Historical Society

The Brainerd Tribune.

VOL. X.—NO. 35. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881. WHOLE NO. 503.

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They are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line on short notice.
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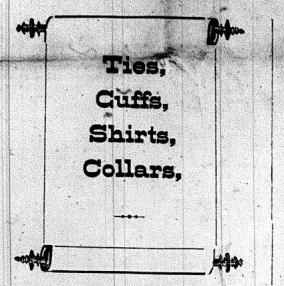

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded
At all hours, Day or Night, with the greatest care, from the
PUREST DRUGS.
Orders by mail solicited, and promptly executed.

The Devil and the Lawyer.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

The devil came up to the earth one day.
And into a court house he wended his way,
Just as an attorney, with very grave face,
Was proceeding to argue "the point in the case."

Now a lawyer, his majesty never had seen,
For to his dominions none ever had been,
And he felt very anxious the reason to know,
Why none had been sent to the regions below.

'Twas the fault of his agents his majesty thought,
That none of these lawyers had ever been caught,
And for his own pleasure he felt a desire
To come to the earth and the reason enquire.

Well, the lawyer who rose with visage so grave,
Made out his opponent a consummate knave,
And the devil was really greatly amused
To hear the attorney so grossly abused.

But soon as the speaker had come to a close,
The counsel opposing then fiercely arose,
And he heaped such abuse on the head of the first,
As made him a villain of all men the worst.

Thus they quarrelled, contended and argued so long,
'Twas hard to determine which of them was wrong,
And concluding he'd heard quite enough of the fuss,
Old Nick turned away and soliloquized thus:

"If all they have said of each other be true,
The devil has surely been cheated of his due;
But I'm satisfied it's all very well—
For these villains would ruin the morals of hell.

They have puzzled the court with their villainous cavil,
And I'm free to confess they have puzzled the devil.
My agents are right to let lawyers alone—
If I had them they'd swindle me out of my throne."

Gossip Regarding the Organization of the Senate. The Star Route Gang.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—A call has been issued for a caucus of Republican senators to meet next Saturday forenoon at 10 o'lock at the capitol to devise a plan of action for the organization of the senate. A Democratic caucus will meet at the same hour and no doubt some efforts to effect a compromise organization between both parties will be made. Most of the Democratic senators who are here now declare against any compromise, and hold that under law and custom the organization of the senate is within Democratic control. There are said to be several Democrats, however, who quietly prefer to make some agreement with the Republicans in advance, if that can be accomplished. Pendleton and Garland have been mentioned as holding these views, but when approached they say they have not authorized any statements of their opinions, and that they will await their party caucus and expect to abide by it. Senators of both parties are desirous of avoiding any issue over the organization that will lead to a partizan contest, but is not improbable that one may occur. Nevertheless, the president of the senate will be so close to the presidency of the United States, only one life intervening, that Republicans and Democrats are anxious to possess that office for their respective party and feel that it is worth a struggle.

DESIRE TO AVOID A DEADLOCK.

There is an evident wish to avoid a deadlock among senators of both parties here. Since the announcement that there will be certainly two Democratic senators paired—Slater and Fair—it is seen that the Republicans can, if they see fit, prevent the election of a Democratic presiding officer by refusing to vote, and thus breaking the quorum. The rules of the senate, provided that a quorum shall consist of a majority of all senators appointed and sworn. As there are three unsworn senators, a majority will be thirty-seven. In a full senate the Democrats have thirty-eight without Mahone, and including David Davis. Without the two paired senators they have thirty-six, one short of a quorum. In order to enforce their right to the presiding officer one of the paired Democratic senators must be there. It is not believed the Republican senators could be brought to the point of breaking a quorum which could be remedied within a week by the appearance of Slater or Fair. And even if one of these could not be obtained, there is a fear that such an exhibition would not be pleasing to the country nor beneficial to the party in the approaching elections. Indeed, the expressions of Mr. Dawes, who led the Republican forces in the deadlock of the last session, show almost willingness to concede to the Democrats the organization without any struggle, even should it include the secretary. It is very certain that Mr. Gorham, the Republican caucus nominee for secretary, cannot now receive the united vote of the Republican senators, and probably not half of it. Biddleberger, however, would be elected sergeant-at-arms, if that office fell to the Republicans.

THE STAR ROUTE GANG.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Contrary to the announcement made by counsel for the accused star route conspirators, they did not come into court this morning to move that the information filed last Friday be quashed. It is customary for counsel to give the opposing counsel notice of its intention to take such a step. Mr. Cook, having been informed of the defendant's purposes, was in court this morning. As the defendants did not appear, he requested District Attorney Corkhill to ask the court to issue an order that whatever motion the counsel for the defense proposes to make the government should be given two days' notice thereof. The district attorney made the request and the court granted it. The persons accused had agreed to come into court this morning and give bail, but they failed to do so. Mr. Cook says that he is informed that they will present themselves with bail to-morrow. It is probable that the sum of $10,000 will be required in each case. The amount of money lost by the government on account of the one conspiracy alleged in the information exceeds $300,000, but no attempt to obtain bail in an aggregate figure reaching that amount will be made. On May 17, 1879, an act to amend section 3,404 of the revised statutes was enacted, as follows:

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $10,000 or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

It is not probable that argument on the motion to quash the information will be made this week. After the two days required for notice before the motion is filed at least three days will elapse before the argument is made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Messrs. Brady, French, Brown and Turner, of star route notoriety, were in court this morning and gave bail for their appearance to meet the charge of conspiracy filed by the government. The court required of Brady and Brown a bond of $7,500 each, and of Turner and French a bond of $4,000 each. As the extreme pecuniary penalty for conspiracy is $10,000, it will be observed that the bail required is adequate. All the sureties are amply sufficient. It is not known when the defendant's counsel will enter their motion to quash the information, but probably before the end of the week. They announced on Monday that the paper was ready, but to-day Mr. Tollen said that they would not be able to file the motion to-morrow.

FIRING WICKED POSTMASTERS.

As the star route prosecutions go on there will be a general weeding out of dishonest postmasters in the far western States and Territories. There are believed to be over 200 postmasters implicated in the star route frauds. They have been paid, as were the postmasters at Deadwood and Sidney, for certifying to the performance of mail service which was never performed. The greatest fraud in star service was failure on the part of the contractor to do the service he had agreed to perform. In numerous instances no pretense of carrying the mails over the entire length of large routes was made, the false certificates of postmasters along the line only being necessary to enable the contractors to draw pay. Congress at the next session will be asked to enact a law which will severely punish postmasters so offending. It may be something of a surprise to champions of General Brady's administration who have been continually clamoring since he left office about the reduction of mail facilities in the West, to know that Postmaster General James has established since last March 409 new star routes. At the same time, however, there has been a reduction of over 3,000 miles of star routes established by Brady, which careful examination and personal inspection by post office agents has shown to be utterly useless.

BLAINE AND THE CABINET.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 5.—A gentleman who is very well informed on the matter said today:

I am assured from sources which are almost excathedra that the secretary of state, with the other cabinet officers, tendered his resignation in writing. While the members of the cabinet are of the opinion that President Arthur should be allowed to select his advisers, they recognize the fact that in simple justice to themselves and to the Garfield administration. They should retain their positions till the convening of congress, in order that they may submit complete reports which will carry down to the country the history of the work begun by the martyred president. From the same source I learn that of the present cabinet Secretary Lincoln is probably the only member who will be retained.

Secretary Blaine has been urged by a publishing house in Hartford to write a life of President Garfield. Mr. Blaine first decided to write such a book, donating the profits to Miss Mollie Garfield. The Hartford firm could allow him but six months for the task, which he did not consider adequate. No credence is to be placed in the report that Mr. Blaine is to be the Republican candidate for governor next year.

The latest cabinet rumor is that T. A. Rollins, ex-commissioner of internal revenue is to be made secretary of the treasury. The story comes, by the sound of it, from New Hampshire. Mr. Rollins is a relative of the senator of that name from New Hampshire, and a brother of District Attorney Rollins of New York, one of the president's closest friends.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.
CHASE & FRATER, Proprietors.
ARTHUR E. CHASE, Editor.
BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

CURRENT NEWS.

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific is now within fifty miles of Miles City.

The report, several times repeated, that General Haupt will be displaced is without foundation.

Time is now furnished by the Carleton college observatory to all stations along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

At a magistrates' court, Burke county, Ga., Chas. J. Walker, wounded Mike Smith, who then killed Walker, and Edward Palmer shot and instantly killed Arthur Smith. The difficulty grew out of a horse case.

The stockholders of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad have held an election for directors, which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen: W. D. Washburn, H. T. Welles, J. K. Sidle, W. D. Hale, C. W. Pettit, A. H. Bode, W. W. McNair, W. R. Merriam, M. P. Hawkins.

The case of the Northern Pacific railway company vs. ex-Land Commissioner James B. Power and the Messrs. Kindred appeared last Monday in a minute on the United States court record. Judge Nelson, (McCrary concurring) having overruled the demurrer filed by defendants, said demurrer alleged, in effect, that plaintiff had no cause of action as set up in their bill of complaint, but the court having decided to the contrary, trial on the original charge may be expected on the original bill and the answer which, under the rule, must be filed within twenty days.

Information is published that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company had given notice of its intention to withdraw from the Erie & South Shore fast freight line. It is learned also that the Michigan Central railroad company has also given notice of intended withdrawal from the Erie & North Shore fast freight line. This is crowding the Erie railroad into a small corner. The action of Vanderbilt roads in withdrawing from these lines, and thus breaking the connection with Chicago, was doubtless taken in retaliation of the course of the Erie in helping the Atlantic & Great Western to extend its line to Chicago.

The construction of all the various sections of the Northern Pacific have to be inspected and accepted by the government. On Saturday morning six commissions—three for each section, eastern and western—were made out at the interior department, and Assistant Secretary Bell was appointed a special messenger to take the commissions to New York for the signature of President Arthur. The gentlemen named for this duty are for the pend d'Oreille section in Washington Territory: Dr. T. T. Miner, of Fort Townsend, Capt. H. H. Gerings, of New York, and C. W. Slage, of Iowa City, Io.; for the Dakota porton of the road, D. C. Shepard, of St. Paul, Minn., E. Clark, of Iowa City, and D. Burns, of Mansfield, O.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

Jacob Whitmore of Bellefontaine, Ohio, poisoned his young wife.

Caleb Fisk Harris and wife of Providence, R. I., were drowned at Moose Head lake.

G. H. Evans, once a practicing lawyer of Iowa, has been jailed on a charge of embezzlement.

A passenger train on the Fort Dodge & Des Moines road was blown over twenty miles south of Fort Dodge and a number of passengers injured.

The large saw mill in Minneapolis owned by W. C. Baker and leased to Goodnow & Hawley was burned on Monday last. Loss about $40,000; insurance $20,000.

It is reported that a large deficit has been discovered in the fund of the Pawtucket Navigation company, of which Gen. F. Butler and E. W Boynton are the principal controllers.

R. S. Jones, Edward Sean and a man named Charbaneon, were arrested in Sumpter on a charge of stealing mules. Charbaneon and Sean were held for trial and Jones fined $10.

A fire broke out in Roberts' opera house block, at Eldertown, Penn., twelve miles northeast of Bradford. Before the fire was gotten under control sixty buildings were burned in the business center of the town. The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

At Cincinnati, while Mrs. H. Barton was in the Safety Deposit bank on Third street, cutting coupons from 4 per cent. bonds, three men called in. One of them occupied the president of the bank, another engaged Mrs. Barton, while a third got away with the ten bonds, each of $1,000. The men escaped undetected.

There is quite a romantic story about the Eau Claire ticket seller, Stiles, who absconded to Texas with $2,000 of the railroad company's money upon the eve of his marriage with a charming girl. He couldn't break off with the young woman, and it was his correspondence with her that finally led to his detection.

In the Chittenden, (Vt.,) county court the grand jury presented an indictment for perjury against Horatio S. Johnson, one of the assessors of the town of Willeton, and Geo. G. Peck, J. G. Weiner and Noble Love, assessors of the town of Hinesburg, for fraudulent violations of the tax law. All are prominent and wealthy citizens, who have held many offices, and were honored and trusted in their community.

On the evening of September 30 at Crested, New Mexico, James A. Lewis, known as Arizona Bill, an old government scout, was killed by Marshal Hatch. Lewis being intoxicate boasted that he would run the town, and it is said attempted to draw a revolver, when Hatch fired five shots, three passing through his body, the fourth lodging in his groin, and the fifth shot probably fatally wounded John Lutz, a bystander.

At Brook's Mills, Ga., a party of Mormon elders attempted to hold services at the house of a convert, and just as all were ready to begin, a general uproar was heard and a number of shots fired, but nobody hurt. The elders were preparing to get away in haste when they were met by the invaders, who informed them that the citizens had made up their minds that no more Mormon meetings would be permitted in the neighborhood. The elders fled.

On the 27th of September George White, a farmer of Mason City, Iowa, mortgaged his team of horses to J. D. Glass and Burr Kirk, a couple of neighbors, for $200; and, as soon as he had obtained the money, hitched up the aforesaid team and started northward with it. The mortgagees sent J. A. Cotton, a deputy sheriff on the fugitive's track, and the latter arriving in St Paul secured the assistance of Deputy Reuben Clewett. Late Monday evening White and the team was captured about a mile from St. Paul on the other side of the river.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Total cash contributed to the New Ulm relief fund $40,176.

Timothy K. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., prohibitory nominee for lieutenant governor is dead, aged fifty-eight years.

The Winona Republican says: Mr. Cole who was reported to be dead, has passed the crisis, and is in a hopeful condition.

The Marquis of Lorne and suite arrived at Helena, Montana. After resting for two days they returned to New York via Ogden and Omaha.

About 25,000,000 feet of logs are in the boom above Minneapolis, and fears are entertained of a break and the carrying away of bridges.

The splendid Masonic arch in St. Paul, erected in honor of President Garfield, will remain standing during this month. It is daily bedecked with floral offerings.

By order of the secretary of war one company of infantry will leave Fort Wayne, Mich., for Cleveland, O., where it will go to camp near the cemetery and furnish a guard for the tomb of Garfield, to remain until the body is placed in its permanent position.

Last Sunday afternoon at St. Paul a man coolly stripped himself on the high bridge over the Mississippi, and jumped into the river a distance of 90 feet, and came up unharmed and swam for the shore. He gave his name as Morton and claimed to be a citizen of the world.

Last Thursday 3,000 negroes celebrated Emancipation day in Springfield, Ill. At the tomb of Lincoln came addresses were delivered, most of them referring to President Garfield as having attempted to complete the unfinished work begun by the martyred emancipator.

By the census of 1870 the population of New Mexico was nearly 92,000, in 1880 it had risen to 118,430, a gain of 28 per cent. If it should be admitted during the coming year, it would then not number less than 130,000 souls, a sufficient population to warrant its admission into the Union.

Rev. Hoffman, of the Holy Trinity Moravian church at Philadelphia, has gone over to the Reformed Episcopal church, taking with him most all of his congregation and church property. Among other things, Hoffman objects to the foreign element in the government of the Moravian church through its general synod.

The ten Hampton scholars left St. Paul Sunday night on the Northern Pacific train for their respective homes, the Gros Ventres, Arickarees and Mandans going to Berthold and the Sioux to Standing Rock. Lieut. Brown, of the Eleventh infantry, who has them in charge, is fully imbued with the belief that the Indian problem will best be solved by the schools at Hampton and Carlisle.

A gentleman who has just returned from White River reservation says young bucks are returning in large numbers to the reservation, and announce their purpose to remain and resist any attempt at removal. There are a large number of prospectors on the reservation, but they are all coming out, and all agree that trouble with the Indians is imminent.

The following contracts have been awarded by Gen. M. R. Morgan, chief commissary, department of Dakota: H. P. Grant, of St. Paul, 59,100 pounds of onions at two cents per pound; H. P. Grant, of St. Paul, 267,000 pounds of potatoes at $1.65 cents per hundred pounds. The bids were received in response to the advertisement of September 12, 1881. No acceptable offer was received for the 200,000 pounds of corn required, and a contract will not be awarded.

The following are said to be the complexion of delegates to the New York republican convention: Conklingites 180, and anti-Conklingites 314, the entire number of delegates the convention being 496. This would give the anti-Conkling wing a majority of 132. Now there are three districts from which the Conkling wing will send down contesting delegations, Oneida 12, Oswego 4, and Richmond 3, a total of 19. If we allow these delegates to the Conklingites, the convention will stand 201 to 295, or a clear working majority of 94.

The matter of the final interment of the late president Garfield's remains at Mentor or Hiram having been agitated by some people in his old district, Dr. Robinson has talked with the widow. Mrs. Garfield said if the trustees had not offered a lot, she should have purchased one in Lakeview cemetery, as she believed the late president would so have directed. She thought it was his wish to be buried there. She added that the question of burial is no longer open and will not be opened.

General Burnside had a colored man for a servant, named Robert Holloway, who was with him from the time of the Mexican war up to about four years ago, when he died. He was well liked by the general, who, after Robert's death, took the latter's son, also named Robert, who is now about twenty years of age, and has been the constant servant of General Burnside for the last four years. He was at Providence Thursday evening grieving piteously at the loss of his employer.

The ex-confederates at their reunion in Moberly, Mo., adopted resolutions expressing themselves in full right with the nation's grief for the untimely death of President Garfield, and offering heartfelt condolence and prayers for the stricken family; deprecating the growth of assassination in the land; denying that the exconfederate soldier desires a pension from the federal government or any state; reaffirming their acceptance of the issues of the late war; denouncing train robbers, and calling for the extinction of this class of criminals.

Lieut. Ogle tells this story of Sitting Bull: When the time arrived for his removal from Yates, he showed the greatest reluctance at going, and Col. Gilbert, commander, told a guard to push him along. The soldier laid his hand on his shoulder, but the Indian remained stubborn, when Gilbert thundered out: "Give him a sample of the butt of your musket in his ribs. Treat him as you would a refractory enlisted man." Whereupon this "Last of the Uncapapas," this hero of the dirty handkerchief and the $5 autographs was most incontinently punched in the diaphragm until he grunted again; and was glad to make a forced advance to the shelter of the boilers.

A New York dispatch says: Subscriptions are coming in to a fund for the mother of the late President Garfield. The projector of the fund in a card referring to the suggestion that some money be given the dead president's mother states that under the terms of subscription papers sent out, not a cent of the sum subscribed can be devoted to any other use than specified in the subscription papers, that is the president's wife and children. He has (Thursday) received two checks, one for $ 00 and another for $250 for Gen Garfield's mother, which he will forward with any other sums received to her or invest it as she may prefer. The fund for Mrs. Garfield has reached $332,365.

F. F. McIver, manager of the St. Paul office of "Bradstreets," has just returned from a trip through Montana. He reports that business is booming at Glendive, and that lots on the main street are selling at $1,500 to $2,000. One room stores rent for $100 per month. Articles of food and luxury are high-priced, and the commonest kind of board cannot be had for less than $7 per week. Railroad laborers, however, get $2.50 per day. Mr. McIver says that the Chicago manager of "Bradstreets" claimed that the trade of Montana was controlled in that city, and that the territory ought to be reported from there instead of St. Paul, but he found that the St. Paul wholesale dealers were getting in a large share of the business, and that as soon as the Northern Pacific railroad is built through the territory so that freight can be shipped through by rail, they will be able to shut out competition from Chicago.

Col. O. O. Rockwell of St. Louis, brother-in-law of Mrs. Garfield, who was with the president from July 4 until his death, says: "His cheerfulness under great trial has been exaggerated. He was patient, brave and uncomplaining all the time, but never while I was with him in what might be called good spirits. Accurately speaking, I never saw him attempt a smile, even. During the first two weeks he suffered too acutely, while during the latter time he was too weak. On the other hand he rarely permitted himself to express in any way the degree of his suffering. Once only while I sat by his bedside did he give way to an uncontrolled manifestation of his agony. Then, suddenly reaching his arms to my neck, he cried out in the nervous agitation of the moment, "Save me," but oh, how pitiful it seemed when towards the end, in the weakness of his suffering, he would reach out his hand to lay it on the face of some friend by the bedside and stroke it with the touch and movement peculiar to the helplessness of an infant."

