne¼ of section fourteen '14'; the s½ of se¼ of section twenty-two '22'; the sw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-three '23'; the sw¼ and nw¼ of nw¼ of section twenty-six '26'; the e½ of section twenty-seven '27'; the se¼ of ne¼ of section thirty-four '34'; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9 and sw¼ of ne¼ and nw¼ of se¼ of section thirty-five '35', township fifty-six '56', of range twenty-three '23'. The n½ of nw¼ of section two '2'; the n½ of ne¼ of section three '3', township fifty-four '54', range twenty-four '24'. The e½ of se¼, e½ of ne¼, nw¼ of ne¼, e½ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼ and sw¼ of section one '1'; the w½ of ne¼, e½ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼, nw¼ of sw¼, ne¼ of se¼ sw¼ of se¼ and lots 8 and 12 of section two '2'; the se¼, the w½ of ne¼, e½ of nw¼ and nw¼ of nw¼ of section three '3'; lots 4 and 5 of section four '4' the se¼ of nw¼ and lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of section six '6'; the ne¼ and e½ of se¼ of section seven '7'; the sw¼ of nw¼ and nw¼ of sw¼ of section eight '8'; the nw¼ of sw¼, n½ of se¼ and ne¼ of section ten '10'; the nw¼ of ne¼, se¼ of se¼ and lots 2 and 3 of section eleven '11'; the e½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼, n½ of se¼, sw¼ of se¼ and sw¼ of section twelve '12'; the sw¼ of nw¼ and nw¼ of sw¼ of section thirteen '13'; the e½ of ne¼, e½ of se¼, s½ of nw¼, n½ of sw¼ and nw¼ of se¼ of section fourteen '14'; the n½ of se¼, sw¼ of ne¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section nineteen '19'; the ne¼ of ne¼ of section twenty '20'; the nw¼ of nw¼ of section twenty-one '21'; the se¼ of ne¼ of section twenty-two '22'; the sw¼ of nw¼ of section twenty-three '23'; the n½ of se¼ and se¼ of ne¼ of section thirty-four '34'; the s½ of nw¼ and sw¼ of ne¼ of section thirty-five '35', township fifty-five '55', range twenty-four '24'. The s½ of se¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section fifteen '15'; the sw¼ of sw¼ of section fourteen '14'; the s½ of sw¼ of section twenty-one '21'; the se¼ of se¼ of section twenty-three '23'; the sw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-four '24'; the e½ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼, n½ of sw¼, sw¼ of ne¼ and lot 5 of section twenty-five '25'; the sw¼ the se¼ and lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 of section twenty-six '26'; the sw¼ and n½ of nw¼ of section twenty-eight '28'; the s½ of nw¼, n½ of sw¼ and ne¼ of ne¼ of section twenty-nine '29'; the e½ of sw¼ and s½ of se¼ of section thirty '30'; the e½ of nw¼, nw¼ of ne¼ and lot two '2' section thirty-one '31'; the ne¼ of se¼ of section thirty-two '32'; the nw¼, the se¼ of se¼, n½ of s½ and n½ of sw¼ of section thirty-three '33'; the n½ of ne¼, w½ of se¼ and sw¼ of section thirty-four '34'; the n½ of nw¼, nw¼ of ne¼, se¼ of nw¼, ne¼ of sw¼ and sw¼ of se¼ of section thirty five '35', in township fifty six '56', of range twenty-four '24'. The s½ of ne¼, e½ of sw¼ and se¼ of section one '1'; the se¼ of nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 of section eighteen '18'; the s½ of nw¼ and ne¼ of section twelve '12'; the e½ of ne¼ of section thirty-five, '35', in township fifty-five '55', of range twenty-five '25'. The s½ of se¼ of section nine '9'; the n½ of ne¼ of section eighteen '18'; the e½ of nw¼ and se¼ of sw¼ of section thirteen '13'; the se¼ of se¼ of section twenty-three '23'; the sw¼ of se¼ of section twenty-four '24'; the nw¼ of sw¼ of section twenty-five '25'; the ne¼ of ne¼ and ne¼ of se¼ of section twenty-six '26'; the w½ of ne¼ and nw¼ of s½ of section twenty-eight '28'; the s½ of ne¼ of section thirty-five '35', in township fifty-six '56', of range twenty-five '25'. The se¼ of ne¼ and lots 2, 3, and 4 of section two '2'; the n½ of se¼ and lot 4 of section seven '7'; the nw¼ of sw¼ of section eight '8'; lot one and nw¼ of se¼ of section eleven '11'; the s½ of nw¼, n½ of sw¼ and s½ of se¼ of section twelve '12'; the ne¼ of ne¼ of section thirteen '13'; lots 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of section eighteen '18', in township fifty-five '55' of range twenty-six '26'. The w½ of ne¼, nw¼ of nw¼, w½ of se¼, se¼ of se¼ and sw¼ of section two '2'; the s½ of ne¼, w½ of se¼, s½ of sw¼ and se¼ of nw¼ of section three '3'; the se¼ of se¼ of section four '4'; the w½ of nw¼, se¼ of nw¼, s½ ne¼ and s½ of section ten '10'; the n½ of nw¼ se¼ of nw¼, s½ of sw¼ and e½ of section eleven '11'; the sw¼ of nw¼ and w½ of sw¼ of section twelve '12'; the sw¼ of sw¼ of section thirteen '13'; the n½ of sw¼, n½ of se¼, se¼ of se¼ and n½ of section fourteen '14'; the n½ of nw¼, ne¼ of se¼ and ne¼ of of section fifteen '15'; lots 4, 5 and 8 of section eighteen '18'; lots 1, 2, 3, and 8 and se¼ of nw¼ of section nineteen '19'; the ne¼ of ne¼ of section twenty-three '23'; lots 6 and 7 of section twenty-five '25'; the ne¼ of ne¼ and lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 of section thirty-five '35', in township fifty-six '56' of range twenty-six '26', all west of the 4th principal meridian, according to government survey.