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

A cyclone at Stanton, Nebraska, caused the loss of a good deal of property, and wounded many people.

By the sinking of a ferry boat that plies between the Isle of Hope and the Skidway islands, near Savannah, twelve persons, colored—ten women and two men—were drowned. The people were taking marketing to Savannah.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the fire at Swarthmore college originated from an explosion of chemicals in the physical laboratory, which was on the fourth floor. The building, which was of leiper stone, was constructed twelve years ago at an expense of $250,000.

At Paw Paw, Michigan, one-half the business places were destroyed by fire. Loss $31,000; insurance less than $10,000. It was the work of an incendiary. The store of H. L. Camwell, whose loss is $2[illegible],000, with $8,000 insurance, had been burglarized and then fired. The postoffice was among the buildings burned, but the contents were saved.

Detroit produced a phenomenal railroad accident recently. A night train ran off a transfer boat into the river, leaving the astonished passengers sprawling about in the water like rats in a trap plunged in a tub. There were 114 passengers in the car, and of these only three were missing in the count after the hurried rescue, and these may turn up yet.

At Emporia, Kansas, during the cyclone, Mr. French's house, a large building, was destroyed in an instant, and seven of the eleven inmates were buried in the ruins. Four were taken out badly injured, and three, Mrs. Newby, Edith French, nine years old, and a child ten months old belonging to Mrs. Richards, were killed. The child was the "prize baby" at the fair which took place a few days ago. Mr. Richards had a leg broken. The next house to the French's was Mr. O'Neil's. The building was demolished like the first and a four-year-old daughter killed. Mr. O'Neil had an arm broken.

A tornado passed over Quincy, Ill., on Saturday afternoon. Many buildings were demolished, unroofed or otherwise damaged. The tobacco factory of Bonnet, Duffy & Co., and the foundry of Comstock, Castle & Co., suffered severely. Many employes were injured. Four persons were killed and 13 injured so far as known in these establishments. Three school houses were partly destroyed. Some of the mills also sustained damages. Business houses and residences were unroofed, trees blown down and telegraphic communication demolished. Loss is variously estimated, but will not be less than $15,000.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Jacob Stark, of Minnesota, has been promoted to a third-class clerkship in the land office.

The grand jury of the district opened the case of Guiteau on Monday, and a bill will be promptly found.

Senator Windom will immediately resign the secretaryship of the treasury and become a candidate before the extra session for re-election to the senate.

The president left Friday afternoon for New York in a special car. He invited Postmaster General James and Mrs. James, Secretary Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Secretary Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln and Secretary Windom to accompany him, and they accepted the invitation.

A senseless canard was sent broadcast over the country Thursday from Washington, to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of President Arthur. A young department clerk thought he heard somebody talking about killing somebody, and ran to the newspapers with the yarn.

The debt statement for September, contains a surprise for the treasury officials themselves, on account of the large surplus to be applied to debt reduction, being nearly $17,500,000. This unprecedented surplus brings up the debt reduction for the three months of the fiscal year from June 30 to September 30 to nearly $42,000,000.

Number of original patents issued the first nine months of the present year, 13,084, an increase of 2,261 over last year. Receipts of the same office for the same period, $65,447 in excess of the corresponding nine months in 1880. The commissioner of patents recommends a considerable increase in the examining corps and clerical force.

Senator Pugh denies the existence of any intention on the part of Democratic senators to abandon their rights in the organization of the senate. He knows nothing of any conference had while on the presidential funeral trip, and thinks that to trade off the presiding officer for the small offices of the senate, would be a disgrace to all the democratic senators.

Col. A. F. Rockwell has written a letter to the president asking to be relieved from his duties as commissioner of public buildings and grounds. He explained that the office was mainly a social one, and was always filled by an intimate personal friend of the president, and his request for relief was made with a view of relieving Gen. Arthur from all embarassment in the matter.

James Ginnidy, rigger of the new building of the state, war and navy departments, who was employed to rig up hoisting tackle for raising stone, has been discharged for appropriating to his own use goods that were purchased to drape the buildings in mourning for the late president. The goods were purchased and turned over to Ginnidy, with instructions to drape the building. He put on the drapery rather scant, and carried home several bolts of mourning goods.

Gen. Swaim, on his way to Cleveland, describing the death scene, said: "I alone saw him die, or rather saw him when struck by the death blow, and it thus happened that my name was the last word he ever spoke when he felt the sharp pain that he received, the rupture of the artery, he said in a weak but steady tone of voice: 'Oh, Swaim!' and then fixing his eyes on mine, so life-like, all consciousness faded from them before Mrs. Garfield and the others could reach the room."

The Chicago Times says: The politicians are in ignorance of the fact that the Garfield administration exhausted every means in its power to induce Judge Davis to retire from the senate, so that a republican successor could be elected. He could have gone back to the supreme court bench; he could have had the English mission, and, had he desired, a cabinet place. Gen. Garfield would have been only too glad to have had him among his counsellors. But Judge Davis assumed the position then that he would naturally assume now, that he was elected to the senate from Illinois to fulfill a certain trust, and that there would be no excuse for his deserting his post for any personal consideration.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The ground on which the federal government of Switzerland rejected the appeal against the prohibition of the socialist congress, was that the right of public meeting appertains soly to Swiss citizens, and not to aliens.

The London Times, commenting in the forthcoming centennial celebration of the surrender of Yorktown says: We have quite as much reason as the Americans to share their centenary thanksgiving, since that event only forced the government to acknowledge what everybody knew, that the war they were waging was hopeless.

It is stated in Bonapartist circles that ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of her recent hurried visit to Paris, made a will leaving all her fortune to Prince Victor, and declaring him head of the Bonapartist party. A clause in the document urges the young prince to devote all his mind to the service of the cause of the empire.

Marston, member of a well known publishing firm, writes the London Times that he received a letter from Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, dated Congo River, July 4, in which he says he was seriously sick and through May, so seriously that on the 15th day of his illness he gave, as he thought, his last orders to his European companions; but the crises passed and he is now strong and hearty.

Mr. Pickering, executive manager of the American department of the Melbourne exposition of 1880, has arrived in London. He brings with him all the medals awarded to American exhibitors, thereby saving the exhibitors much trouble in obtaining possession of the same. Mr. Pickering states that the United States has received a larger proportion of the awards than any other nation, and a large proportion of these awards are of first class, bearing gold medals.

Windom's Resignation.

From a source only less authorative than would be the utterance of Secretary William Windom's own lips, the Pioneer Press learns that the present head of the treasury insists that President Arthur regard his resignation, tendered upon the present executive session, as bona fide and accept it at once, accordingly, in order to give the tenderer time to reach St. Paul before the 10th of this month, the date of the assembling of the legislature in special session. The same authority gives Mr. Windom's reasons for resigning. First, he can leave the treasury now with the eclat of never having made a mistake, but having proved one of the best financial heads the country ever had—one under whose comparatively short regime, millions of dollars present, and tens of millions prospective, have been and will be saved the nation. Second—he does not propose to take the changes of being intimately connected with an administration which may make some grave mistakes, some of the odium from which will, in the very nature of things, attach to the cabinet. He proposes to come to St. Paul and ask that he be returned to the seat in the senate which he resigned to take the treasury portfolio. The information here given may be relied upon as accurate, and was told the Pioneer Press reporter with no uncertain sound.

Hon. John. A. Kasson, who has just returned from Washington, is of the opinion that no reorganization of the cabinet will be made of new men, but be divided between Garfield and Arthur men; but the latter will not be stalwarts.

Political Intelligence.

The New York Tribune prints an interview with Senator Jones of Louisiana, who has just returned from Cleveland. Jones says the general belief of senators with whom he conversed was that the session would last only about a week, and that there would be a deadlock. He thinks the democrats will elect Bayard as president pro tem. Senator Jones of Florida agrees with Jones, and adds that the people do not want any law making or politics just now.

At the Massachusetts prohibitory convention the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—C. Almy.
Lieutenant Governor—G. K. Earle.
Secretary of State—Solomon Root.
Treasurer—Gen. Thos. J. Lathrop.
Auditor—Johnathan Buck.
Attorney General—Samuel F. Fairfield.

Senator Cockrell in a long letter advocates the election of David Davis to the presidency of the senate, as by such action the democrats would retain their majority on the floor.

At a mass convention of tee-totlers in Madison, Wis., T. D. Kanouse of Outagamie, was nominated for governor.

At the anti-bond meeting held recently, James A. Wiswell of Mankato was elected chairman, and William R. Kinder secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr Wiswell, on motion of Judge Waite a committee consisting of Judge Waite, Lewis Bunnell, H. W. Hill, E. E. Grohm and S. D. Crump were elected to draw up proper resolutions. Pending the report of the committee, a speech was made by O. B. Gould of Winona, giving a history of the matter from an anti-bond standpoint. Resolutions were adopted opposing settlement by the present legislature and also a memorial for general circulation and presentation to the legislature.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

His Aged Mother, Wife and Children at the Funeral Services—the Final Leave Taking.

Specials from Cleveland give the following relative to the family of President Garfield at the last sad ceremonies: Soon after the pall-bearers were seated in the grand stand a group of carriages drove up. The venerable Dr. Robinson stepped from the first, and almost lifted a small, frail-looking woman, with her head bent down and closely veiled. He placed his arm around her and almost carried her up the inclined plane to the interior of the catafalque. The guard on duty bent their heads in reverence as she was escorted to a comfortable chair in the corner, protected from the intense glances of the sun by some massive palms. This was the President's mother, she who had lived and loved and done so much for him. This morning it was suggested to her that she had better remain in the carriage and witness the proceedings from a distance, as it was feared that the excitement was too much for her frail strength. "No," she said, "I want to see it all; I shall enjoy it, I know I shall, and I shall see many of James' friends there." It would have been more than cruel to have kept the little mother away. It was not the consummation of all tributes to her son alone, but as well to her whose love had been his inspiration, whose faith and hope had given him courage, and whose noble character had been his grandest inheritance. She lifted her veil for a moment, and looked upon the masses of people around her. There was no trace of emotion upon her face, and the 20,000 tongues were silent, although, could they have recognized the little figure in black, nothing could have restrained a cheer.

Two small boys followed her from the carriage, and a farmer-like looking man. The boys, who were the youngest sons of the President walked briskly into the pavilion and the farmer-like looking man, who was a son-in-law of Grandma Garfield, followed them with the old lady's shawl and fan. The next picture in the impressive panorama was

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WIDOW,

who refused also to listen to the advice of her friends and remain in the seclusion. She leaned upon her son Harry and her brother, Mr. Rudolph, and was shown to a seat near the mother. She did not seem to shrink from the public gaze as she did on Saturday, but she marched up to the catafalque slowly and her manner showed that there was pride and gratification mingled with her grief as she witnessed the demonstrations of the world over the dust that was so precious to her.

The fourth occupant of the widow's carriage was Private Secretary Brown, upon whom she leans as upon a son. Then came the relatives of the deceased and the cabinet with their wives, also ex-President and Mrs Hayes, who took seats around the casket. President Hinsdale, of Hiram college, was there, and several relatives from the country, who were plain looking people, clad in plain garments, cut in the old-fashioned way. Among the party was a lady who was present at the president's birth, and it was eminently befitting that she should follow him to the grave. Gen. Swaim, Col. Rockwell, and Col. Corbin, the faithful attendants of the president during his illness, were among the mourners. The only demonstration of grief during the entire ceremony was made by Miss Mollie Garfield, who, two or three times, burst into sobs that were audible to all. She is a demonstrative child, and was not able to control herself, even though she made a desperate attempt to do so. She sat next her mother, clasping her hand during the entire ceremony.

Gen. Swaim and Col. Corbin kept their eyes almost constantly upon her, as she has often fallen into a faint as a climax to her tears, but she bore it bravely through. The four boys wiped their eyes with their handkerchiefs often, but the younger were more interested in the movements of the military, two blocks away up Superior street, than in the religious ceremonies. When a battery of artillery with bright uniforms and glistening guns passed across Superior street, two blocks above, little Irwin, who is named after Gen. McDonald, and has a strongly developed military taste, nudged his brother Abram in a boyish way in order that he might not miss the entertaining spectacle.

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.

The little company grouped around the dias in silence, not a word being said above a whisper for nearly half an hour. It was only when a little figure in black arose from the group and approached the casket that the stillness was interrupted. It was the mother. Her pent-up feelings could no longer endure the torture of inaction. She moved over to the coffin, and, leaning upon it, laid her cheek upon the cover, her lips moving in silent prayer and the tears coursing across her wrinkled and worn face. The others wept in sympathy at the moving spectacle, and she was tenderly led back to her seat, her tremulous lips forming the inarticulate phrase: "Jimmy! O James! My boy! my boy!" Her distress was piteous enough to move a heart of adamant. A mother's grief is sorrowful at all times; but the circumstances made this doubly so. To the poor old woman of 80 years, who had nursed her darling through an infancy of poverty to see him grow up to greatness and fame, the thought of his dying just as he was entering upon a realization of her most extravagant dreams was too much for her. Her cup of woe was full to overflowing. The picture she presented was one of unutterable agony of spirit.

A Stage Driver's Story.

"I had only made one run down here," said our stage driver on a journey in New Mexico, "when passing one of the sidings, we took on a Simon-pure, double-fisted 'gray,' one of the pioneers; these fellows who had lived a life in advance of civilization, making the way easy for others, but always leaving in time to escape the press and improvements, the foundation for which he had so surely laid. Evidently he had never before seen the interior of a car, for it was some moments before he concluded to seat himself, which he did cautiously, and with that quick, nervous twinkle of the eye which men constantly on the alert for danger exhibit. Let me say here that in this country every man carries a pistol, and generally in his back pocket. Well, as I had already seen the other passengers' tickets I took my time about matters, and slowly walked up to my man and put my hand, with the usual quick motion behind me to get my punch; but before I could say 'Ticket, sir!' quicker than powder the muzzle of a six shooter swelled under my eyes, and a hearty voice rang out: 'Put her back, stranger; I've got the drap on ye!' You may laugh, but I shook hands with him over a free ride, anyway."

THE NATION'S PRAYER.

Compassed about by the shadows of death,
Lingering low on the verge of the tomb,
Waiting for hope through the gathering gloom,
While the anxious world with anxious breath
Is bending like one in the presence of death;
Listening with fear and dropping a tear
As over a friend and a chieftain's bier.
Will the end come soon, or the sunlight fall,
And the shadows lift from his funeral pall?
Pray for the good and the true,
For the chieftain, wounded and weak,
That health may come and his strength renew,
And the roses bloom on his cheek.

And the people prayed all over the land,
With faithful hearts and an earnest prayer
With bended heads in their dark despair,
That strength might come to his nerveless hand,
And the chieftain rise in his strength and stand
As he stood of old, fearless and bold,
Unbent with vice, unbought with gold.
And their prayers went up on the wings of the breeze,
And he heard the sound from the rivers and seas,
As they prayed for the good and true,
For the chieftain, wounded and weak,
That health might come and his strength renew,
And the roses bloom on his cheek.

The curse of millions is reaching the sky
On the coward assassin that sneaking came
With a stealthy step and a deadly aim
And wrought this deed, as the chief passed by,
While his thoughts were far on his faithful wife,
And his form was strong in its buoyant life:
Wounded him there, when unaware,
With a gloating smile such as demons wear,
In the midst of a mission noble and high,
With a lofty purpose and beaming eye.
There is a heaven for the good and the true—
The people believe it strong and well;
And for felons like the dastard Guiteau,
A frowning God and a yawning hell.

Oh! never again may we know such shame
While the nation lives and the years go round,
And hope in the freedom of men abound
As darkened the land when assassin came.
The Russ may crimson his ragged plain
With the blood of rulers in frenzy slain,
But the wise will dare to forever bear
The ills and hopes that the free born share;
And never again may America stand
Blighted and cursed by assassin's hand.

INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

What Forces They Can Muster in Their Strongholds—The Utes Threatening Trouble.

The northwestern portion of the republic of Mexico, the vast and at present inaccessible hive from whence swarm these pests of the plains and mountains. In the ravines and hidden valleys of the Sierra Madre, and in the innumerable caves that honey-comb the sides of the giant mountains, the hill Apaches, the most cruel and brutal of all the American aborigines, make their homes. In the valleys that lie among the foot-hills, which on either side flank the Sierra Madre range, the Mescalero Indians, from the Rio Fuerte, on the southern limit, to the boundary line between Sonora and Arizona, range free and unrestrained, the masters of a vast region of country.

The Comanches, who belong to the same family as that tribe which was once so powerful in Texas, have several villages near the northern frontier of Sonora, and often join the Mescaleros, the hill Apaches and their brothers of the plains on their sanguinary and destructive raids against the villages and haciendas of northern Mexico. With the exception of those cities, towns and villages sufficiently populous to keep ordinary bands of savages at a distance, almost the entire states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila are subject to these constantly-recurring raids. Until within the last five years these incursions were periodical, and took place annually. In Sonora the hill Apaches always raided into the plains when the harvests were ripe. They forced their unwilling captives to cut the corn and carry it to their strongholds in the mountains, and then butchered them in cold blood, reserving only the younger women, the girls and boys under twelve years of age. The miserable female prisoners became drudges of their brutal captors and the mothers of future Apache warriors; while the boys were at once incorporated among the Indian youth, and in time became the bravest and most ferocious of the tribe.

The Mescaleros, in 1868, could bring 2,[illegible] warriors in the field; the Comanches, when united, could collect about 1,500, while the hill Apaches of Chihuahua and Sonora, could gather together at least 4,000 warriors at any point desired. The plain Apaches, a kindred tribe, when concentrated numbered about 600 fighting men.

The Mescaleros and Comanches are remarkably brave and gallant. They will fight the Mexicans when the latter outnumber them three to one, nor do they regard the American soldiers as better than their Mexican comrades.

For many years they have held undisputed sway over the region they claim as their own, nor is there a single case on record of their having been defeated by an equal number of Mexican soldiers.

The plain Apaches are also brave, but deal more in wiles and stratagem than in open warfare; yet they are foes by no means to be despised when fighting in their own territories.

The hill Apaches are the most terrible of all the savages along the frontier. They are wily and astute, and never fight in the open field. Should a party of well armed white men, numbering not more than thirty, pass through the heart of their country, they will not attack them if they believed they were liable of losing of their own force a number equal to their enemies. It is utterly impossible to surprise them in their villages and caves, for they possess a vast number of half-starved cur dogs who roam nightly far from the villages, and on the approach of strangers awake their masters by their loud barking yelps.

THE UGLY UTES.

Rawlins, W. T., Special to the Chicago Times, 24th.

Col. Moore and a part of the Sixth infantry have arrived from the camp on White river, in Colorado, and left on special train for Salt Lake City. They report that the White River Utes have all returned from the agency at the junction of the White and Green rivers, Utah, where they were paid by the Ute commission, to their old haunts on the White river, near the military camp. The Indians say that they will on no condition whatever stay on the new reservation. They are all supplied with arms and ammunition, and if any forcible attempt to compel them to remain on the new reservation is made it will lead to a large Indian outbreak, in the opinion of military authorities. This tribe of Indians perpetrated the Meeker and Thornburg massacre that occurred two years ago. A carrier who arrived to-day from the military camp on the White river reports that present indications portend an outbreak and massacre. The settlers along the river on the Indian reservation have been driven away by Indians and have fled to the military camp for protection, reporting their wagons and ranches burned and signal fires on all the mountains.

Guiteau Will Be Hung.

A correspondent of the New York Herald called on District Attorney Corkhill and found him absorbed in a work upon homicides. He was quite communicative and stated positively that Guiteau will not go to New Jersey, neither for the purpose of attending the coroner's inquest nor for trial, as he could see no reason for it in either case. The jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia over Guiteau was unquestioned. He deprecated the tendency to spring these trifling questions as to jurisdiction, and considered them inappropriate and uncalled for; that the law was plain and incontrovertible. He said, further, that Guiteau would be indicted, convicted of homicide and executed in this city; that the only possible thing to prevent this would be lack of evidence, and this was not within the remotest possibility. He said that this case was as simple as any ever presented to any court of law, and Guiteau's own confession, without further evidence, would hang him. Still there is an abundance of testimony, and he does not see the slightest pretence for alarm in this respect, and that the result is a foregone conclusion. The district attorney says Guiteau will have justice—no more nor less; that the only thing which will prevent his ascending the gallows will be the administration of hemp at the hands of a revengeful public, for he will never kill himself. Even if he should happen to fall into the hands of the populace it will be between the jail and the court house, for while confined to the former place he is undoubtedly secure.

New York has been born again. It is now possible to damn plays so effectually there that even "the provinces" will not be afflicted with them.

Bits of Information.

A young married lady of Albany di[ed] Monday in the Adirondacks under circu[m]stances of a most singular nature. Befo[re] going out driving Saturday she pricked w[ith] a brass pin a cold sore on her upper lip a[nd] rubbed it with camphor. Before she reac[h]ed her hotel her lip commenced to swe[ll] and before night her whole face was swo[l]len to an abnormal size. Her husband w[as] telegraphed for, and arrived before the u[n]fortunate lady died, but she could n[ot] speak to him such was the condition of h[er] face. Erysipelas had set in of the mo[st] virulent type, and death resulted within [...] hours.

A remarkably delicate surgical operati[on] has been performed in an extraordina[ry] manner at Cleveland, O. Some time a[go] a young man lost the sight of his right e[ye] by an ulcer which left a scar over the pu[pil] and baffled the efforts of skillful physician[s]. While riding in the cars recently he go[t a] cinder in the eye, and was laid up for se[v]eral days, but when the bandage was r[e]moved he found that he could see as w[ell] as ever, the rough edges of the cinder ha[v]ing removed the ulcer's scar.

Eisleton, where Martin Luther first s[aw] the light, has just received notice of [a] strange bequest from an Italian who died [a] short time ago in France. This Italian b[e]queathed to Eisleton the sum of 200,000[f.] as a mark of his veneration for the great r[e]former. He was at best a peculiar perso[n] and perhaps an insane one. It appea[rs] that he suffered all his life from disease [of] the lungs, and that his parents were u[n]married. He charges in his will that t[he] executors shall find out whether his disea[se] can be traced to hereditary causes. Shou[ld] it be so traced, he directs that his body [be] exhumed, carried 60 miles out to s[ea] and dropped overboard. Possibly the circumstances may deprive Eisleton of [the] 200,000f.

A very sad incident occurred in Chica[go] the other evening. A young man and t[he] idol of his soul, who were occupying t[he] chair, began talking about "Kismet." T[he] beautiful being on his knee said to t[he] young man that she thought "Kismet" w[as] just too perfectly lovely for anything, b[ut] he laughed a loud brutal laugh, and repli[ed] that Kismet was no good at all. Then t[he] girl began to cry, and he had to prom[ise] her a box of candy and haul her over to t[he] other knee and tell her how much he lov[ed] her about seventy-five times before s[he] would cease crying. Mutual explanatio[ns] followed, when it transpired that he w[as] referring to a bay mare with a record [of] 2.42 3-4, while she ment the book writ[ten] by Miss Fletcher.

The pearl fishery of Australia is qu[ite] important, though it is followed rat[her] for the shells of the oyster, which are [of] great value to the manufactures of fa[ncy] goods, than for the jewels they may pos[si]bly contain. Eleven firms, employing ne[ar]ly one hundred boats, are engaged in t[he] fishery, and the estimated value of t[he] shells exported is from £68,000 to 70,0[00]. The divers consist principally of San[d]wich Islanders, New Hebrideans, Maor[is,] Malays and Australian aborigines. Th[ey] are paid low wages, but have a percenta[ge] on their finds. The work is hard, but t[he] profits are high, being frequently 200 a[nd] 300 per cent. yearly on the capital inve[s]ted.

When an author has shown sufficie[nt] confidence in a work he will take ou[t a] copyright, which secures the work to hi[m]self. To do this he applies at the office [of] the United States Clerk and deposits a ti[tle] page, paying at the same time a fee [of] $1.50. To finish the transaction he m[ust] send a copy of the book to the Congr[es]sional Library at Washington within th[ree] months after its publication. The abo[ve] mentioned library is certainly unfortun[ate] in being thus encumbered with such i[m]mense quantities of trash. Just think [of] what a collection it must be when ev[ery] copyrighted volume, good, bad, or indiff[er]ent, is forced upon its shelves. This [li]brary contains the first book ever print[ed] in America, and of course it contains [the] last.

The ignorance of some Britishers is ph[e]nomenal. A telegraph official at Liverp[ool] was completely puzzled the other day wh[en] asked the cost of sending a message [to] Washington, D. C. "Washington cit[y,]" said he, what state is that in?" "W[hy,] Washington is the capital of the Uni[ted] States," was the reply, and then he did [not] comprehend. A man of sufficient busin[ess] capacity to have charge of cable telegra[ms] in the city of Liverpool had never hear[d of] Washington city! He turned to his boo[ks;] he read column after column of names, a[nd] at last said, "Did you say in the District [of] Columbia?" An affirmitave reply was giv[en.] "Well, then, the District of Columbia [is] two-and tuppence a word."

MEPHITUS AMERICANUS.

Two Rocky Mountain Pole-Cats With a [Bad] Record.

Bill Nye in the Nevada Boomerang.

A few nights ago a well-organized ef[fort] was made to jump the Centennial m[ine,] which came very near being a success. [The] parties who undertook to jump the m[ine] were two Rocky Mountain polecats wit[h a] bad record. Almost as soon as they [en]tered the tunnel from the east, the me[n in] the mine began to be suspicious that so[me]body with a bad breath was in the lo[wer] level. The suspicion grew until it assu[med] about the size of a bale of hay. It was [re]solved to drive out the invaders. M[ajor] Downey went down, and threw a chun[k of] free milling quartz at the enemy. T[hen] the major went back to the rest of the p[arty] to hold a consultation. The rest of [the] party did not seem so tickled to see hi[m as] he thought they ought to be. They shun[ned] him, and evaded him, and told him [that] his presence wasn't agreeable under [the] circumstances. Although the mine [is a] very valuable one, it was almost decide[d at] one time to abandon it to the jumpers. [At] last, however, everybody made a g[rand] rush into the tunnel, and demolished [the] enemy with long-handled sho[vels.] Major Downey handed the above infor[ma]tion into the office with a [...] pole. He also told a friend that he w[ould] go out of town this forenoon to a quiet [spot] beyond the graveyard, and change [his] clothes. The Rocky Mountain polecat [be]fore he is domesticated, is not prized [as a] songster very much, but he has a way [of] making his presence felt wherever he [is,] and even in death you cannot forget [him.] There was one of these docile crea[tures] got into our cellar once, a good many [years] ago, and, the ventilation of the cellar [being] very poor, the air was soon vitiated to [such] an extent that the clock stopped. We [don't] care for death in any form in which it [may] come. Those who know us will agree [that] we never weaken. We have faced [the] deadly water melon when strong men [were] falling thick and fast, and we have [stood] at the muzzle of a daily newspaper [and] mowed down spring poets like broad s[waths] of timothy hay, and yet never weakened [or] squealed; but the dappled quadruped [with] the all-prevading presence appeals to [our] valor in vain. Our victory over him [has] always been vicarious.

Eight New York ladies, whose hus[bands] are estimated to be worth $300,000,00[0 in the ag]gregate, dined together the other day [at a] Saratoga hotel, and whenever one of [them] hoisted in a knifeful of summer sq[uash] nobody dared to say a word.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

Poetical Tributes by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Walt Whitman, Joaquin Miller, John Boyle O'Reilly and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The Boston Globe devoted the whole of its first page on Tuesday to the publication of poems commemorative of the death of President Garfield, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Walt Whitman, Joaquin Miller, John Boyle O'Reilly, Julia Ward Howe and others. All the poems but that of Whitman have been copyrighted by the Globe Newspaper company and were written expressly for to-day's Garfield memorial number of the Daily Globe. Whitman's poem is from a forthcoming volume. Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem is given herewith entire:

AFTER THE BURIAL.

Fallen with autumn's falling leaf,
Ere yet his summer's noon was past,
Our friend, our guide, our trusted chief—
What words can match a woe so vast!

And whose the chartered claim to speak
The sacred grief where all have part,
When sorrow saddens every cheek,
And broods in every aching heart?

Yet nature prompts the burning phrase
That thrills the hushed and shrouded hall—
The loud lament, the sorrowing praise,
The silent tear that love lets fall.

In loftiest verse, in lowliest rhyme,
Shall strive unblamed the minstrel choir—
The singers of the new-born time,
And trembling age with outworn lyre.

No room for pride, no place for blame,
We fling our blossoms on the grave,
Pale, scentless, faded—all we claim,
This only—what we had we gave.

Ah! could the grief of all who mourn
Blend in one voice its bitter cry,
The wail to heaven's high arches borne
Would echo through the caverned sky.

Oh, happiest land whose peaceful choice
Fills with a breath its empty throne!
God, speaking through thy people's voice,
Has made that voice for once His own.

No angry passion shakes the state
Whose servant seeks for rest—
And who could fear that scowling hate
Would strike at that unguarded breast?

He stands—unconscious of his doom,
In manly strength serene—
Around him summer spreads her bloom—
He falls—what horror clothes the scene!

How swift the sudden flash of woe
Where all was bright as childhood's dream,
As if from heaven's ethereal bow
Had leaped the lightning's arrowy gleam!

Blot the foul deed from history's page—
Let not the all-betraying sun
Blush for the day that stains an age
When murder's blackest wreath was won.

Pale on his couch the sufferer lies,
The weary battle-ground of pain;
Love tends his pillow, science tries
Her every art, alas, in vain.

The strife endures how long! how long!
Life, death, seem balanced in the scale,
While round his bed a viewless throng
Await each morrow's changing tale.

In realms the desert ocean parts
What myriads watch with tear-filled eyes,
His pulse-beats echoing in their hearts,
His breathings counted with their sighs.

Slowly the stores of life are spent,
Yet hope still battles with despair—
Will heaven not yield when knees are bent?
Answer, O Thou that hearest prayer.

But silent the brazen sky
On sweeps the meteor's threatening train—
Unswerving nature's mute reply,
Bound in her adamantine chain.

Not ours the verdict to decide
Whom death shall claim or skill shall save;
The hero's life though heaven denied
It gave our land a martyr's grave.

Nor count the teaching vainly sent,
How human hearts their griefs may share—
The lesson woman's love has lent,
What hope may do, what faith can bear.

Farewell! the leaf-strewn earth enfolds
Our stay, our pride, our hopes, our fears;
And autumn's golden sun beholds
A nation bowed, a world in tears.

THE SOBBING OF THE BELLS.

Walt Whitman entitles his effort "The Sobbing of the Bells." It is as follows:

The sobbing of the bells, the sudden death-news everywhere,
The slumberers rouse, the rapport of the people,
(Full well they know that message in the darkness,
Full well return the sad reverberations,)
The passionate toll and clang—city to city, joining, sounding, passing,
Those heart-beats of a nation in the night.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Joaquin Miller contributes as follows:

From out my deep, wide-bosomed west,
Where unnamed heroes hew the way
For worlds to follow, with stern zest—
Where gnarled old maples make array,
Deep-scarred from red men gone to rest—
Where pipes the quail, where squirrels play
Through tossing trees, with nuts for toy,
A boy steps forth clear eyed and tall,
A bashful boy, a soulful boy,
Yet comely as the sons of Saul—
A boy, all friendless, poor, unknown,
Yet heir-apparent to a throne.

Lo! Freedom's bleeding sacrifice!
So like some tall oak tempest blown
Beside the storied stream he lies
Now at the last, pale-browed and prone.
A nation kneels with streaming eyes—
A nation bends him by the bank—
A nation sobs aloud at this.
The only dry eyes in the land
Now at the last I think are his.
Why should we pray? God knoweth best,
That this grand, patient soul should rest.

The world is round. The wheel has run
Full circle. Now, behold a boy
Beneath the old, loved trees is done.
The druid oaks lift up the wave,
A solemn welcome back. The brave
Old maples murmur, every one,
"Receive him earth." In center-land,
As in the center of each heart—
As in the hollow of God's hand—
The coffin sinks. And with it part
All party hates. Now, not in vain,
He bore his peril and hard pain.

Therefore, I say, rejoice. I say
The lesson of his life was much.
This boy that was, as is a day
The world's heart utterly—a touch
Of tenderness and tears—the page
Of history grown rich from such.
His name the nation's heritage.
But O! as some sweet angel's voice
Spake this brave death that touched us all.
Therefore, I say, rejoice, rejoice!
Run high the flags! put by the pall!
Lo! all is for the best of all!

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

John Boyle O'Reilly contributes a poem of sixteen stanzas. It is a beautiful production. A few of the stanzas are reproduced, beginning with the sixth:

The things occult our earth-turned eyes rebel;
To some of destiny can reach our ears;
We have no time for dreaming—Hark! a knell!
A knell at midnight! all the nation hears!

A sound of sorrow throbs! The dreams awake—
The merchant's soul forgets his needs and ships,
The humble workmen from their slumbers break,
The women raise their eyes with quivering lips.

The miner rests upon his pick to hear,
The printer's type stops midway from the case,
The solemn accent has reached the toy-tener's ear,
And brought the shame and sorrow to his face.

In it booms! O, mystic veil upraised!
Behold, 'tis lifted, on the darkness drawn
...

Death-bed scene—a sinking sufferer lies,
Their chosen ruler, crowned with love and pride;
And, his consoler, with streaming eyes,
His wife, heart-broken, kneeling by his side.

The curtain falls; but hushed, as if afraid,
His people wait, tear-stained, with heaving breast,
Till rise again, they know, when he is laid,
With freedom in the capitol, at rest.

The more they see him, in his coffin, there,
Where Lincoln lay in blood-stained martyr's rest;
The stars and stripes across his honored bier,
While Freedom and Columbia o'er him weep.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Julia Ward Howe's contribution is a poem of four stanzas. Two are appended:

Our sorrow sends its shadow round the earth—
So brave, so true! A hero from his birth!
Plumes in empire mould, in mourning draped;
Lightning's message by our tears is shaped.

Strong in the council, stalwart in the field!
...
Climbing the height where God's great flame doth glow.

The remaining poetical contributors to the Globe's memorial number are: Louise Parsons Hopkins, Rev. M. J. Savage, Marie E. Blake, Bernard Carpenter, Kate Tannatt Woods and Charles Turner Dazey (Harvard class poet 1881.

OUT FOR AN AIRING.

Little Edith in her carriage
Is the marvel of the street,
With her halo hair about her face
That soft winds love to greet,
And such a gay, delighted way
Towards all we chance to meet.

Her little fleece-white mantle
Is daintily overshot
With a thread of blue; and her bonnet,
Tied with an azure knot,
Has one white plume, and a tender bloom
Of blue forget-me-not.

Fair as the sweet Christ-flower
Is the dainty glowing face.
Rolled in her little carriage
Along the public place;
The busy stay on their hurrying way
To note its baby grace.

Oh, little trundled lady,
Serenely as a star
You gaze upon the passing throng,
From all their care afar;
No royal queen was ever seen
More lovely than you are.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Making Herself Useful.

One day Flora thought to herself, "What a useless little girl I am! I let mother do everything. She mends my clothes, she combs my hair, she waters the plants and she feeds the canary bird. Surely I am old enough to take some of the trouble off her hands. She has now gone to market. I will surprise her when she comes back."

So Flora looked around to see what she could put her hand to first. She spied the big watering-pot. "I know what I will do!" she said. Then she took the watering-pot, and setting it down in the sink in the wash room, she turned the faucet and let the water flow in. As soon as the pot was half full she lifted it out, though not without wetting her frock somewhat.

Taking the watering-pot into the hall, where the flower-pots were, she began watering a plant that had been placed on the hall-chairs. But for ten drops that reached the plant, a thousand fell on the chair, and dripped onto the floor. "How it behaves!" said Flora.

So, after she had produced a great puddle on the floor, she set the watering-pot down. Not discouraged by her awkwardness, she now thought she would attend to the canary-bird. To do this she had to stand on a chair, and lift the cage from its hook. This she did pretty well.

Then she set the cage down on the floor and opened the door of the cage to put in fresh water and seed. But before she could do this, little Dicky, the bird, flew out and perched on the back of a chair. No sooner was he there than old Claw, the cat, came in and made a leap for poor Dicky.

"Oh you bad, bad cat!" screamed Flora; but Claw did not heed her. He failed in seizing Dicky, and the little frightened bird was flying around, not knowing where to alight.

At this crisis Flora's mother came in. Dicky at once alighted on her hand and felt safe. "What is the meaning of all this?" said mamma. "Who left the water running in the wash room? Who has been spilling water in the hall? Who has let poor Dicky out of his cage?"

Flora hung her head. "I wanted to be useful, mamma," said she, ready to cry.

"Drive the cat out of the room, and then come to me, my child," said mamma.

So when Claw had vanished, and the door had been shut, and Dicky had been put back in his cage, mamma took Flora on her knee, kissed her, and said: "There is an old proverb, my dear, and it is this: 'The more haste, the less speed.' My little girl must not try to do things till she can do them safely. Such attempts will lead her into mischief. When you want to be useful, let me know, and I will give you a task."

Flora promised that she would remember this.

Charley and His Train of Cars.

Charley is nearly five years old. He has a mechanical turn of mind, and delights in anything having motion. On a late visit to the fair, he was attracted by a miniature locomotive, worked by steam, and drawing a long train of cars.

He watched it as it ran back and forth, and he had many questions to ask about it. So when Christmas morning came and he found in his stocking a book telling all about engines and cars, he was greatly pleased.

"Santa Claus knows," said he, "that I want a train of cars, and he will bring them next year."

Charlie little thought that there was a train of cars waiting for him in the house at that very time. But after breakfast a procession was formed of the household, headed by Charlie and his little sister; and he was directed into a room where he found a car-house, two feet by four, with double doors at each end, and a double track leading through it.

Charlie opened the door of the car-house, and there stood the engine and tender and a baggage car on one track, and two passenger cars on the other.

Some boys would hardly know what to do first with such a treasure; but Charlie went soberly to work like a practiced engineer. He drew out the locomotive on a line of extra track, and coupled on the passenger cars, making up a train eight feet long.

The locomotive is made of wood, and runs by spring power on an iron track. It is lettered to "Charlie," and the cars are marked "Oakland to Boston."

The little boy plays with the train of cars by the hour, and is so fond of it that we call him "Engineer Charlie."

The Baby Who Wouldn't Cry.

"Cry, you little darling; let me hear you cry," said his mother one day, as she held up baby Basil in her hands, and gave him a gentle shaking, just in play.

But Basil only laughed, he had no notion of crying.

"What ails you," said mamma; "why don't you cry like other babies, you little good-for-nothing?"

But this only made baby Basil laugh the more, and twine his little fingers in his mother's hair, not pulling it, however, enough to hurt her.

The truth was just this: Baby Basil was brought up in a healthy way. His father was a wise man, a retired doctor. Coming into the room one day, and seeing the nurse about to give baby a teaspoonful of somebody's "soothing syrup," papa took the vial, and emptied it on the ashes. "None of that nonsense!" said he. "If baby does not choose to go to sleep, let him keep awake."

Baby was not pestered with pins and tight clothes; he was not rocked and trotted, and tossed up and down. He was given to understand, even while a baby, that he must learn to look out for himself, and amuse himself, and go to sleep himself. He was not overfed. He was soon made to learn that the worst plan he could try for getting his food was to cry for it.

So Baby Basil soon grew to be the most cheerful and independent of babies. He found out that it was much pleasanter to laugh and crow than to fret and cry, and make himself unhappy. And now, when mamma shook him and said, "Cry, baby! Why don't you cry" the little fellow only smiled a very sweet smile, and replied, "Gargoo!"

What "gargoo" means in the language of baby-land, I do not quite know. It means something pleasant, I think; for Baby Basil was quite fond of the word, and did not give it up, until one day he found he could say "Kitty!" From that to saying "Cow, Mooly, Baa, Horse, Dog, Bow-wow," the way was not long; till one day mamma cried out, "O, Baby Basil, Baby Basil! you are no longer a baby, but a wise little man." So he is now waiting the Popular Science Monthly. O Baby Basil! why could you not have stayed a baby, and have been content with saying 'gargoo!'