Dated Sept. 18th A. D. 1880.

E. B. AMES,
H. C. NEWCOMB,

Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Levi Butler, deceased.

Wanted.

To let the hauling of one million feet of pine logs on the Mississippi. Camps are built on the ground. Will pay one-half cash as the logs are banked and the other half on June 1st, 1881. Apply to

G. G. HARTLEY,
Brainerd, Minn.

Carpenters Wanted.

We want six first class carpenters, to commence work at once.

Brainerd, Sept. 11th, 1880.

WHITE & WHITE,
Contractors and Builders.

SALE OF STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

LAND OFFICE, ST. PAUL,
Sepember 6, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor of Crow Wing county will offer at public sale, on the terms prescribed by law, all the School Lands that have been appraised and are unsold in Crow Wing and Cass counties at his office in Brainerd, on Saturday October 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for two weeks prior to the sale.

All lands heretofore sold upon which the interest is delinquent for more than one year will be re-offered.

O. P. WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of State Land Office.

Farm For Sale.

Having decided to quit farming I offer my entire estate at Crow Wing, consisting of 160 acres of land with house, barns, outbuildings, fencing and other improvements, farming machinery, tools, implements, etc. for sale at a bargain, on easy terms. The Crow Wing depot is on my farm, the lands are under first-class cultivation and well fenced. Apply to

D. MCARTHUR,
Crow Wing, Minn.

Land for Sale.

80 acres Oak Timber and 160 acres Oak, Meadow and good farming lands 5 1-2 miles from Brainerd, south east for sale cheap. Inquire at this office or of

C. LAICHNER.

Brainerd, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1880. tf

MEYER & CALL,

Merchant Tailors,

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

SAINT PAUL, - - MINNESOTA.

ACORN STOVES.

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.
ACORN
STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

BASON BROS., Agents,
BRAINERD, MINN.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y.

Main Line—Through Train.

—FOR—

Lake Minnetonka, Delano, Litchfield, Willmar, Benson, Morris, Breckenridge, Glyndon, Crookston, Fisher's Landing and Winnipeg.

WEST AND NORTH.