Faithful Bob.

Faithful Bob is only a dog; but to do his duty seems to be his first wish. If some boys and girls would try as hard to do their duty they would be better for it.

Bob's master is old Mr. Gray, the blind man who goes round begging, led by Bob.

One day, as Bob was leading him along the sidewalk in New York, Bob saw a ladder before him, so placed from the curbstone to the side of the house that, if he should take his master under it, the poor blind man would hit his head.

What do you think Bob did in this state of things? Why, he led his master off the sidewalk on to the pavement, so that they could both go round the ladder instead of passing under it.

Was not Bob a wise dog to do such a thing as that? The story is a true one; for the man who saw the thing told me of it.

Bob is not a handsome dog; but he is good. See him, with the basket in his mouth, waiting till Mr. Gray comes to hold the string, and be guided by faithful Bob through the street.

SHAKING HANDS.

Right and Wrong Ways of Performing an Important Social Function.

From the Glass of Fashion.

Let the reader remember that there is a right and a wrong way of hand-shaking. It is horrible when your unoffending digits are seized in the sharp compress of a kind of vice, and wrung and squeezed until you feel as if they were reduced to a jelly. It is not less horrible when you find them lying in a limp, nerveless clasp, which makes no response to your hearty meeting but chills you like a lump of ice. Shake hands as if you meant it, swiftly, strenuously, and courteously, neither using an undue pressure nor falling wholly supine. You may judge of the character of a man from the way in which he shakes hands; there is the shake lymphathic, the shake aggressive, the shake supercilious, the shake imperative, the shake suspicious, the shake sympathetic and the shake emotional. Charles Lamb describes also the pump-handle shake, which is executed by taking a friend's hand and working it up and down through an arch of fifty degrees, and for about a minute and a half. "To show its nature, force and character, this shake should be performed with a firm and steady motion. No attempt should be made to give it grace and still less variety, as the few instances in which the latter have been tried uniformly resulted in dislocating the shoulder of the person on whom it has been attempted. On the contrary, persons who are partial to the pump-handle shake should be at some pains to give an agreeable tranquil movement to the operation which should on no account be continued after prespiration on the part of your friend has commenced." Then there is the pendulum shake, which somewhat resembles the former; but, as its name implies, the movement is in a horizontal instead of a perpendicular direction. "It is executed by sweeping your hand horizontally toward's your friend's, and after the junction is effected, moving with it from one side to the other, according to the pleasure of the parties." Nor must the tourniquet shake be forgotten, which derives its name from the instrument employed by surgeons to stop the circulation of the blood in a limb about to be amputated. You grasp the hand of your friend as far as you can in your own, and then contract the muscles of your thumb, fingers and palm till you have induced any degree of compression you may propose in the hand of your friend. Particular care ought to be taken, if your hand be hard and big, and that of your friend small and soft as a maiden's not to make use of the tourniquet shake to such a degree that it will crush the small bones of the wrist out of their places. It is seldom safe to apply it to gouty or hot tempered persons.

You will see some persons thrust forth their hand with a sudden jerk, like that of a steam engine suddenly set in motion, and lo, they have taken possession of your own and are doing as they will with it before you have recovered your breath. Others put forward their fingers with an apparent timidity or reluctance, and compel you to pounce upon them and draw them toward you in order to perfoam an effective shake. Others, again, extend their hand timidly, partly withdraw it, and again extend it, until you are uncertain whether or no the act of hand-shaking will be performed after all. As for the cold-blooded creatures who austerely offer one or two fingers, I recommend you to ignore them; look loftily over them as if unconscious of their existence and—their fingers. But when a lady (and more particularly a fair one) does you the honor to offer her hand take it with an air of grateful deference which will show you how to appreciate the honor: do not drop it instantly as if the touch scared you, nor hold it so long as to cause her a feeling of uneasiness.

THE BOUQUET MAN.

Remarkable Reminiscences of Distinguished People to Whom He Sold Flowers.

Bouquet Johnny, in Philadelphia Times: "My right name is Bower, but I almost forget it at times. You bet, I've sold flowers to every prominent man in America, from Brigham Young to Boss Tweed; but the softest snap I ever had in the way of customers were fellows who were gone on actresses. Why, it would curl your hair to know the amount of money a man named Marston, from New Orleans, spent in flowers for Pauline Markham. He got struck in New York and got me to order $500 worth of flowers in one week. It cost him $200 more in Philadelphia and in Baltimore the front of the stage was jammed with bouquets. I followed Marston to Chicago and sold him altogether about $3,000 worth of flowers. Another man followed Miss Neilson clear through to San Francisco and I followed him. He was mashed on her and I was mashed on him. See?" The idea of Johnny's being "mashed," as he put it, on the flower-buyer seemed to tickle his fancy greatly and he smiled and repeated the expression several times.

A $500 BOUQUET FOR NEILSON.

"He was the chap that put up $500 for a single bouquet for Neilson. There were 200 Marshal Neil rosebuds in it, and they cost from seventy-five cents to $1 apiece. Oh, he was an oyster! For over a year I sold two bouquets a day to Jim Fisk, and he paid for them every Monday morning. I went into Daniel Drew's office one day with a $25 bouquet. Jim Fisk was sitting there, and he bought the flowers, tied a diamond ring to the bunch with a cigar ribbon, and gave me $2 to take it up to Josie Mansfield. Vanderbilt didn't know any more about flowers than he did about cabbages. Twenty years ago he stood me up for a $5 bouquet at Saratoga, and a month afterwards when I met him on Broadway and asked him for the money, he gave me fifty cents. Lester Wallack for many years had a button-hole bouquet from me every morning. John Brougham and Charlie Thorne are very fond of button-hole bouquets, and so was Sothern. During the first engagements of Lydia Thompson's troupe in this country I frequently sold as many as seventy-five hand bouquets a night. Camille Duboise, a great favorite in the Thompson troupe, got nineteen one evening, and I bought 'em all back from her maid and sold 'em again in front of the house. Just to show you what flats some men are, when the Prince of Wales was in New York a gentleman came out of the Fifth Avenue hotel, and said, 'I must have three camelias.' 'They can't be had in the city,' I replied, 'Get them anywhere you please and never mind the expense,' he said. I came to Philadelphia that afternoon and succeeded in getting ten camelias, for which I paid $10. That evening the gentleman at the Fifth Avenue gave me $20 a piece for three of the camelias. I told him they were the only ones to be had for love or money, and would you believe it, although I tried all night to sell the other seven, I couldn't get a quarter a piece for them.

OTHER NOTABLE PURCHASERS.

"I made $3,000 clear one winter and went to Europe next spring with $1,500 in my clothes. I got broke in two months and Dan Sickles gave me $100 to come home on. I used to give him bouquets for nothing after that. I went to Europe again on a racket in 1874. Grant's son-in-law, Sartoris, bought about $500 worth of flowers from me in this country. I never sold flowers to Boss Tweed, but when his daughter was married she bought $50 worth. Gamblers rarely buy flowers. They are too smart.

"I once sold a $10 bouquet to Mrs. John Morrissey, and when I went after the money John paid me, but said I charged too much and kicked me down stairs. Old man Cameron once bought a $10 bouquet from me in Welcker's, in Washington, but walked out of the restaurant and left the flowers lying on the table. Grant never bought flowers. Conklin' was good for a $5 bouquet every three or four days and a buttonhole bouquet every morning. Bob Ingersoll is fond of flowers and puts up for them liberally. When Alexander H. Stephens was sick in Washington I had orders to send him a bouquet every morning at 8 o'clock. Gen. Sherman is good for a bouquet whenever he goes to the theater and Burnside buys two buttonholers a day in violet season. Phew! this is a terrible day. I must be going. Come up and see me. So long."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Some Recollections of the Statesman's Private Life.

Charles T. Congdon in New York Tribune.

I wish I had space for dwelling upon this sweet, idylic early life of Daniel Webster, which, to me, is exceedingly beautiful, and of which he writes with such a gracious simplicity. Here was the grand old father, strong in common sense, with that reverent love of intellectual culture which has brought dignity and consolation to so many impoverished homes; here was this wonderful boy, his natural gifts recognized by clearer eyes than those of mere parental partiality; here was the anxious planning to make one dollar do the work of two, and the domestic economy kept rigid for the sake of the boy at college; here were dreamed dreams of future distinction and usefulness, and here, the best of all, was this ambitious youth, thus far uncontaminated by the world, unspoiled by self-indulgence, and full of the vitality which the mountain air, the out-door exercise and simple living had given him. That vitality he never lost Webster retained to the last, large ways of thinking, and a grand carriage, which reminded men of the gods. It was a great deal that nature was always so much to him and that his appreciation of natural beauty and of rural recreation remained unspoiled, so that he pined in Washington for the coast of Massachusetts and for the hills of New Hampshire. The yeomen blood in him never lost its virtue, and born and nutured in a farmhouse, he always, in his best mood, estimated at their true value the luxuries of cities and the delicacies of artificial life. In autobiography there is nothing more touching than the story which Mr. Webster tells of his anxiety that his brother Ezekiel should also enjoy the benefits of college education. "For myself," he says, "I saw my way to knowledge, respectability and self-protection; but as to him, all looked the other way." "I am unhappy," so he said to his father, "at my brother's prospects. I will keep school, and get along as well as I can—be more than five years in getting through college, provided he also can be sent to study." And Ezekiel was sent; March in the year 1808, saw him in the Freshman class.

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He was an excellent correspondent, evidently taking great pleasure in writing to those to whom he was attached, to his children as well as to the men who managed his farms. He is always at his best in those letters, in which he drops his dignity and becomes mere familiar and even playful, though he sometimes trifles rather majestically. Above all, his love of method and his peculiarity of detail are constantly observable. Thus, writing to Mr. Page: "I have received yours respecting the lining of the chaise. I do not like a dark lining; such linings look hot in summer, and in winter I go in a sleigh. I reject blue; therefore, the body and carriage being dark, I suppose a light drab would not answer, and dark drab looks dull. On the whole, I am for brown or claret, though if I know what a claret is, is rather darker than I should like. Yet I think it will do very well. Please ask Harriette whether it shall be a claret or brown, and decide according to her response." Thus he argues the question of a chaise lining as if it were one of law for a full bench of judges; and after all he cannot make up his mind!

The letters grew better and better as Mr. Webster got older, and those written to Mr. Blatchford, of New York, are particularly good specimens of confidential, friendly and genially colloquial epistolizing. Those written to Mr. Webster's farmer, John Taylor, are highly amusing. Here is one entire: "Three things. 1. Have you all got well? 2. How does your pork hold out? Could I send half a barrel clear and best to a friend if requested? 3. I wish to know the exact measure of each of my six oxen, my own team. Daniel Webster." Here is one entire to Porter Wright at Marshfield; "Washington. April 10. Porter; If you pluck up courage enough to take hold of the potato field, which I rather doubt, you must be particular about seed. The object is to raise such potatoes as ripen early, and bring a good price in the market. Daniel Wright knows something about this. I hold Mercers to be No. 1, but prehaps they are not the greatest yielders. I would not plant all of one sort; nor should I have too many sorts. Get what seed you think best, even if you have to go to Boston for it. We have warm weather here; the peach trees are all in blossom." There are about fifty letters to Porter Wright in the collection, and they prove that, if not a money-making, Mr. Webster was an enthusiastic farmer.

A Curiosity.

Humboldt (Cal.) Times: Yesterday a great curiosity was placed on our table—a deer's heart containing the flint barb of an arrow. Last Sunday Mr E. Sharp of Arcata was out on Boynton's prairie on a deer hunt. He saw a large five-point buck, and brought it down with his rifle. Taking off the hide and securing the heart and other rare bits, he started home. On arriving there, Mrs. Sharp boiled the heart, and when the meal was ready placed it on the table. In attempting to cut the heart, the knife struck something hard. The lady split the heart open, and in the flesh part the flint barb of the arrow was found. It must have been there a long time, as the flesh was calloused all around it, and the scar, where the barb entered, is plain to be seen. This is quite a curiosity, as only a few such instances are known to be on record.

Very True.

There are a few mosquitoes about. They are fall mosquitoes. They do not sing. You have noticed that fall mosquitoes have no turn for music, but they bite as though they never expected to get another square meal as long as they live. If a spring mosquito could only see a fall mosquito stand on his head, run a few inches of his suction pump into the back of a man's neck, shut his eyes and lay back for one good, old-fashioned drink, he'd be so mortified, disgusted and ashamed of himself that he'd want to go right off somewhere and weep because he hadn't waited and been born a little later in the season. There is not much of a fall mosquito, but he's got a red-hot snout.

A Whitewater dispatch to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: The committee in the case of Rev. J. W. McCormack reported that the committee had a full and frank consultation with him, and that they have the fullest confidence in his christian character. The committee were, however, convinced that Rev. McCormack is drifting away from the standards of doctrine accepted by the Methodist church, and that there is no probability of his returning to the faith of the church, and recomended that he be requested to vacate.

By the opening of the Northern Pacific, Minnesota is already driving a large trade with Montana, and the prospects for a large increase are flattering.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Sure Cure Found at Last. No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst cases of 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this ointment. Lotions and Instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the itching, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts; nothing else.

Judge Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says: I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, $1. F. S. Henry & Co., Prop's., Cleveland, O. Noyes Bros & Cutler, agents, St. Paul, Minn.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a VIOLENT BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. Was so weak I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I laughed, thinking my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive. "I write that those afflicted with Diseased Lungs will be induced to take DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I have taken two bottles and can positively say it has done more good than all other medicines I have taken since my sickness. Sold by druggists.

It is a fallacy to suppose that obnoxious skin diseases can be removed by ointments which contain grease. To completely and quickly eradicate eruption, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is cleanly, pleasant and effectual.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists.

Save your Harness by oiling it with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will keep it soft and pliable. This is the best Oil ever made for leather. Sold by all Harness-Makers.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. All Druggists sell it.

Do not neglect a Cough or Cold, Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives. It never fails to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes are an effectual and safe remedy for worms. They are pleasant to take and not only destroy the worms, but remove all traces of them from the system, leaving the child healthy and strong. They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

For Headache, Constipation, Liver Complaint and all bilious derangements of the blood, there is no remedy as sure and safe as Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills. They stand unrivalled in removing bile, toning the stomach, and in giving healthy action to the liver. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup has never failed to give immediate relief when used in cases of Summer Complaint, Cholera-infantum or pains in the stomach. Mothers when your little darlings are suffering from these or kindred causes do not hesitate to give it a trial, you will surely be pleased with the charming effect. Be sure to buy Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. Sold by all Druggists, only 25 cents per bottle.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters

is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all diseases of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

We join the Medical Profession in recommending the use in every household of the patent tumbler-top medicine time-keeper. Invaluable in the sick room. Two or more at the rate of 3 cents each, will be sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of stamps, by THE MOSES DAME Company, Danbury, Conn.

"It Does Beat All Nature.—What a demand they have for Dr. Halliday's Blood Purifier, at Crossman & Plummer's, City Hall drug store. Hundreds of bottles of this wonderful remedy are sold every month. It certainly has proved itself in the last five years to be the best blood purifier ever introduced in Minnesota, and no one suffering from any disease arising from impure blood should neglect to try it."—Minneapolis Journal. For sale by all western druggists. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, druggists, wholesale agents, St. Paul, Minn.

Use Redding's Russia Salve.—Cuts, burns.

54 All Gold, Chrome and Lithograph Cards, no two alike, name on, 10 cts. C. DePuy, Syracuse, N.Y.

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GARFIELD

contains the full history of his noble and eventful life and dastardly assassination. Millions of people are waiting for this book. The best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catchpenny" imitations. This is the only authentic and fully illustrated life of our martyred President. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Send for our New Catalogue of Brass Band and Orchestra Music.

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ST. PAUL.

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

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

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

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

12 Fancy Written CARDS for 25c; 50 for 90c; 100 for $1.75, by mail. C. K. BERG, Cresco, Ia.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

SEND YOUR Breast, Waist and Inside Leg Measure to the BOSTON ONE-PRICE Clothing Store, Minneapolis, and get a suit on approval.

USE NATIONAL YEAST

AGENTS WANTED!

To canvass for old pictures to be copied and enlarged and finished in first-class style. $25.00 sample outfit free. No capital required. Address C. S. ROSHON, No. 408 Market St., Harrisburgh, Pa.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Scholar's Companion.—Recommended by State Superintendent Kiehle, Burt, and others. Premiums of valuable books to teachers. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, $6.60 for subscriptions. Short-hand instructor free to all. Send stamp for samples. T. W. McGrath, 112 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Piles AROMATIC MILK A pleasant, speedy cure for PILES. One package—four doses—will cure in every case. Price one dollar. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address DR. L. H. HARRIS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Relieved and cured without the injury trusses inflict, by DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S system. Office 25 Broadway, New York. His book with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure mailed for 10c. Beware of fraudulent imitators.

WISCONSIN 500,000 Acres LANDS On the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.

For full particulars, which will be sent free, address CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

SICK Folks should send a three cent stamp for a free book of nearly 100 large octavo pages, full of valuable notes by Dr. E. B. Foote, the author of FOLKS

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE AND PLAIN HOME TALK,

FREE on Scrofula, Diseases of Men and Women, and all chronic ailments, with the evidence of their curability. Address Murray Hill Pub. Co., Box 788, New York City. BOOK

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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. F. G. DRAPER & CO., 26 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
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LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
SOLD BY ALL STOVE AND HARDWARE DEALERS.

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

CHASE & FRATER, Proprietors
ARTHUR E. CHASE, Editor.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

For Lieutenant Governor,
W. W. BRADEN.

For Secretary of State,
FRED. VON BAUMBACH.

For Treasurer of State,
CHAS. KITTLESON,

For Attorney General,
W. J. HAHN.

For Clerk of Supreme Court.
SAMUEL H. NICHOLS.

For Railroad Commissioner,
JAS. H. BAKER.

For Supreme Judges,
WM. MITCHELL,
D. A. DICKINSON,
CHAS. E. VANDERBERG.

On next Tuesday the Democrats of Ohio will again be scooped.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S timely word of good will and encouragement to Gov. Foster, of Ohio, in the critical period of the latter's fight for re-election, shows his active and broad interest in all that affects the welfare of the Republican party everywhere.

It rests with President Arthur in the construction of his cabinet to continue the good work of party unification begun in New York. If it be true, as asserted, that he has decided to retain Postmaster-General James, he has certainly made a good beginning.

GOV. PILLSBURY, we think, is acting an honorable part in trying to get the bond question settled. The principle of repudiation is wrong in any and all forms, and we think it right that the legislature dispose of the matter in an equitable manner, and thereby preserve the honor of the State.

CONKLING has caused another split in his own county. The convention of the Second Assembly district elected an anti-stalwart chairman by a vote of 40 to 8, whereupon the eight withdrew and elected a contesting delegation to the State convention. This is a fair specimen of Conkling's tactics.

THE present rule of the senate of the United States, is "That the office of president pro tempore is held at the pleasure of the senate." This rule was adopted in 1876, after a long discussion, and under it the majority of the senate can make and unmake presidents pro tempore at discretion. So that whichever party gets control of the senate at its forthcoming organization, and elects a president pro tempore can be beaten and another president pro tempore be elected by a change of one vote as parties now stand in that body.

A FUND has been raised for the mother of Gen. Garfield, but she cannot live long to enjoy it. The fund for Gen. Garfield's widow will probably reach half a million dollars. A respectable sum has also been raised for the erection of a monument over the remains of Gen. Garfield now reposing in the cemetery at Cleveland. There seems no limit to the public generosity when the sympathetic chords are struck aright. In fact the limit of what would be desired or accepted by the family of Gen. Garfield is doubtless far below that of what would be the wish and action of the community.

Republican County Convention.

A mass convention of the Republican electors of Crow Wing county is hereby called to meet at Bly's Hall in Brainerd on WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12th, 1881, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following County Offices, to-wit: Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, County Surveyor, Court Commissioner, County Superintendent of Schools and Coroner. The Committee also recommend that a Convention of the Electors of the Third Commissioner District meet at the same place at the close of the County Convention for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the office of Commissioner of said district.

W. W. HARTLEY, Ch'm.
ED. R. FRENCH,
N. McFADDEN,
Republican County Committee.

Dated Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1881.

Johnson and Arthur.

The short but evidently well-considered speech of President Arthur on taking the oath of office before the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, naturally carries the mind back to the days of Andrew Johnson. The latter took the oath of office on the 15th day of April, 1865, and two days afterward he made a speech to the people of Washington, in the course of which he said, "I will now make no professions, no pledges." But the people of the country did not have to wait long for Mr. Johnson to develop himself, and it was then found that he had a "policy" which neither accorded with his previous professions, nor with the course of his predecessor, nor with the sentiments of the party which had chosen him as its representative. "My policy," as he was fond of calling his peculiar views relative to reconstruction and other questions growing out of the war, soon led to a violent conflict with Congress, and lost him the confidence and support of the entire Republican party. During the months which elapsed between his taking the oath of office and the meeting of Congress in December, 1865, he undertook to restore the Southern governments. When the legislative body met, he sent a message saying that eight Southern States had been reconstructed. In undertaking this work he set up his own will against the better judgment of the people's representatives, and thenceforth there was a bitter warfare between the Executive and Congress. The latter passed bill after bill for the re-organization of the South, which Johnson vetoed, only to have them passed again over his head. Making no headway against Congress, Mr. Johnson endeavored to take an appeal to the people. With a view to affecting the Congressional elections of 1866, he made his famous tour through the Middle and Western States, which, at the time, was designated as "swinging around the circle." But his personal policy found no more favor with the public than with Congress, and when at last he was overtaken by impeachment, he had very few real sympathizers in the Republican ranks. Johnson might have made a brilliant administration but for his unfortunate mistake in the adoption of a personal policy.

The brief speech of President Arthur to those who were present at his inaugural oath in Washington plainly shows that he is of a different mold from Johnson. The latter completely ignored the well-known ideas and purposes of his predecessor, but the former plainly indicates that he does not intend to alter the course of the administration begun under James A. Garfield. He gives assurance that the work already commenced by his lamented predecessor will be carried on without interruption. He says:

"All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor, which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses, and enforce economy, to advance prosperity, and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security, and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the nation shall profit, by his example and experience."

That Chester A. Arthur is sincere in his declaration, few or none in the Republican party will doubt. It is true that he is but human and will be subject to many temptations, but he has had time to get down to the bottom of public sentiment and he well understands that his own administration is to be judged by the standard of what the people suppose Garfield's administration would have been, had Garfield lived. If Mr. Arthur adheres to the course marked out in his brief address, he will make an administration honorable to himself and acceptable to the country. He has been a life-long Republican, and in this he differs from Johnson. He is a Northern man, educated to a belief in the principles of a constitutional government, and therefore fitted to deal fairly and justly with all sections of the country. Let Mr. Arthur stand unflinchingly by his declaration made at Washington, and he will win reputation for himself and strengthen the hands of the party which gave him its confidence when placing him on the ticket with James A. Garfield.

A RAILROAD RUNNING
THROUGH AND DIVIDING
5 GREAT STATES & TERRITORIES

Is worth your while reading about, so that you and your friends may be fully posted when you get ready to travel. The Railroad Line we refer to is a first-class Line in every particular, and is now known as

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

The Line is composed of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis and North Wisconsin Railways, and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad with its various branches. Detailed descriptions of the route and places reached by the Great Line of Railway are as follows:

The Eastern Division of this Line commences at St. Paul, traverses the most beautiful and romantic portion of Wisconsin, through the picturesque Hudson, Menomonee, Eau Claire and Black River Falls to Elroy. From Elroy the Line passes through the wonderful Baraboo Valley, Devil's Lake, and through Madison, the beautiful city of inland lakes, to Chicago, at which point connections are made with all leading lines of railway running through cars to all principal cities and towns in the Eastern States and Canada.

Entire Trains, Baggage and Smoking Cars, Coaches and Sleeping Cars, Run Through Without Change from St. Paul to Chicago over a steel rail track and well ballasted road bed.

Also, Remember that the Pullman Sleeping Cars are the best Sleeping Cars run by any line and that the Only Line Running these celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between St. Paul and Chicago is the Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha Line.

Trains of this Line to Chicago and the East.

THROUGH ELROY AND MADISON,
Leave St. Paul at 12:05 noon, daily, except Sunday.
Leave St. Paul at 8:55 night, every day in the week.
Pullman Sleeping Cars on each train to Chicago.

THROUGH TICKETS

Over this line to the East and South are on sale at all the principal Railroad Stations in the Northwest, but if you cannot get the tickets desired or checks for your baggage from your starting point, then come to St. Paul, and we can easily ticket you west at Depot of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Line; No extra expense, as all trains from the North and Northwest run into the same depot as this Line.

This line has printed a beautifully engraved calendar for 1881 which shows the day of the week, month and year; It will be sent free of charge with copy of our pocket folders upon addressing the undersigned, who will also answer promptly any questions as to rates of fare, &c.

T. W. TEASDALE, General Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

F. B. CLARKE, General Traffic Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1880. BURLINGTON 1881.

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The best family newspaper west of Chicago. A newspaper of the age. Always up to the time. Ably conducted. It furnishes the news, a pure literature, and bears the unchallenged reputation of "the best paper in Iowa."

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE

is more quoted throughout the United States and Canada, than any other paper now published, on account of its original and timely humor, wit and satire. The dots, sketches and letters of the famous humorist,

ROBERT J. BURDETTE,

Appears in no other paper.

The weekly will be sent to any address for $2 per year; $1 for six months. Newsdealers sell it everywhere. Send for sample copy and terms to agents. Address, THE HAWK-EYE, Burlington, Iowa.

TEXAS
ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

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The South-Western Immigration Co.

Will mail, on application, free of cost, postage prepaid, books with maps, giving authentic and reliable information, in detail, of the State of Texas, Arkansas, or Western Louisiana. We desire to confer with those willing to better their condition and are meditating a change to a new country. Address

B. G. DUVAL, Secretary, Austin, Texas.
J. N. VICTOR, Eastern Manager,
243 Broadway, New York.
Foreign Office:—WM. W. LANG, President,
Leadenhall House,
Leadenhall St., London, E. C., England.

495-1yr

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FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

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FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, Etc.

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

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Brainerd, Minn.

Carleton College,

NORTHFIELD, MINN.

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1881.

FULL PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.

Four Courses of Study. Twelve Teachers.

New Chemical Laboratory and Apparatus.
New Cabinets and Library.
Special Facilities for Astronomical Study.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

EXPENSES VERY LOW.

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495-1w JAS. W. STRONG, Pres't.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Fall Term will Open Aug. 17, 1881.

Important additions have been made to the library and the department of Natural Science.

A text-book library will furnish students at $1 per term, with all books needed for class use.

Thorough training in teaching is given, both in theory and practice, under the direction and criticism of an experienced teacher.

Accommodations are provided for ladies at the Normal Home, which are both pleasant and economical. Private boarding at reasonable rates, about $3 per week.

The Model and Preparatory departments will be open for pupils of all grades. Tuition, with text books furnished, $12 per year. For circulars, apply to D. L. KIEHLE, Principal.

St. Cloud, Minn., June 28th, 1881. 491-4

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stratton & Heath is, the sixth day of October, dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Heath retiring from said firm. All debts and demands of any nature will be settled by G. H. Stratton, who will be found at his old post at the Leland House, where he will be always happy to meet his old friends and customers.

G. H. STRATTON,
C. S. HEATH.

LEGAL.

STATE AUDITORS NOTICE OF SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, St. Paul, Sept. 7, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor of the County of Crow Wing will offer at public sale, on the terms prescribed by law, the School, University and Internal Improvement land, the sale of which has been cancelled, or that may have been sold and become forfeited to the state for any cause, in Crow Wing and Cass Counties, at his office in Brainerd on Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 10 o'clock a.m. List of the land to be offered may be seen at the office of the Auditor for ten days prior to the sale.

O. P. WHITCOMB.
Auditor of State and ex-officio Commissioner of the State Land Office. 495-4t

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN., Oct. 4, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: before C. B. Sleeper, Clerk of the District Court, Brainerd, Minn., on Nov. 15th, 1881, James Noland, Cass Co. Minn., for the s½ se¼, sw¼ se¼ and ne¼ sw¼ sec. 34, 53, 28, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Manley Carpenter, John Gillespie, Charles Rogers, John Holmes, post office of all, Aitkin, Aitken Co., Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE ST. CLOUD, MINN., Sept. 26, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: before C. B. Sleeper, Clerk of the District Court, Brainerd, Minn., on October 26, 1881. Frederick O. Schaefer, Cass County Minn., for the Lots 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 10, T. 143, R. 32, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Sylvester Y. B. Sherwood, of Brainerd, Minn., Peter Mertz, of Brainerd, Minn., Jerry Sullivan, of Motley, Minn., John Murphy, of Motley, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register. 490-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Paul Lessey, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Paul Lessey, late of the County of Cass, said State, deceased, that the Judge of the Probate Court of said county will hear, examine, and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in Brainerd in said Crow Wing county, on the first Monday of each month for six successive months commencing with September 5, 1881; and that eight months from the 5th day of September, 1881, have been limited and allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims.

T. C. RHYNE,
Executor of the Estate of Paul Lessey, deceased.

495-5w

PR RATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Crow Wing County. } In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the estate of J. R. Pegg, deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition of Ann Pegg, of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, representing, among other things, that J. R. Pegg, late of Brainerd, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1881, said county, died intestate, and being a resident thereof at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said Petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted, It is ordered that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock P. M., at my office in Brainerd, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said County

Dated at Brainerd the 2d day of September, A. D. 1881. By the Court. H. D. POLLETT
495-4t Judge of Probate.

—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.

SMOKERS' GOODS, ETC.

SMOKERS' GOODS!

Cigars and Tobaccos,

CALIFORNIA FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NUTS, ETC.

Imported Cigars a Specialty!

Foreign and Domestic Fruits Constantly in Stock.

S. V. R. SHERWOOD,

One Door East of Bank, Brainerd, Minn.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Etc.

A NEW DRUG STORE.

F. M. CABLE,

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

Will Open in Sleeper's New Block

AS SOON AS COMPLETED, A FULL LINE OF

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

Everything First Class

HARDWARE STORE.

Stoves. Stoves. Stoves

BASON BROS.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE

ALL THE LEADING LINES OF

Base-Burner Coal Stoves

Including Radient Homes, Westminsters and Garlands,

And the Largest and most Complete Assortments of

WOOD-HEATERS, COOK STOVES & RANGES

Ever brought to Brainerd, embracing all the Latest Patterns and most Approved Varieties at Astonishingly Low Prices. Also a full line of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

TINWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, AXES & LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-Plate Workers.

BRAINRD BANK BUILDING.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS

IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION

SOUTH OF THE NEW R. R. SHOPS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

Payments from $2 to $5. Monthly

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A CHEAP HOME.—COME EARLY AND SECURE A GOOD LOCATION.—PLATS ON EXHIBITION AFTER MAY 15.

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 PREEMPTIONS, FOR SETTLERS IN CROW WING COUNTY

Choice Lands Open for Settlement

General Real Estate Agency.

Cheapest & Best!

—STOCK OF—

STATIONERY,

Fancy Dry Goods,

TOILET ARTICLES.

5 and 10 Cent Counter.

J. D. CHENEY,

East Front Street.

WILLIAM CRAGG,

Druggist & Apothecary

At Cheney's Old Stand on Front Street.

"Foster" KID GLOVES

(PATENTED JUNE 7TH, 1881.)

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

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TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Cash in Advance.

Six Months. $1 00
Three Months. 50

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

AUDITOR—E. B. Thompson.
TREASURER—N. McFadden.
COUNTY ATTORNEY—G. W. Holland.
REGISTER OF DEEDS—Wm. Paine.
CLERK OF COURT—C. B. Sleeper.
JUDGE OF PROBATE—H. D. Follett.
SHERIFF—P. Mertz.
SURVEYOR—R. K. Whiteley.
COURT COMMISSIONER—J. B. Conant.
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—R. A. Beard.
CORONER—Dr. J. C. Rosser.
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—C. F. Kindred, J. M. Martin, E. R. French.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Preaching at 11 A. M. Union Sunday School 12.15 p. m., and Services 8 p. m. every Sunday, and Prayer Meeting at 8 p. m. every Thursday. Strangers and others not worshiping elsewhere 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 10½ o'clock, a. m., every Sunday. Sunday School at 12, m. Evening Prayer at 7, 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. J. HAWLEY, D.D., Rector.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sundays. Sunday School at 12 o'clock. Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings. REV. J. WILKINS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., on the Sabbath. Prayer Meeting at 7:30 p. m., Wednesday. All are welcome. REV. E. NEUHOUSE Pastor.

I. O. O. F.

WILDREY LODGE, No. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
N. HALLER, N. G.
EDWARD MANAN, Secy.

A. O. U. W. BRAINERD LODGE No. 47, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited. P. M. LAGERQUIST, M. W.
J. BAIN, Rec.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—Northern Pacific Temple, No. 35. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week, at 8 p. m. All brothers in good standing are invited to visit with us. J. C. CONDON, W. C. T
J. BURBANK, Rec.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Help wants published in this column free. Other notices not exceeding six lines, Twenty-five cents a week. Each additional line, Five cents.

For Sale.

PIANO—Cheap for cash. Enquire tonight. Will trade for real estate. Call at this office. tf.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDERS—Wanted at corner of English street near Episcopal church. Terms $4 50 per week.
MRS. A. S. VARNEY.

CARPENTERS—Wanted, a number of good carpenters.
WHITE & WHITE.

GIRL—Wanted, a good competent girl for general house-work; good wages. MRS. I. U. WHITE.

LOST—Aug. 28 near the river, between Fourth and Sixth streets, a Russia leather pocket book. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the owner, Edw. P. Adams, Engineers' office, N. P. R. R.

WANTED—A young lady wishes a place in a small family where the duties are light and she would be treated as one of the family. Address, E. K., Box 481, P. O.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work. Will pay good wages, call at Palue Bros. Meat Market.

WANTED—Boy to work for his board. Enquire at Mrs. Lyndle's, 9th St.

FABER FANCIES.

Oysters at Miss Caley's.
Henry Clay Cigars at Ort's.
Castillon Cognac at P. Ort's.
"Hermitage Crow" at P. Ort's.
P. Ort's for the London cocktail.
Boots and Shoes at J. N. Nevers'.
For butter I go to Cale's new store.
Hamm's St. Paul Lager at P. Ort's.
Hidden Hand Cigars at Davenport's,
Automatic Pencils at the Post-Office.
Boots from $2 to $8 at Smith & Co's.
Try the Good Luck Cigars at Davenport's.
Call on J. N. Nevers, for Youths' Clothing.
Blank note and receipt books at this office.
Ort's Billiard parlor for Hamm's St. Paul beer.
Heckers' self using buckwheat at F. Davenport's.
For fine cigars go to P. Ort's, you'll find them there.
Go to Martin's for Key West and imported cigars.
All kinds of fruits constantly on hand at Davenport's.
Mr. O. H. Hubbard is quite low with Typhoid fever.
We call attention to the notice of Cohen Bro's new store on Laurel street.
A handsome line of Boy's suits, from four years up at W. A. Smith & Co's.
J. D. Cheney is agent for the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Cale has a first class stock of groceries. That is where I buy.
Go to Cale's for your teas, he keeps the best in the market.
Fresh Oysters in bulk, for sale at Miss Caley's.
Everest will contract to supply milk for the winter season.
A splendid bargain on a new upright piano. Call at this office.
Mrs. McGaw, Fifth street, Murphy building, is prepared to do plain sewing. Work solicited.
Get one of Smith & Co's fall overcoats for these chilly evenings.
Go to Martin's Billiard Parlor for James Hennesy & Co's cognac.
C. D. Love, of Chicago, the newly appointed Indian Agent at White Earth, gave us a call yesterday.
Latest novelties in gents' soft and stiff hats at H. Gross & Son's.
New type and new material constantly being received at this office.
Those new styles of Ladies' shoes at Smith's are worth looking at.
Standard fire insurance companies represented at this office. Give us a call.
A choice lot of Groceries, Confectionery, Nuts, Crackers, etc., at Davenport's.
Go to Miss Mattie Caley's Restaurant, if you want a good dish of fresh oysters.
Fresh oysters by the dish or can at Mattie Caley's popular restaurant, on Front street
Boys Clothing at the One-price Clothing Store of J. N. Nevers.
An elegant line of novelties, and ladies' goods will be opened at Smith's next week
Largest stock of Clothing in Brainerd at the One-price Clothing Store of J. N. Nevers.
Diphtheria has again made its appearance in town, mostly on the south side of the track.
Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Dean took a trip to Fargo, yesterday. They will probably return to-night.
Anything in the line of groceries provisions, confectioneries, nuts, etc., you will find at Davenport's.
Have just recd. at H. Gross & Son's, a large and well selected stock of dry-goods, notions and hosiery.
A fine stock of colored inks and bronzes just received at this office, for fancy printing.
JUST RECEIVED.—Another supply of those fine maps of Brainerd and West Brainerd. Price, 50 cents.
Just received, the finest assortment of Confectionery, Nuts, etc., in the city. You will find them at F. Davenport's.
Go and call on L. J. Cale—just to see what he has got. You will never leave without first buying something.
Health, strength, and vigor given, and miraculous cures effected, by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Its sale is immense.
I have a choice lot of Cigars. Brands that cannot be beat. Come and try them and be convinced, at F. Davenport's.
I handle Lillibridges' Bread. I receive it fresh every morning. It is the best.
F. DAVENTORP.
Sheriff Mertz is going to sell some household goods on which he holds a bill of sale. If you want to buy call on the sheriff.
The ladies will notice that Mrs. Grandelmeyer has a new line of goods on hand, and they will do well to give her a call.
There is going to be a Chinese laundry in town. One of the Celestials names is Ah Wing, the other we have not learned.
Mrs. C Grandelmeyer has just returned from Chicago and Milwaukee with a full line of fall and winter stock of millinery goods.
New Fall and Winter Millinery goods just received, at prices to suit times, cor. Sixth and Laurel streets. Mrs. G. W Whitney.
The Congregational church building has been postponed until next spring. Having been delayed so long they are fearful of cold weather.
We had expected to be able to move into a new house the first of next week, and would have been ready no doubt, but for the plasterers being so slow.
As a liver medicine, Dr. Marshall's Bromoline has no equal. It also cleanses the blood and you get a big big bottle for fifty cents. Druggists sell it.
Joseph Blomberg, a carpenter at the shops, had his left thumb badly mangled by a saw last Wednesday. Dr. Parsons found amputation necessary.
L. P. Follett, Marion, O., states that he has used Thomas' Eclectric Oil for burns, and has found nothing to equal it in soothing the pain and giving relief.
Just received at White & White's, two car loads of sash and doors. If you need anything in this line, you will do well to give us a call before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Folsom has taken forty-five applications for insurance. It is the biggest and best thing of the kind known. Don't fail to insure when you have the chance.
You will find health, wealth and happiness in a bottle of the Big Blood and Liver Cure, called Dr. Marshall's Bromoline, fifty cents a bottle. Buy it of druggists.
Janey Brockway of Gull river, died yesterday from the dread disease Typhoid fever. His son was buried on last Sunday, and his funeral will take place to-morrow.
There is a small building under construction between the P. O. building and the corner block which we understand will be used by Geo. Stevenson for a ware room.
Last night, after the performance closed at the Academy of Music, Andrew A. Armstrong and Miss Maud Fostelle were married, Justice Lum being master of ceremonies.
Be wise in time and get a bottle of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, which always cures coughs and colds and prevents consumption. Price only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle.
How often persons have been annoyed by burrs clinging to their dress or clothing, and how seldom have they, when cleaning them, given it a thought that Burdock Root is the most valuable blood cleanser and purifier known, and is sold by every druggist under the name of Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00.
J. D. Cheney is again in business, but will show a first class stock of notions and fancy dry goods which he will sell at fair prices. He is entitled to the patronage, which he will certainly receive.
I am now prepared to repair jewelry of all kinds on short notice. *Good work or no charge.* Remember, I have worked at this business before, and can guarantee satisfaction. Bring on your broken jewelry and try me. A. E. VROM.
See what the druggists say about Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup: "It never fails to cure the worst case of cough or cold promptly and effectually." Price only twenty-five and fifty cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Dr. Parsons has bought a neat little rig and one of the best looking horses in these parts. He seems quite elated, and thinks he can show teams with the best in town. We anticipate some pleasant drives when we get leisure to leave the sanctum.
F. E. Parsons and wife arrived in Brainerd the first of the week, and are stopping at the Headquarters Hotel at present until more suitable apartments can be secured. Mr. Parsons is a brother of the Doctor and will fill the position of Book keeper for J. A. Davis & Co.
L. Hendrickson has made some improvements on Laurel street, in the form of a neat little building, almost completed, where he will have more room to exhibit his Winchester rifles, revolvers, fire arms and ammunition, of which he has a large stock constantly on hand.
The cheapest medicine in use is Thomas' Electric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.
We desire to state to our readers, that the reference made to Dr. Cohen in our last week's issue, might be misconstrued. We did not mean that the Dr. was intoxicated, but that he felt so good over the organization of the order, of which he has long been a member, in this place
Mrs. Wallace, Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for nervous and billious headaches, and have recommended them to my friends; I believe them superior to any other medicine I have used, and can recommend them to anyone requiring a cure for billiousness." Price $1.00.
Mrs. Annie A. Smithton, of Auburn, N. Y., writes: "I had doctored for years and tried various advertised remedies for my complaint, which was general prostration. I believe I suffered every ill that flesh is heir to. The least exertion caused the greatest fatigue. I was tormented with dyspepsia and every irregularity. My blood seemed poisoned; pimples and sores were all over my body; nothing I tried ever gave me more than mere temporary relief, and I felt myself growing worse and worse. Mr. Reynolds, the druggist, advised me to use Brown's Iron Bitters. From the very start I began to improve; now I do not feel like the same woman."
On last Wednesday morning there was a small fire on Front street, west of Fourth, which took off most of the roof of building owned by Wm. Paine, and occupied by M. Tiff. Just how the fire originated is not known, some say by defective flue, others ascribe it to other causes. A number of people were promptly on hand and soon extinguished the fire, but it is a warning to the people of what will come, and it should awaken them to the necessity of procuring some means by which the people would be safe. If a fire would get under fair headway in certain blocks and rows in this town, situated as we are with no means of extinguishing fire it would be disastrous and no power could avert a great loss of property.
Bro. Chase has been sick since he went home, being confined to the house for some days with fever, but at last reports he was convalescing, and able to step out. We hope he had so far recovered that on last Thursday the nuptials could be performed which would unite him for life to Miss Anna Kate Cooper, of Mt. Gilliad, Ohio, a young lady of our acquaintance, and we think the following, clipped from a neighboring exchange appropriate, in which the Editor congratulates his newly-married friend as follows:
Fate has garlanded the chaplet of our friend with one of the fairest and sweetest flowers that bloom in the parterie of beauty, whose fragrance will impregnate with redolence every impulse of his generous heart. The brightest star that radiates the galaxy of fascinating women shines upon and illuminates her pathway with bland smile and alluring light, whose resplendent effulgence, glowing with undimmed luster each revolving season, will pilot the victor of so estimable a prize to a haven of happiness. May joys and blessings as exquisite and hallowed as those engendered by a shower of roses scattered down by the hands of the Pere from the far-off garden of Paradise crown their wedded future, and increase with the lapse of years.
We just learned the full number of prisoners which Sheriff Mertz took to State Prison at Stillwater, who were tried at the last term of court. They were George Harris and Henry Taylor, for murder in the first degree, sentence for life; Sampson McGaw, for manslaughter in second degree, five years; Wm. Murphy larceny, three years; R. A. Gifford, Frank Sullivan and George Davis, larceny each for two years. Many expressed sympathy for Mr. Harris and claimed that he was influenced by Taylor, who every one said ought to go up. McGaw who in a quarrel over a bill brutally stabbed a good citizen of Aitkin, should have been given the full extent of the law. As to the others we have nothing to say further than that several of our citizens expressed a hope that Gifford would be cleared, but not so. The Sheriff had to deliver them over to the authorities which he did in every case promptly and faithfully as he attends to all his official duties.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Oct. 7th, 1881.