Leave		Arrive at	
St. Paul,	†7.40 am	Breckenridge,	7.45 pm
Minneapolis,	8.20 am	Crookston	1 20 am
Breckenridge,	8.10 pm	Fish'rs Land.	2.00 am
Glyndon.	10.15 pm	St. Vincent.	8.10 am
EAST AND SOUTH.			
St. Vincent,	§5.30 pm	Glyndon	3.55 am
Fish'rs Land.	4.00 pm	Breckenridge	6.15 am
Crookston,	12.30 am	Minneapolis,	6.35 pm
Breckenridge	6.45 am	St. Paul,	7.10 pm

† Except Saturday. ‡ Except Sunday.

Main Line trains run through to St. Vincent without change—Palace Sleeping Car attached.

Branch Line Trains.

—FOR—

Anoka, Elk River, St. Cloud, Sauk Center, Alexandria, St. Oloff and Sauk Rapids.

Leave	NORTH.	Arrive at	
St. Paul,	†7.05 am	St. Cloud,	11.55 am
St. Paul,	§5.40 pm	St. Cloud,	10.15 pm
Minneapolis,	†7.45 am	Alexandria	6.05 pm
Minneapolis,	§6.25 pm	Alexandria	1.50 am
Alexandria,	†6.30 am	St. Oloff	10.00 am
	SOUTH.		
St. Oloff	†3.00 pm	Minneapolis,	9.45 am
Alexandria,	§2.30 am	Minneapolis,	6.20 pm
Alexandria,	†8.00 am	St. Paul,	10 05 am
St. Cloud,	†5.50 am	St. Paul,	6 35 pm
St. Cloud,	†2.50 pm		

All trains daily, except as below.

§ Except Saturday. † Except Sunday.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TRAINS.

7 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.

(Except Sundays.)

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at Minneapolis	Leave Minneapolis.	Arrive at St. Paul
†7.05 am	7.40 am	† 8 00 am	8.32 am
†7.40 am	8.20 am	10.45 am	11.15 am
9.10 am	9.45 am	1.45 pm	2.15 pm
12 00 m	12.30 pm	4.40 pm	5.10 pm
3.10 pm	3.40 pm	† 6.35 pm	7.10 pm
§5.40 pm	6.20 pm		
†6.20 pm	6.55 pm		

† Except Sunday. § Except Saturday.

JAS J. HILL, General Manager.
W. S. ALEXANDER, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

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 Elroy (via Madison) and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, form a single Line between Chicago, St Paul & Minneapolis. This Line will hereafter be known as

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

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

Is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

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

All Express Trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Patent 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, the regularity with 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 by this Route AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents can sell you Through Tickets and Check usual Baggage Free by this Line.

Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis St. Louis, Cairo and all

Points South and East,

should buy their Tickets via

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

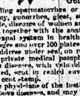
Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST, and with the Chicago & Alton & Illinois Central for all points SOUTH.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office No. 5 State Street; St. Paul Ticket Offices, Corner Third and Jackson Streets and at Depot on Sibley Street; Minneapolis Ticket Offices, No. 3 Nicollet House Block and at St. Paul & Pacific Depot; Chicago Ticket Offices, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, cor. West Kinzie and Canal Streets Wells Street Depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie Streets.

F. B. CLARKE, G. P. A., W. W. R'y, St. Paul.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass Ag't, Chicago.

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.

Including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of women and their improved treatment, 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 address under seal, on receipt of price, 50 cents.

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 three cent stamp.

The physicians of the Institute especially treat all the above diseases, and may be consulted personally or by letter. Address all letters thus:

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

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 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 method of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may by, 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.

Business House for Sale.

A business house and lot on Fifth street, east side between Front and Laurel, for sale. Enquire of

W. W. HARTLEY

House for Sale.

A small House and two Lots on Fifth street, for sale. Enquire of WM. PAINE

Edwin Eastman in Indian Costume.

SEVEN AND NINE YEARS AMONG THE COMANCHES AND APACHES. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the sad massacre of a helpless family, and the captivity, tortures and ultimate escape of its two surviving members. For sale by our agents generally. Price $1.00.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are distributed by agents, FREE of charge.