C. B. SLEEPER, Esq.,
Clerk Dist. Court, Crow Wing Co.

DEAR SIR:—Your position on the question of when your term expires is undoubtedly correct. The constitution fixes it at four years and no difference is made by that instrument, in case the election is to fill a vacancy. The cases of Crowell vs. Lambert, 9 Minn., 267, and State vs. Beebe, 22 Minn., 356, are directly in point. The distinction between an officer whose term is fixed by the constitution and one whose term is established by legislative enactment is obvious to any lawyer who gives the matter any reflection. The former when elected, whether to fill a vacancy or for the regular term, holds for the full constitutional period. The latter, if to fill a vacancy for the unexpired term.

Yours truly,
W. J. HAHN,
Attorney General.

Hon. C. K. Davis, has also written his opinion on the same subject, which is concurrent with the above. This will seem to settle the question at clerk of court beyond a doubt, as Mr. Sleeper will hold his office for the full term.

99 Cent Store.

The sons of Dr. Cohen has received a stock of goods of every variety, consisting of furnishing goods, vases, glassware, novelties and notions of every discription, something which has never been seen in Brainerd. They will occupy the room in Wm. Paine's new building on Laurel St. where they will be ready to show goods on next Monday, give them a call and see the finest stock of goods in town.

Thinkers will Read and Heed This.

When our most experienced and practical physicians widely endorse and recommend a medicine, knowing from the ingredients used it must have an excellent general effect on the human system, and be a true strengthener of every organ of life, and recognized as Nature's best assistant in curing dyspepsia, indigestion, general debility, nervous prostration, want of vitality, convalescence, fevers, chronic chills and fever, dumb ague, female diseases, broken-down constitutions, ill health, weakness, debility, imperfect action of the organs of life and health, etc., all of which make life miserable; then indeed should the newspaper press of the country call the attention of suffering humanity to so meritorious a compound. We refer to Brown's Iron Bitters, a remedy having the largest sale in the east of any medicine ever invented, simply because it has true merit and gives permanent relief.—*Herald.*

Best Method of Insurance Known.

All the desirable features of Insurance are found in this plan, as it gives you $1,000 at the end of year, $2,000 to your family in case of death, and $5. per week to you in case of disability by sickness or accident. Membership fee, $12; annual dues, $5. Assessments are made at the death of a member, according to age, based upon the expectation tables of mortality. In this way each one pays according to his expectation of life. By this plan we get insurance at the least possible cost, which cannot be over one-fourth the cost of carrying insurance in the old-line companies, where three-fourths of the money paid in goes to build marble palaces, pay princely salaries, etc. The Western Mutual Aid Society has its central office at Des Moines, Iowa, A. D. Folsom, Minneapolis, is State agent for Minnesota. For particulars call at the TRIBUNE office.

Ladies! Ladies!

It Will Be to Your Interest to Read This.

Mrs. C. Grandelmeyer has just received a full assortment of beautiful laces, and is now ready to meet the demands of the ladies of Brainerd in their calls for the same, both in quality and prices. SPANISH and FRENCH LACES, Torchon, Valenciennes, Italian, Vermicelli, Venice, etc. Also, an assortment of lovely FRENCH FLOWERS and BEDS that cannot fail to please all, besides latest novelties in LADIES' TIES and KERCHIEFS for neck-wear, and FRENCH APRONS and HOSIERY.

The Insurance Company of North America.

This company was established in 1794, and has had a most successful and satisfactory existence. It has always held an enviable reputation for promptness and fair dealing. In fact, it is the "Old Reliable." Low rates guaranteed. Apply to
CHASE & FRATER, Agents,
Tribune Office, Brainerd.

Trouble Saved.

It is a remarkable fact that THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL is as good for internal as external use. For diseases of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds, and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Answer this Question.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them? Sold by N. McFadden.

To Persons About to Marry.

"To persons about to marry," Douglass Jerrold's advice was, "don't;" we supplement by saying, without laying in a supply of SPRING BLOSSOM, which cure albuminaria and other kidney and bladder complaints. Price 50 cents.

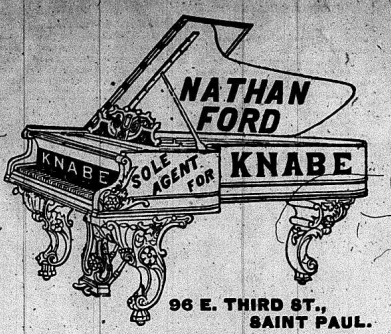
Rub it in.

Jacob Lockman, 274, Clinton street, Buffalo, F. Y., says he has been using THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Millinery.

There will be a full line of Millinery and fancy Dry Goods opened up on Tuesday afternoon of next week, in the room formerly occupied by J. D. Cheney.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



96 E. THIRD ST., SAINT PAUL.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

Fischer Pianos

Vose Pianos

CLOUCH & WARREN ORGANS

LOW PRICES, SPECIAL TERMS,

☞ Send for copy of "How to Buy Pianos and Organs," mailed FREE to any address, by

NATHAN FORD,

96 E. THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

H. GROSS & SON,

[Successors to Wm. SCHWARTZ.]

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY. SCHWARTZ' OLD STAND—FRONT STREET, BRAINERD, MINNESOTA

NEWS DEPOT.

Books, Periodicals & Stationery

Holiday Goods,
School Books,
Pictures, Frames.

POPULAR NEWS DEPOT OF BRAINERD.

MRS A. SHERWOOD.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM.

WM. E. MARTIN,

DEALER IN CHOICE

WINES, LIQUORS

and CIGARS

FIFTH STREET BILLIARD PARLOR AND SAMPLE ROOM. KEY WEST AND IMPORTED CIGARS. JAS. HENNESSY COO'S COGNAC.

A COLLEGE DESTROYED.

Exciting Incidents at the Burning of Swarthmore, Near Philadelphia—Escape of the Students.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the fire at Swarthmore college originated from an explosion of chemicals in the physical laboratory, which was on the fourth floor. The building, which was leiper stone, was constructed twelve years ago at an expense of $250,000. It was 348 feet long and 90 feet wide. In the rear was a new stone laundry, connected with the main center building by an archway. This was not damaged. The entire main structure was four stories high. The center building was supposed to be fire proof, but the explosion, which made a noise heard four miles distant, scattered the flames, and the wings were soon ablaze. In the building were five immense tanks, with hose attachments, and the hose was immediately applied, but the force was not sufficient to throw water to the second story and, as it was impossible to get help from Philadelphia, Wilmington, or Chester in time, the structure was entirely destroyed, nothing being left standing except the walls. President Magill and William Mellon, the watchman, soon aroused the students, and they all got out safely. There are 120 male students and 100 females. The former secured most of their effects, but the girls lost nearly everything except what they had in their rooms convenient for removal.

THE INSURANCE.

From the Philadelphia Times, 27th.

On the building and its contents the total loss is estimated at $160,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The policies amount to $136,000. The east and west wings were insured for $32,500 respectively and the centre wing for $35,000. There was an insurance of $30,000 upon the furniture and $5,000 on the museum. The total amount is divided among twenty six companies, of which the chief are the North America, the County Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia, the Lumbermen's, the North German and the London, Liverpool and Globe. The policy of the Lumbermen's association, which is for $10,000, was only renewed about two weeks ago. The cost of the building as it stood was $250,000, and the saved portions are the laundry building $15,000, the gymnasium, $5,000, and the workshop and tools, $5,000 more.

President Magill had gone to bed and the whole place was as silent as the grave. Mullen, the watchman, sitting alone, sniffed smoke in the air, and had no sooner arisen from his chair than he heard a subdued explosion. He went out, looked up and saw bright lights coming in puffs from the uppermost windows near the roof, beneath which nearly 200 heads were pillowed in peaceful sleep. Clearly there was not a minute to lose. In less time than it takes to tell it the sharp ding-dong of the college bell on the laundry building, a little at the back, rang out upon the night. "What's that?" said Mrs. Magill to her husband, as he hurriedly ran to the window. "I thought I heard a bell," said one of the girls in the extreme west wing of the building to the girl who occupied the bed adjacent to her as they were both aroused from their first sleep. "Yes, surely," said one of the lady teachers in one of the nearest cottages, addressing her room-mate, who alarmed her, "there is surely right; the college is on fire and we must array ourselves as quickly as we can and seek the members of our classes."

THE ESCAPE OF THE STUDENTS.

The few chambers in the center of the building were occupied by teachers only. The west wing, containing the parlors, study rooms and chambers of the young men, and the east wing containing similar apartments occupied by the young lady boarders, were separated by the central building, and there were besides great iron doors on every floor to isolate the sections in case of fire. The whole middle building was looked upon as fire-proof, and portions of it proved so; but in an unlucky hour, against the judgment of some of the managers, an imposing roof, as inflammable as it was ornamental, was allowed to be put on. This afforded material for the fire, and as it fell in and toppled over the tar and gravel roofs of the wings below it spread the flames with great rapidity. Otherwise the fire might have been confined to the middle building only. The students did not sleep in dormitories, but two or three in a room, which made escape more difficult, but the early discovery of the fire fortunately gave sufficient time, and every one got out. With very few exceptions all were aroused, not by the ringing of the bell, which was not long continued and was only heard by a few, but by knocking on their doors, accompanied by notification to leave the building instantly. With the girls the word "fire" was scarcely used at all. The teachers who were first aroused went from door to door and simply taking the groups in custody as they emerged said: "Something has happened; leave the building instantly." Sometimes where doors were open the lady teachers went in and caught the girls from bed, placing them on their feet almost before they were awake. Not a moment's delay was tolerated. Some wanted to seize some little article, a few desired to throw on some little wrapping and many burst into tears, and all they mid once their trunks and get their albums anyhow, but in carrying out the first directions of the president closet to prevent a panic every scrap is left behind. The girls and lady teachers, numbering about a hundred, almost without exception left the building just as they arose—shoeless, without covering on their heads, and wearing simply their light night clothing. Afterwards a small portion of their wearing apparel was saved. As they left their rooms and entered the halls they could hear the loud crackling and roaring of the flames, and those on the higher floors were met by masses of thick smoke.

The Crooked Course of Love.

Charleston Courier: Five years ago a maiden fair, whose home was at a little town near Macon, Ga., anxiously awaited an important letter from her absent lover. Days passed wearily. The sighing lass haunted the postoffice, but the postmaster's face always bore that look of exasperating quietude common to those from whom expected things never come. The maiden thought that her heart would break, for she realized at last that her lover was faithless. The scene shifts. It is September, 1881. In Macon dwells the same lady, but she is now a happy wife with two children. She has forgotten the faithless one of her days of woe. She therefore is surprised when from the town of her youth there comes a letter bearing as a superscription to her maiden name that derived from her husband. An accompanying note from the postmaster explains that in tearing away some of the boards of a letter case the missive was found. The envelope is postmarked "1876." The lady sends for the baby to keep it quiet while she eagerly devours the contents. "Heavens! If it is from John!" who proposes in glowing words and begs for a kind reply. The lady's husband also enjoys the letter, and out of curiosity communicates with relatives of the former lover. It is learned that he is a happy Chicago packer, with a wife and three sons.

Guiteau Hung in Effigy.

New York Special to the Chicago Tribune, 27th.

A crowd numbering nearly 500 persons gathered at 10:30 to-night at No. 112 Willet street, to witness the burning of Guiteau, the assassin, in effigy. The air was thick with catcalls and hoots of the crowd, and the police were called upon to clear the street. Officer Shire, of the Fifth street police, this afternoon climbed a tree on First street, near the Bowery, to cut down the effigy of Guiteau which had attracted the attention of nearly 300 people. When he got up the tree the crowd pelted him with sticks and stones, another policeman went to his assistance and the effigy was taken to the police station but late to-night a new one was suspended across the street from two large tenement houses. A crowd of several hundred men, women, and children, congregated at 143 Christie street to-night, and after hanging an effigy to a tree, placed sticks and barrels under it, and were about to burn it when policemen cut it down and dispersed the crowd. The Union market police were called out this afternoon to disperse a crowd at No. 120 Sheriff street which had collected around an effigy hung to a telegraph-pole. An effigy is hung over the road at No. 310 Broome street, one at First street and First avenue, and one at Third street and avenue A. The police were not successful in obtaining these to-night, as they are hung too high for them to get at.

Allen Wales of Hartford, who shot and killed the man Barsneider in his melon patch, surrendered himself to the authorities and was held for trial in the sum of $1,000, on a charge of manslaughter.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Reason for Vice President Arthur's Action in Preventing the Election of a President Pro Tem.—Further Complications Caused By the Death of Secretary Burch.

Col. Geo. Bliss of New York says of the failure of the senate to elect a president pro tem:

There has been considerable criticism of the fact that before the senate adjourned Gen. Arthur did not vacate the chair and allow a president pro tem. of the senate to be elected, so that in case of Gen. Arthur's absence, or his being called to the office of president, there would be a Republican in the office of president of the senate, to act as vice president. The fact is that before the resignation of Platt and Conkling Gen Arthur tried on various occasions to arrange to leave the chair, to permit of the election of a president of the senate pro tem. His main reason for so doing was that he desired to be absent. He was obliged to remain in Washington at great personal inconvenience, because his associates would not yield to his wishes in this respect. But the Democrats of the senate refused to consent to the election of a presiding officer unless the Republicans would abandon their plan of electing a clerk and a sergeant-at-arms. Although pleasant enough with Gen. Arthur personally, the Democrats absolutely refused to yield this point. After Platt and Conkling resigned, and there was a Democratic majority in the senate, a good many of the Republican senators became alarmed for fear Gen. Arthur would leave the city and allow a Democrat to be elected, and these Republicans remonstrated with Gen. Arthur. Among the remonstrants were some of the oldest and best senators, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts for one. They said it should not be done and it was not done. But it turned out that the Democrats were not anxious to do it, because after having had a sort of informal agreement to elect Senator Harris, it appeared that Senator Bayard as one of the oldest senators, had some aspirations and claims to the place. The Democrats, therefore, feared dissensions in their own party, if an effort to elect a presiding officer was made. "If, after Platt and Conkling had resigned, Gen. Arthur had left the chair, and the present condition of things had then existed, people would inevitably have said—the very people who are now blaming Gen. Arthur—that he took advantage of the resignation of Platt and Conkling to help the Democrats to elect their presiding officer and would have insisted that he acted from pique and that it was the work of Conkling & Co. to prevent the election of a Republican presiding officer of the senate. Gen. Arthur had the strongest personal interest to have a Republican elected president of the senate, and did his utmost to secure that end."

A FURTHER COMPLICATION

is added by the recent death of the secretary of the senate, John C. Burch. If living, in the absence of the vice president or president pro tempore, he would call the senate to order. Now he is dead, who will perform that duty?

A precedent which bears slightly upon the present case occurred upon the organization of the thirty-first congress. On the 4th of March, 1849, the thirtieth congress adjourned sine die. On the 5th (the 4th having fallen on Sunday,) pursuant to a proclamation of President Polk issued January 20, preceding, the senate met in special session. It was called to order by the secretary, and on motion of Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, and by unanimous consent, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the oath of office be administered by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the Hon. David R. Atchison, senator elect from the State of Missouri, and that he is hereby chosen president pro tempore of the senate.

Mr. Atchison had been president pro tem. of the senate in the preceding congress, but his term of office as senator expired on the 4th of March. The resolution was then carried and Mr. Atchison chosen president pro tem. Vice President-elect Fillmore was absent at the time, but soon after entered the chamber, and after the administration to him of his oath of office by Mr. Atchison, he took the seat as presiding officer of the senate. The inauguration of President Taylor followed immediately after. At this time the senate was largely Democratic.

Again on Friday, March 10, 1871, another event occurred which has peculiar significance at the present time. According to the record of the proceedings of the senate for that day the chief clerk called the body to order and read the following letter:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871.—Sir: Please state to the senate that I shall be absent from the city to-day.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. George C. Gorham, Secretary United States Senate.