Mr. Eastman, being almost constantly at the West, engaged in gathering and curing the materials of which the medicine is composed, the sole business management devolves upon Dr. Johnson, and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles - - - - - - - $1.00
Price of Small Bottles - - - - - - - 50

Read the voluntary testimonials of persons who have been cured by the use of Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, in your own vicinity.

Testimonials of Cures.

Wakametkla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the medicine and nothing has been taken away. It is without doubt the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and RENEWER of the SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It regulates the Bowels.
It purifies the Blood.
It quiets the Nervous System.
It promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the old blood and makes New.
It opens the pores of the skin, and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required in attention to directions.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. DR. CLARK CURES LIVER DISEASE.

JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP

Laboratory, 77 W. 3d St., New York City,
LATE OF JERSEY CITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having associated himself with Mr. Edwin Eastman, an escaped captive, long a slave to Wakametkla, the medicine man of the Comanches, is now prepared to lend his aid in the introduction of the wonderful remedy of that tribe.

The experience of Mr. Eastman being similar to that of Mrs. Chas. Jones and son, of Washington Co., Iowa, an account of whose sufferings were thrillingly narrated in the *New York Herald* of Dec. 15th, 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, and so nearly parallel, that but little mention of Mr. Eastman's experiences will be given here. They are, however, published in a neat volume of 300 pages, entitled, "Seven and Nine Years Among the Comanches and Apaches," of which mention will be made hereafter. Suffice it to say, that for several years, Mr. Eastman, while a captive, was compelled to gather the roots, gums, barks, herbs and berries of which Wakametkla's medicine was made, and is still prepared to provide the SAME materials for the successful introduction of the medicine to the world; and assures the public that the remedy is the same now, as when Wakametkla compelled him to make it.

Pain in the Side.

MAYWOOD, Benton Co., Minn.

Dear Sir:—I have used your excellent **Indian Blood Syrup** for Pain in the Side, and it is the only medicine that ever gave me relief.

MISS SHULL.

An Agent's Testimony.

LAKE ELMO, Washington Co. Minn.

Dear Sir:—My wife was troubled with Cramps and, after using medicine for six months from three different physicians, without beneficial results, I had her try your **Indian Blood Syrup**, a short trial of which cured her. I think it the best medicine made.

J. W. LOHMAN.

Rheumatism Cured.

AMBOY, Cottonwood Co., Minn.

Dear Sir:—I wish to state to you the benefit I have received from your **Indian Blood Syrup**. I was troubled with Rheumatism in my left Shoulder for three years, and could not put on my coat without assistance, and part of the time was unable to sleep for pain. At last, by advice of your Agent, I tried your medicine, and had only used it a short time, when it made a sound and well man of me. I recommend its use to suffering humanity.

DAVIS MARCOTT.

Liver Complaint.

RUSH RIVER, Sibley Co.,

This is to certify that y **Syrup** has cured me two years' suffering

L. E. PUT

Northern Pacific R. R.

TIME CARD

OF LOCAL AND

THRO' EXPRESS TRAINS

FROM

Duluth and St. Paul to Bismarck

Making close connections at ST. PAUL with morning and evening trains to and from CHICAGO and all points East and South.

1880. Summer Arrangement. 1880.

BRAINERD AND ST. PAUL DIVISION.

SOUTH.		NORTH.
le. ‡12.40 p m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. ‡1.20 p.m
le. †1.30 a.m.	"	ar. †12.50 a.m
le. 1.55 p.m.	Little Falls,	le. 12.03 p.m
le. ‡2.54 a.m.	"	le. ‡11.22 p.m
le. 3.10 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	le. ‡10.50 a.m
le. ‡4.15 a.m.	"	le. ‡10.10 p.m
ar. ‡6.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. ‡7.00 a.m
ar. ‡7.55 a.m.	"	le. ‡6.20 p.m

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
le. ‡4.10 a.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. ‡12.30 a.m
le. ‡5.22 a.m.	Aitken,	le. ‡10.32 p.m
le. ‡9.00 a.m.	N. P. Junction,	le. ‡6.35 p.m
ar. ‡10.30 a.m.	Duluth,	le. ‡5.00 p.m