Secretary Gorham was absent, and Chief Clerk McDonald presided. The following proceedings were had: Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and unanimously agreed to, that "in the absence of the vice president, Hon. Henry B. Anthony be and he is hereby chosen president pro tempore."

THE CONSTITUTION PRESCRIBES

that each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, pursuant to which the senate adopted as rule sixty-three the following:

The oath of affirmation required by the constitution, and prescribed by the act of June 1, 1789, shall be taken in open senate by each senator before entering upon his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe in open senate the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862 [ironclad], or he shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of July 11, 1868 [modified], as the case may be, before entering upon his duties.

This is a rule of the senate, based upon the authority of the constitution.

Chapter 3, section 28, of the Revised Statutes, says:

The oath of office shall be administered by the president of the senate to each senator who shall hereafter be elected, previous to his taking his seat.

And section 29 says:

When a president of the senate has not taken the oath of office, it shall be administered to him by any member of the senate.

SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION,

embodied in sections of the revised statutes, bears upon the same subject. Section 1756 is as follows:

Every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit, either in the civil, military or naval service, excepting the president and persons embraced by the section following, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any part of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath, which is the ironclad.

Section 1757 prescribes the modified oath. Section 1758 says:

The oath of office required by either of the two preceding sections may be taken before any officer who is authorized either by the laws of the United States or by any local or municipal law to administer oaths in the State, Territory or District where such oath may be administered.

From the above it may be seen that, under no circumstances, except by unanimous consent, can new senators take the oath of office prior to the election of a president. Neither the constitution, rule 63, nor the revised statutes, require the oath to be administered by the president of the senate. It must be done in open senate by a senator, and for that purpose the clerk, by precedent, may call the senate to order. The Democrats will be masters of the situation, and if they desire to take advantage of the opportunity, can control the organization of the senate. A deadlock is not an impossibility, and the indirect consequences which might result are not easily computed.

READY-MADE BABIES.

They Are Furnished to Order from a Brown-Stone Front on Chouteau Avenue—A Man Who Wanted One Relates His Experience.

St. Louis Republican: To those who read the personals in the city newspapers the number "1716 Chouteau avenue" must by this time have grown quite familiar, for at least once a week there is inserted in some of the papers an advertisement like the following, which appeared yesterday:

PERSONAL—Anybody wanting to adopt an infant call at 1716 Chouteau avenue.

The house is one of an aristocratic looking row of brown stone fronts, as a gentleman found in passing yesterday afternoon. He had seen the advertisement, and as he had a curiosity to know whether it was the same baby which was being advertised all the time, or whether it was a different baby each time, and, in case this latter were true, where in the world all the babies came from, he walked up the stone steps and pulled the door bell, wondering, as he did so, what there was in the science so simple to provoke the mirth of the two young ladies who were seated in a neighboring doorway.

The ring was answered by an elderly lady, who seemed to take the visit as a matter of course, and without asking any disagreeable questions showed the visitor at once into a handsomely furnished parlor.

"Wait a few minutes," said she, "and Mrs. Reed will see you."

The visitor waited, and from sounds which reached his ears he became convinced that the advertisement was not put in all the time for one baby.

The few minutes indicated by the elderly lady had not elapsed before Mrs. Reed entered. She labored under a misapprehension which was embarrassing. "For how long will the lady want board?" she asked with a "business all over" air.

The visitor explained that he did not happen to know of any lady who was wanting board just at the time; he had called to see about adopting that baby.

"Oh!" said Mrs. Reed; "quite another matter. Would you like to see it?"

"It's for another party; you can describe it; that will do as well."

"It's a fine boy; black hair and eyes—eyes especially fine, but I'll have to tell you, it was only born last Monday. Would you want one as young as that?"

"I'll have to see. But what are the conditions?"

"There's no charge whatever. We give them away and ask no questions. The only thing you'll have to do is to go to the court house and sign a paper yourself, which will also be signed by the child's mother. We have to do this to avoid trouble, for about a year ago a young girl who had given away her baby took a notion that she wanted it back, and went into the courts to get it back. She got me into the newspapers, and told the judge that I had stolen her child."

"In case I should wish to know something about the child's parentage?"

"You can only know the name signed to the paper, and the child's mother can only know that about you. We ask no questions. I don't care to know where the people live who adopt my babies, because it is often disagreeable, for the mothers often take a notion that they want to get them back, or to know how they are getting along. If I don't know where they are gone to it saves me and all concerned a great deal of trouble. But you need not be afraid about this child; it's a lovely infant, and I know its mother will never trouble you. It's rather young, but then it's best to take them when they are young."

The visitor, who happened to be not so thoroughly informed concerning the best time for taking babies as he might have been, could do nothing else than coincide in this opinion. The information that this baby was only born last Monday dispelled the last lingering doubt as to whether the same one was being advertised all the time, but a question bearing on this point was asked nevertheless.

"We give away lots of 'em," said Mrs. Reed. "You have no idea. There are a dozen calls for every baby. The supply is not near equal to the demand, although the supply is large enough, to be sure. People didn't want as many during the hot months, but, now that it's getting cooler there's a rush after them. I've got eleven boarders in the house now. There'll be eleven babies to give away, but they'll be gone in no time. I could give away twenty times as many if I had them."

"Would it be impertinent to ask how the supply is kept up?"

"It would," said Mrs. Reed, with dignity, looking at the visitor as if trying to fathom his motive in asking unnecessary questions. "When will the party who wants this baby call?"

"To-morrow evening, perhaps."

"That will probably be too late; better come in the morning. Good evening." And she showed the visitor the door with the air of a person of affairs, who has no time to waste.

No. 1716 Chouteau avenue evidently had its secrets which were not for the outside world. The visitor stepped on a car at the corner a few blocks below, on the platform of which there was a Republican reporter, an acquaintance. His recent experience appeared to him so much out of the common that he divulged it. As this might make it unpleasant for him at 1716 Chouteau avenue, there is little probability that he will call this morning to claim the baby with black hair and black eyes.

Assassins to be Punished.

The German government has fully determined to do all in its power to secure the punishment of men who make attempts upon the lives of the heads of governments. With this object it has opened negotiations looking toward the extradition of any one who shall kill or attempt to kill any ruler or minister of any government, and to brush away the distinction hitherto made between political offenses and other crimes, by which so many criminals have been able to find safety by merely crossing the frontier. The assassination of President Garfield, following so quickly upon the murder of the czar, and the repeated attempts recently made upon the lives of Emperor William, King Humbert, King Alfonso and Prince Bismarck, is thought by the German government to have awakened the minds of statesmen of every country to the importance of the step which it now is preparing to urge. Prince Bismarck does not propose to ask that fugitives who have confined their treasonable designs to words, or even to acts not involving murder or attempt at murder, shall come within the proposed treaty, but proposes to ask all the governments to consent that the murderer of a king or a minister shall be surrendered up just as the murderer of a peasant would be. A Berlin correspondent says it is reported in well-informed circles that negotiations have been reopened between Germany, Austria and Russia, in order to revise the treaties regarding the extradition of criminals who have made murderous attempts on the life of sovereigns. It is stated that England and France, who at first declined to support Russia's proposals in the well-known circular note, will again be invited to join in a discussion of the question.

A Strange Confession.

Racine, Wis., Special to the Chicago Tribune.

Fifteen years ago Peter Frohn was tried and convicted for the murder of three children of Anton Cook, near Burlington, this county. He was sentenced to the state prison for life, and some time after his incarceration hung himself. Frohn was Cook's hired servant, and was convicted upon purely circumstantial evidence. He protested his innocence to the last, and made heartrending supplications for freedom. The principal witness was a man named Subrodt, who swore he saw two men whom he did not recognize near the scene of the murder just before it occurred. This Subrodt died in Iowa a few days ago, and on his deathbed made a confession to the Catholic priest swearing that he could not die with this on his mind, and that he did recognize the two men that he saw that night, and that they were his father-in-law, named Mudgett, and Chas. Hale. The priest wrote to Kenosha, where the dying man said Hale lived. Hale has been in the mining business, West for several years, and is now quite wealthy. The circumstances of the crime were horrible in the extreme. The murderer did his work with an ax for the possession of a few hundred dollars, the money being afterwards found. Upon the arrest of Frohn Hale was loud in his efforts to lynch him. Hale threatened to kill Subrodt if he opened his mouth about seeing him. An effort will be made to bring the quadruple murderer to justice.

Wit and Humor.

An elder, while baptizing converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wiry, sharp eyed old chap into the water. He asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause a tall, powerful looking man, who was looking quietly on, remarked: "Elder, I don't want to interfere in yer business, but I want to say that this is is an old sinner you have got hold of, and that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him you'll have to anchor him out in deep water all night."

Gabe Snodgrass recently applied to the Rev. Aminidab Bledso, of the Blue Light Austin Tabernacle, for some pecuniary assistance. "I jess can't do it," replied Parson Bledso; "I has to s'port my pore old mudder." "But yer pore old mudder says you don't do nuffin for her." "Well, den, ef I don't do nuffin for my poor old mudder, what's de use ob an outsider like you tryin' ter make me shell out?"—*Texas Siftings.*

"Mr. Smith," said a lady at a fair, "won't you please buy this boquet to present to the lady you love?" "It wouldn't be right," said Mr. Smith; "I'm a married man."

The Countess of X—— was summoned as a witness in a French court. "Your age, Madame?" asked the judge. "My age," said the countess; "well, I—really have such a miserable memory." "But certainly you must know when you were born." "No, indeed, Judge, on my faith I don't. I was so little at the time." The judge did not insist any further.

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

The Craze Still Continues in Pennsylvania—Speculators Reaping a Rich Harvest.

A Scranton special says: The graveyard insurance craze, which has turned the minds of more than half the people of Pennsylvania, is still raging, and its votaries have become so bold that they fearlessly proclaim themselves "sharks," a name from which they shrank in the early history of the business, and boldly peddle policies in the public streets on the lives of old men and women who are supposed to be in their declining days. The graveyard insurance system owes its name to the fact that only those who are expected to die soon are sought out by the enterprising agents, who overrun every town and hamlet in the State in search of "subjects," and in a number of cases persons have been insured in some of the companies after death. This insurance system is conducted on the mutual assessment plan. If there are policies on the lives of a thousand persons in a certain association, and one of the parties dies, the surviving 999 are assessed $1 or $5 each, as the case may be, to make up the amount of the policy, which is generally held by a specular who probably obtained the subject's consent to put a price on his life for the paltry sum of a dollar. The realization is generally a disappointment. Owing to the immense number of companies doing business in Pennsylvania on the mutual assessment insurance plan the membership of the various divisions is generally small, or at least is represented to be so, and the amount collected for the policy-holder is usually much less than his anticipations led him to expect. This, however, does not affect the business, or deter those who desire to obtain something for nothing from engaging in it, and so the companies and their agents reap a rich harvest. There are now about 500 of these mutual assessment concerns in the State regularly chartered under the laws of the commonwealth, and plying their nefarious traffic under the old Keystone seal, whose motto is: "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

The plan is said to have originated with an insurance agent named Strayer, living in York county, and who formerly did business for a regular insurance company. That his ideas of a system by which the young and vigorous could make money by the death of their aged relatives met with immediate favor, is shown by the fact that as soon as they were promulgated several companies were chartered in Dauphin, York, and Lebanon counties, and the honest Dutch farmers neglected the plow to engage in speculative insurance. Farms were mortgaged to keep up assessments, and the craze ran so high that an old man named Rabe, living in Lebanon, was murdered by those who held policies on his life, just because he did not die quick enough to suit them. Five of the murderers were hanged, but this did not prevent the spread of the infamous business, which extended until it reached the mercurial mining regions, which are mostly peopled by the Irish. At first, when the agents came here, they met with but little encouragement. The Irish people had religious scruples against the business, and revolted against the idea of insuring the lives of their aged parents so they might profit by their death, but when it was demonstrated to them that they could obtain policies on the lives of their dying neighbors they became dazzled by the thought of wealth, and engaged in the business with a zest not surpassed even in the German farming counties.

Of late the companies are beginning to complain that deaths are more numerous in this region than anywhere else in Pennsylvania, and a number of agents and adjusters from various "home" offices are here making inquiries which are expected to result in wholesale arrests. It is alleged that some persons have been insured after death, and that in other cases parties have drawn money for persons who are still alive. The companies would not, so far as they are concerned, object to this, but that the assessed policy-holders complain of the frequency with which demands are made upon them. The late legislature is severly censured for failing to pass a bill to abolish the business. It only lacked one vote of final reading on the last night of the session, and sharks and congressmen were on the floor of the house to defeat it with money and influence. Several judges, notably Judge Pearson, of Dauphin county, have repeatedly denounced the business from the bench, and called upon grand juries to assist in breaking it up. Such denunciations have been fruitless, principally for the reason that most of the jurors, and a good many district attorneys, are policy-holders, and wink at the infamy. The business is not likely to last very long, as the first great crime brought to light here will cause an explosion that will prompt a good many speculators to put their policies in the fire. It seems almost incredulous that the people of a whole State should suffer themselves to be carried away by such a criminal delusion. Yet so it is.

A VERY BAD ELEPHANT.

Some of the Doings of Chief, Who Killed Negroes For Fun and His Keeper in a Rage

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

The return of John Robinson's circus, and the presence of the elephant Chief, recalls vividly the death of poor John King in this city last fall. Chief is about twenty-one years old, although Robinson has owned him only about nine or ten years. He was purchased from the proprietors of the Cincinnati Hippodrome. Until about a year ago he was as gentle as a lamb, although he did kill two or three negroes during that time, but it was all done in fun. He never got into a rage. But during the spring of 1880 he began to show temper and a desire to do serious mischief. He would get in frequent rages, lay about promiscuously with his trunk, and fiercely attack stone walls or any such trifling obstructions, dashing his ivory tusks against the solid masonry with a strength which threatened to break them off.

Standing on his head was one of the trick of his old playful days, and on one occasion after his viciousness developed he practised this feat with seeming good humor. Although he had gathered a negro in with his trunk with the seeming intention of atomizing him, he delicately placed him on the ground, and placing his huge tusks carefully on each side of the terrified darkey and his broad forehead in the sawdust of the arena, hoisted his ample posterior in the air and waved his flabby tail in triumphant glee. It is said that darkey is not fond of elephants since that time. About this time John King, the keeper, announced that he was going to make Chief the worst elephant in the world. He would not punish the elephant nor would he allow any one else to do so. It is said King pursued this policy to keep his position with the show.

Well, Chief did get to be very bad, and finally Mr. Robinson, seeing that the elephant would hurt somebody if his viciousness was not subdued, determined to have him severely punished. King declined to do anything. The circus was then traveling up and down the Ohio River, and one day Chief getting on his ear on a steamboat, a halt was ordered at an island in the river; and the elephant was disembarked. Ropes were flung over the brawny branches of a huge tree, and tied to the monster's legs. A strong pull by many men jerked his feet from under him, and he was rolled over on his back. His trunk was lassoed and tied, and six or eight men at a time would dash at him with spears, thongs, and other horrible instruments of torture to pierce his thick hide. But it was all no good; old Chief would not squeal. It was determined to burn the spirit out of him. Sticks of wood were rolled against his carcass, and hoops saturated with kerosene thrown over his huge legs kicking in the air. The torch was applied, and the elephant subdued. "Such cries," said Mr. Lowlow, "neither man nor brute ever sent up before. They were pitiful beyond description." A huge scar on the side of the old elephant now tells the story of his terrible punishment.

While this torture was going on, King the keeper, sat on a log and wept and cursed as the elephant cried. "I'll make some of you suffer for this," he said, between his sobs. "Chief shall kill some of you!" King himself was the first victim. For three months after the punishment on the island, a more docile elephant than Chief was never seen. His first rage afterwards was in Charlotte last fall, when he killed John King, whose mildness had begotten the fierceness of the animal. King now lies buried in Elmwood cemetery in this city. A handsome monument erected by his fellow showmen, marks his grave. With the story of his death Charlotte people are familiar.

About two months after the tragedy in Charlotte, Chief crushed a man named Sullivan in Cincinnati so severely that he lay in the hospital for some months, but finally recovered. He broke out afresh in Piedmont, West Virginia, last spring, when he dashed frantically through the crowd and ran six miles into the country before he was overtaken and captured by men on horseback. He cut up considerable in Warrenton, Goldsboro, and Tarboro, and in Raleigh he crushed a large dog. But the showmen can tell when his fits are coming on in time to secure him with heavier chains than those he wears continually. His tusks have also been sawed off.

The female elephant Mary, it will be remembered, pursued and knocked Chief down when he escaped here last fall; but although Mary is larger, she is getting old; and is now somewhat afraid of him herself. The curious fact has been observed that the elephant does not seem to bear any malice toward intoxicated men. Then frequently come within his reach with annoyances, but he pays no attention, seeming to be aware when the inferior animal, man, is drunk. This forbearance is also extended to children, and, indeed, his malice seems to be directed more especially toward the showmen, everyone of whom he seems to know.

Things in Brief.

Cannon Farrar says:—"He alone, by whom the hairs of our heads are all numbered, can count the widows because of alcohol; and gray heads that it has made gray; and sad hearts that it has crushed with sadness; the brilliant minds which it has quenched; the unfolding promise which it has cankered; the bright and happy boys and girls it has blasted into misery: the young and gifted whom it has hurried along into dishonored and nameless graves."

The bridal veil for the Princess Victoria of Baden, who is about to be married to the Crown Prince of Sweden, is being made at Wechselmann's lace factory at Hirschberg. The ends of the veil display alternately the arms of Sweden and Baden; the general design is composed of oranges and myrtles, the borders representing wreathes of various flowers. Every bit of the work, even the foundation, has been done with the needle. The length of the veil is six yards.

The Atlantic constitution invites the frost-bitten and fire-scorched dwellers of the north to seek homes in the heart of the south, in the "Piedmont" region, so called. It may take time, it says; may take years of bitter experience; it may take the sacrifice of life and property and hope, but, as sure as our sun is bright, as sure as our breezes are healthful, our water pure and our seasons temperate and delightful, it will be demonstrated beyond dispute that this section is God's own country."

The wonderful development this country is capable of is shown by some of the advance sheets of the census report. In the state of Mississippi there is a small section known as the "Yazoo Bottom." In 1879 this section produced only 250,000 bales of cotton. The census report declares that by the exclusion of the Mississippi overflow and by improved cultivation, this same section of land would be capable of producing 5,737,257 bales annually, or nearly as much as the present production of the whole country. What enormous wealth the United States is capable of producing.

England has just learned what was the cost in blood of her South African and Afghan wars, from 1875 to 1880, inclusive. For the war in Afghanistan the number who were either killed outright, or died of their wounds, was 99 officers and 1,524 men, and the number of the wounded 111 officers and 1,222 men. In Zululand 58 officers and 1,328 men were killed, and 27 officers and 272 men were wounded. In the war with the Secocoeni 3 officers and 9 men were killed, and 7 officers and 249 men were wounded. Other South African wars between 1875-1880 involved the loss of 12 officers and 167 men, and brought wounds to 15 officers and 243 men.

Texarkana lies partly within Arkansas and partly within Texas, with a broad street marking the boundary. It has two Mayors, and the state laws governing on one side have no binding force on the other. Arkansas made a severe enactment against the free sale of firearms, whereupon the hardware merchants moved their stores to the other side of the street, thus going into Texas, where the sale of revolvers, like their use, is free. The Arkansas Mayor issued a proclamation against the sale of liquors on Sunday, greatly to the advantage of the saloonmen in Texas, until the venders on the other side moved over and regained their customers.

The terms originated in the stock market but have extended to produce dealers. A bull is an operator who is "long" i. e., has stocks or other articles to sell, and desires high prices. A bear is one who is short, "i. e.," has stocks or goods to buy to meet contracts, and desires low prices.

Five Jewish papers are published in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in New Orleans, two in Cincinnati, one in St. Louis four in San Francisco, two in Chicago, one in Milwaukee. There are several other journals, not exclusively devoted to Hebrew affairs, and the *Hebrew Review* is published quarterly in Cincinnati.