BRAINERD AND FARGO DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. ‡1.45 p.m.	†BRAINERD,	ar. ‡12.20 p.m
le. ‡1.15 a.m.	"	ar. ‡1.15 a.m
le. ‡2.45 p.m.	Motley,	le. 11.20 a.m
le. ‡2.15 a.m.	"	le. ‡12.12 p.m
le. 4.10 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 10.11 a.m
le. ‡3.50 a.m.	"	le. ‡10.56 p.m
le. ‡6.15 p.m.	Detroit,	le. 8.10 a.m
le. ‡6.00 a.m.	"	le. 8.50 p.m
le. ‡8.20 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 6.25 a.m
le. ‡7.40 a.m.	"	le. 6.43 p.m
le. ‡8.42 p.m.	Moorhead,	le. 6.05 a.m
le. ‡8.00 a.m.	"	le. 6.20 p.m
ar. ‡8.45 p.m.	†Fargo,	le. 6.00 a.m
ar. ‡8.05 a.m.	"	le. 6.15 p.m

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. ‡8.30 a.m.	†Fargo,	ar. ‡5.50 p.m
le. 9.35 a.m.	Casselton,	ar. 4.43 p.m
le. 11.40 a.m.	Valley City	ar 2.35 p.m
le. ‡2.05 p.m.	Jamestown,	le. ‡12.25 p.m
ar. ‡7.15 p.m.	Bismarck,	le. ‡7.10 a.m

† Meals. § Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday. ¶ Daily except Sunday.

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

Connection with St. Paul & Duluth R. R. trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul M. & M. Railroad trains at Glyndon for St. Vincent, Winnipeg, and the British Possessions; at Bismarck with Stages for Standing Rock, Fort Rice, Berthold, Fort Keough, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co's line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills and with Missouri and Yellowstone River Steamer for Fort Benton, Fort Keogh and intermediate points in Dakota and Montana; and at Duluth with first class steamers for Collingwood Sarnia, Detroit Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago and intermediate points.

April 25th, 1880.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Manager, St Paul.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Frt. and Ticket Ag't., 43 Jackson st., 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.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF Crow Wing, District Court, 11th Judicial District,

Margaret C. Loomis Plff.
vs.
Edward D. Loomis Deft.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You, Edward D. Loomis, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court in and for said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint upon the subscriber, at his office in Brainerd, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, August 9th, A. D. 1880.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by M. B. Anderson on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1880, and running to Erasmus Cross, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of June A. D. 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M. in book A of mortgages on page 179 and said mortgage having been given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note given by said M. B. Anderson to Erasmus Cross for the sum of four hundred (400) dollars and interest at 10 per cent. per annum, which is over due, and upon which there is remaining unpaid and due at the date of the first publication of this notice the sum of four hundred and eight dollars, and said Erasmus Cross being still the owner and holder of said note and mortgage. Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such cases made and provided, the property in said mortgage described, to-wit: Lot [1, 2] one and two of block one hundred and ninety-one in the first addition to the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing County and State of Minnesota, will be sold at the front door of the Sheriff's office in the Town of Brainerd County and State aforesaid, on Monday the 18th day of October 1880 at 9 o'clock A. M. on that day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said sum of four hundred and eight dollars, together with interest thereon from the date of this notice and the costs of this foreclosure and the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees stipulated and provided for in said mortgage.

Dated September 4th, 1880.

ERASMUS CROSS, Mortgagee.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Att'y for Mortgagee,
Brainerd. Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing, Cass, Aitken, Wadena and Itasca. District Court 11th Judicial District.

SUMMONS.

Joseph Lamont and Charles Wilson, co-partners as Lamont & Wilson, by G. G. Hartley, receiver, plaintiff.

Against

David S. Erb, Chas. Wilson and Edward P. McKee, late co-partners, doing business as Erb, Wilson & McKee, defendants.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Brainerd, County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eight dollars and interest on that sum from Jan'y. 2d, 1880, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 27th, A. D. 1880.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD, By his personal friend MAJOR BOUNDY, Editor N. Y. *Mail*, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.* "The neatest."—*N. Y. Herald.* "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—*N. Y. Tribune.* Full lenght steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED. Liberal terms. Send $1.00 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.