An application has been made to the supreme court for an alternative writ of mandamus, compelling the faculty of the State university to admit students who have been suspended because they refused to pay $4 per term for incidentals. This is a test case to determine whether the regents have a right to levy a tax for fuel and lights in a free educational institution.

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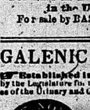

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HOUSE AND FARM.

For and About Women.

Miss Jane Lee, daughter of the archdeacon of Dublin, is one of the most earnest ladies in Europe. The late protegé and scholar, Professor Bentley, was her teacher, and before his death he charged her to put into English the whole of the great Sanskrit epic, the Mahabharata, 60,000 lines, as only fragments of it had been translated before. Miss Lee has begun her task, and she will also help Professor Atkinson with his "Old Irish Dictionary" for the Royal Irish Academy.

Sadie Owens was a pretty young girl of Coalville, Pa. Pretty as she was, in her vanity she wanted to be prettier. She had read that the eating of arsenic makes white and beautiful the complexion. She had a consumptive tendency, and she, who also had a consuming desire to increase her loveliness, Last Friday night Sadie suddenly quit eating arsenic or anything else. Jennie may possibly recover.

A wealthy California lady excited the admiration and envy of the Newport belles all summer by fanning herself with a thousand dollar fan. The sticks were of mother of pearl, studded with diamonds and rubies, and the interstices of white point lace, on which were pale canoe tinted medallions. The husband of this lady is worth six millions, and while his wife carries a point lace fan and handkerchief, he flaunts a ten cent palm-leaf fan and a flaming red bandanna.

Farmer's Revvilies.

In the year 1710 the weight of fat cattle in the London market averaged only 370 pounds at the average age of five years. In 1795 this was increased to 450 pounds. In 1830 the weight was 650 pounds, nearly double that of 1710. It is probable that the average weight at one year less age (say four years old) is at the present moment fully three times that of 1710 and the beef—owing to the superior quality of the cattle and the better methods of fattening—fully fifty per cent. more nourishing and economical to the consumer.

The last statistical report of the commissioner of agriculture states that there are 7,600,000 persons in the United States engaged in agricultural pursuits, and that the total value of farms and farm implements is the stupendous sum of $13,401,200,433, or two-thirds of the productive wealth of the nation. From which it would seem that the farming community, representing seventeen and eight-five hundred and twentieth of the population, are twice as wealthy as all the rest collectively.

Although all parts of the north temperate zone in this country have suffered materially from the extraordinary drought of the late summer, it is evident that the region west of the Allegheny mountains has been most affected. Vegetation on the eastern side is green in color, more vigorous and promising in every particular. The fruits and vegetables in the markets of the Atlantic cities are comparatively abundant, wheat, oats, and corn crops approach nearly ordinary yields, and prices of products are not so much stimulated as in this part of the country.

The recent murder in Stephentown, N. Y., seems to have been the direct consequence of a farmer's failure to keep up his part of a line fence—"a deep sense of injury on one side, and ignorant recklessness on the other, in all brought about the most deplorable results," *The Chatham Courier* says, and that journal adds advice about not imposing upon the rights of others by neglect which would cause you to cry out loudly if directed against yourself. We have met this sentiment before—in a rule properly called "Golden"—but the necessity of its repetition, like the devil himself, is always present, and will be till the happy dawn of the millennium.

The reports of failures of crops from using unreliable seed are more numerous this season than ever before. Much poor corn was planted, and as a consequence it was necessary to resort to replanting or to sow some late crop, like flax or Hungarian grass. In many sections there will be a partial failure in the crop of northern sugar cane on account of the inferior seed put in the ground. Many failures are also reported of garden vegetables and annual flowers. The like is also true in relation to clover and grasses. Farmers have become very neglectful in the matter of sowing or procuring seed. At one time nearly every farmer selected corn for seed before the time for harvesting the crop in the field. The ears, with a portion of the husks, were placed in a dry, airy situation, where the grain could ripen and where they were protected from the weather and insects. Just before planting time the shelling was performed by hand, and all the doubtful specimens are rejected. Now many farmers take their seed ears from the crib and shell them in a machine.

The Influential Woman.

We generally picture her as a leader of fashion, stately and beautiful, the queen of her coterie. Her moral qualities are not considered at all; and that is where we err. When the rich woman can show to the world only a life of fashion and idleness, she is deserving of open censure and disgrace, so long as there are hungry bodies, minds or souls crying for some of her abundance. To whom much is given much is required. Let public opinion mete out its wrath of censure upon the fashionable, idle woman, who is a disgrace to her sex because of her aimless, useless life. Let the expression "best society" mean those who do good deeds, who leave the world happier and better for having lived, instead of those who have been most idle and aimless. The influential women, of every community, are those who are daring and daring, that the world may be made purer and better, whether they are fashionable or unfashionable it matters not.

An Old Story.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Yes, it an old story; but some good farmers seem to have never heard it! If your machinery looks old, rusty and out of order when harvest comes, it is a pretty sure sign that it has been exposed to the elements during the most, that, instead of caring for it, the "hired man" left it where fast used, and there the sunshine, rain, and possibly, snow have worked a "marvelous change" in its appearance. A thrifty farmer gives his farm implements good care, and is well paid therefor. We have now in mind a man who bought a mowing machine in 1862, and has used it till this season to do the mowing on a farm of about 100 acres, which has been largely devoted to grass, but that machine was stowed in the implement shed as soon as haying was done each year. Farmers, it pays!

Future Demand For Wool.

The Baltimore *Sun* makes the following judicious remarks on this interesting question: Fourteen years ago the proportion of woolen fabrics required to supply this country was in pounds, four times greater than the number of people, whilst since that time it requires six times a greater number of pounds of wool to supply the population, this making it necessary to have one-third more wool, and no man is so short-sighted as to suppose that our population is to remain stationary, or that it is to be augmented merely by the natural increase. This increase, together with immigration, is constantly at work. Our population is now over 50,000,000, requiring 300,000,000 pounds of wool to supply it. Thirty years hence the population will probably reach 150,000,000 souls, requiring 650,000,000 pounds of wool to supply them; so that the sheep shearing interest of this country has a bright prospect before it.

Now, put by the side of these facts one other, that when a flock of native ewes are crossed with a thoroughbred merino ram, the progeny will show an increase in the quantity of wool of from one-half to three-quarters of a pound per head, and when we remember to what a great extent the demands of the sheep market must be supplied by the native or common sheep of the country, the future demand for thoroughbred merino rams is no longer a matter of doubt. Still there is one other point which should not be lost sight of in this connection. American wool can be made to compete with that of other countries even in their own markets. We should never, however, be satisfied with simply clothing ourselves. When the fertile prairies of the west, the immense domains of the great interest, with the great region of country stretching on the west of the Mississippi, including the plains of the Missouri, shall have become stocked with sheep, the farmers of the west will take the same rank as a wool growing country that she has heretofore held in the production of cotton. No field is wider or richer in promise for the future than what is here opened for the intelligent American shepherd.

Milk Diet in Sickness.

From a first-class article in the *Christian Union* we take the following:—"Let me feed a sick patient, and who will may give the medicine. In an illness far more depends upon the proper feeding of the sick person than is generally believed. If the strength is sustained from the beginning by nourishment judiciously, there is better prospect of its being equal to the demand that must be made upon the latter. Begin, then, from the first to give liquid nourishment in small quantities frequently. It is more easily swallowed and digested than anything solid, however delicately prepared, and as there is generally thirst, it is, as a rule, readily taken. The chief reliance must be placed in milk. One pint is equal to a full sized mutton chop, and it is, incomparably more nourishing than any animal broth, not excepting beef-tea, which has too long held a rank to which its merits are far from entitling it. Boiling does coagulate the albumen, the principal nutritive element, converting it into a solid which is carefully eliminated when the broth is strained, leaving behind a mass of shreds floating in water. Milk, on the contrary, contains 14 per cent. of solid matter, and is rich in this constituents necessary to supply the waste of the system. One eighth part lime-water added to the milk will prevent it from disagreeing with the most fastidious stomach. . . . . When the yolk of an egg, cannot be borne, the white may be given with perfect impunity. Albumenized milk is prepared by shaking in a wide-mouthed bottle or jar one pint of milk with the whites of two eggs. These are so thoroughly incorporated by this process that few would suspect their presence, and the mixture is much more nourishing than the milk alone. . . . . Albumenized water is a refreshing and at the same time a nourishing drink. It is prepared like the milk, by shaking together the whites of two eggs and a pint of cold water, and flavored with lemon juice, a slice of lemon being left floating in the glass. Cold toast-water can be used as milk.

Root Cellars.

The leading features of a good root-cellar are, proof against frost, neatness, dryness, ventilation, and cheapness. If a hillside is conveniently near, it helps much to secure these desired ends. An excavation should be first made, in size depending upon the required capacity of the cellar, and in this great is a stout frame of timbers—posts with plank, or a log pen, and on which place a stout roof. The earth that is dug out should be thrown over the structure, until the whole is covered to the depth of two feet. A door should be made in the exposed end of the cellar, through which the roots may be put in and taken out. The smaller the door and still be convenient, the better, as it allows of less exposure to the frost. Every farmer, who may wish roots to be stored, should have a root-cellar, either by itself, or in the lower part of the barn. It is not well to store a small quantity of roots in the cellar of the house, as the gases rising from them durwinter may cause sickness to the inmates.

A Talk about Elephants.

From the New York Hour.

Thirty years ago, elephant-shooting in Ceylon briskly competed for popularity with tiger-killing in Bengal. Some enormous bags were made in those days. Major Fraser, a Scotch officer of the Colonial forces, slew 1,200 of the huge pachyderms during his residence in the island, and other military hunters followed close upon his tigress. Sir Samuel Baker, who did a good deal of elephant-killing in his time, rather dampened the enthusiasm of his countrymen by describing the elephant as the least dangerous of all big game. On one had to do was to lie in ambush and pot the mammoth with a hardened bullet just behind the ear as he waddled past. After Sir Samuel's confession, elephant hunting dropped into oblivion as a manly sport. The Singhalese authorities have taken heart of grace, to write of the abandonment of elephanticide by the better class of military sportsmen, and nowadays it is a penal offence to kill the great brutes. Two English civilians, who slaughtered twelve heads between them, were fined something like $500 apiece. The jungles of Ceylon now supply all India with draught elephants for the movement of great guns and the construction of roads. In view of the great demand for them, the pachyderms are carefully protected and are only secured by "kraaling" when a fresh supply of them is needed. The elephant trade, in fact, has become a government monopoly. Every circus or zoological garden has to depend for its Asiatic elephants, at present, upon the sales of worn-out or crippled animals held semi-annually in Colombo. At the last auction only three of these huge beasts were offered, the highest price $500 being paid for a first class male, warranted to be without a superior as a decoy for the capture of wild kindred. The declamations of the catalogue were rather amusing. One elephant, "second-class female," was particularly recommended for "experience as a road maker." Another, "a blindclass male," was marked, with marvellous candor, "good-tempered and docile," but "not very strong, a large feeder and lazy." It will interest Mr. Cond and Mr. Barnum, no doubt, to learn that this elephantine gentleman of leisure only brought 600 rupees ($300) under the hammer. The value of a steam elephant needed on this continent is estimated, incorrectly, as it would appear, at $5,000 or even $10,000. During the recent Afghan war, the heavy guns were transported across the mountains by elephant power exclusively, and to this day fabulous stories are told of the sagacity and perseverance displayed by the great beast. In fact, the Afghan war promoted the Asiatic elephant to a very important position in Oriental strategy.

Last Days of the Steam Engine—Interesting Report.

The steam engine has been coming for some disparagement at the meeting of the British Association. According to some leading members of the body the steam engine has had its day; its part is played. It will before long, we are warned, be fit only at museums. It is needless to say, however, that the scientific men of the British association do not speak lightly of the steam engine for the same reasons which induce Mr. Ruskin to contemn and denounce it. Mr. Ruskin objects to all inventions and appliances which bring crowds of uncultured persons to interfere with the meditative seclusion of the cultured few, or the cultured one, who wishes to ride, inquiring tourists to roam over hillside and lakeside, and to "spoil for him the earth and skies." The scientific men object to the steam engine and talk slightingly of it because they think it is not up to the work which the age requires: because it spends too much force with too little result. They want a better force than that which drives the steam engine; more locomotion, quicker motion, quicker travel, involving of course, greater diffusion than ever of the uncultured among the scenes hitherto claimed by some as sacred to the cultured. For ourselves, we have no rooted prejudice in favor of the steam engine. We are quite willing that it should go, if only something better, swifter, safer, and less noisy should come to take its place. It is in the merits undoubtedly, and was a very useful piece of mechanism in its day. But if its day be done, we are quite ready to welcome the coming guest and speed the parting one to its place in the South Kensington museum.

It is estimated that 30,000 Americans have visited Europe this season, leaving $15,000,000 in foreign hills.

(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

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Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

Health of Women is the Hope of the Race.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous tumors is greatly increased by the use of this medicine.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroyed craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex the Compound is unsurpassed.

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No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Sick Headache. 25 cents per box.

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B. O. P. C. H. Established 1870.

A Woman's Career.

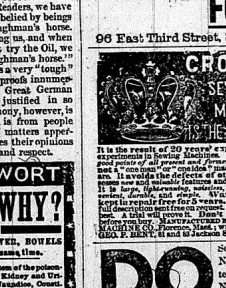
From the Springfield Republican.

A strange career closed the other day with the death of Odette Tryon, at New Orleans. She was born in 1836, her father being Jules Bienvenu, a prominent merchant, and at 16 she was a beautiful young woman. While yet young she married Afterward a hotel keeper, and the first man killed in the battle of Shiloh. Soon after leaving his Mrs. Hall fell from grace and became the proprietor of a house of ill fame. She got acquainted with Jerry Hill, a wealthy gambler, who left her a fortune when he died. With her money Mrs. Hall was very liberal, and she built many fine mansions. When the war broke out she became famous as a rebel scout, serving under Generals Robert E. Lee and Forrest. Collecting what she could from the ruins of her property after the war, she went to New York city and married James Bagley, a well-known and wealthy sea captain. The latter lost his property in 1872, nothing but a small vessel being left him. He traded with foreign ports, and during the war between Russia and Turkey ran his vessel as a privateer. Finally he was captured and shot, and in 1880 Mrs. Bagley came home a wreck of her former self.

The dead body of Nettie Jordan, "one more unfortunate," was found in the Scioto river at Columbus, O.

A TOUGH HORSE STORY.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* lately published the following horse story, which we give just as it appeared: "A curious instance of sagacity in the horse occurred recently in the stables of Mr. A. Toughman, situated on North Elm street. Mr. T. has for a long time been in the habit of using St. JACOBS OIL, the Great German Remedy, in his extensive stables. Among Mr. T.'s many horses is a great, powerful Canadian draught horse. This animal in course of time got so that that he knew the ST. JACOBS OIL bottle very well; so well, in fact, that one day recently on Mr. T.'s return from business, upon entering the stables he caught him licking the sore shoulder of a beast which stood beside him; the animal, giving a wise



survey to his licking work, turned his head and caught up with his teeth from the box used as its receptable a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL. He threw the bottle on the floor with violence enough to break it, and then deliberately licked up the ST. JACOBS OIL and applied it to the cut. Readers, we have seen the laws of association belied in beings with less sense than Toughman's horse. The word has passed among us, and when we see a man who won't try the Oil, we say, 'He is worse than Toughman's horse.' To many this may appear as a very "tough" story; and were there not proofs innumerable of the efficacy of the Great German Remedy, we would be inclined to so designating it. The testimony, however, is plentiful and pointed, and is from people whose long experience in matters of medicine entitle their opinions to profound consideration and respect.

KIDNEY-WORT DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisons that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY:

Hon. Geo. Foster, of Leavenworth, Kansas, says, Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been called in vain for 10 years.

Mrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohio, says her husband was cured of Kidney Disease of many years standing, and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. B. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was cured of Piles of 20 years standing, and beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Jos. L. Bates, of Portland, Me., says he had been seven years suffering from kidney troubles and Dropsical complications, he used four bottles of Kidney-Wort and made him well.

Hiram Coats of Rushville, Gentry County, Mo., suffered eight years with Kidney difficulty and Dropsical swelling; work Kidney-Wort made him as well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

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☞ *Beware with equal guidance of either form of Kidney-Wort that it does not hurt you, but be sure it is Kidney-Wort.*

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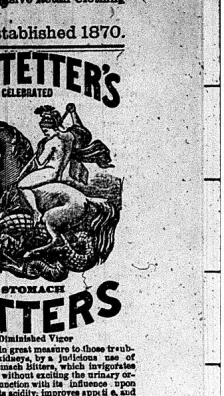

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BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

PILLS

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

CHASE & FRATER, Proprietors
ARTHUR E. CHASE, Editor.

Correspondent.

To the Editor of Brainerd Tribune.

It seems to me that a line on current events from one outside the editorial sanctum may not be unwelcome to your readers. At present there can be but one subject, although an immense one, most of us might with profit more fully realize that the history of this country has formed itself into one of its most striking attitudes. Garfield born Nov. 19, 1831, shot July 2, 1881, died Sept. 19, buried Sept. 26 is the text of the tale. That it will be yet fresh when Egyptian pyramids shall have crumbled to forgotten dust, who can doubt? And what tongue adequate to tell the story! What brain to discover the silver lining to this midnight cloud!

I shall attempt neither of these last two. The dawn of truth is yet far off. It is about the first that I now write. I merely wish some of your readers to help me out in answering some puzzling questions which my friend Sceptic has at intervals advanced. Perhaps I had better begin a little ways back, that you may see the drift of his ideas.

He says: "Be not deceived by the amount of noise and reports of magnificent obsequies. People are easily worked upon. Start an idea, all follow. Every one does as his neighbor. There is no originality to the masses. Without an outside force, they stagnate. When they do get stirred up they are too imaginative, too idealistic. Let the waves of feeling run high at the death of a president! The ocean of every day drudgery with ripples larger, because nearer, soon proves the mightier. Don't gush. Here in Brainerd you ought to be calm. Most of us reached that stage before the funeral, I was going to say, before the death. I will prove it to you, on the basis of all reasoning."

Hereupon he presented a few facts which had obtruded themselves on his notice. To begin with, he talked a long while about a town half our size in the East, that had been all aglow with interest since the morning of the fatal shot; had been having public meetings, and private telegrams; and had bought more papers every day than we buy in a week.

The second fact was the removal by an unknown person of the emblem of the nation's loss from the door of THE TRIBUNE office. Thirdly, that on Monday when a memorial was being attached to a building, a surly passer-by growled out: "Take that stuff down. They wouldn't put it up for you or me," and repeated the same with slight variation,—each time without provocation. Sceptic says one part of above remark is undoubtedly true.

These facts are straws. Here is something more substantial. "On the day after the death, there flashed from time to time messages over the wires, inquiring if Brainerd—bowed in common grief—had made any demonstration. It was well known that much smaller towns had been heard from. There was but one truthful answer to give, who cannot guess it?

This was practically the answer of last Monday up to noon, there was nothing but a solitary church bell ringing a few minutes and the scantily attended service, to distinguish that from other Mondays. The few decorations made were so tardy that more were to be seen by West-bound travellers, riding in on the noon train. In the afternoon festoons that could be counted on the fingers' ends; a procession of those whose motives many might misconstrue; and further tolling of the patriotic bell, these were the only flowers Brainerd had to offer."

Sceptic wants to know if this is the kind of grief that passeth show or maybe is too deep for tears.

The preceding is clear enough, but here is a sketch in which he says there is a point or two worth noticing.

"When Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom first came to Legue's plantation he was surprised at the unwillingness of his fellows to join with him at the close of the day's toil in reading the Bible. His surprise gave way to pity when he saw their utter weariness of body and its consequent absorption of the soul."

I suppose he means this as a kind of allegory. I should say he thought there had been a transplantation of some species slavery to Brainerd, as he is talking about the place. But who is the "Legue," what the "Bible" and what the "toil" which so competely prostrates these slaves. I would like to ask you and your readers, before I make up my masterly argument to demolish Sceptic.

TRUTH SEEKER.

Brainerd, Sept. 27, 1881.

Garfield and Blaine.

In the course of his memorial address at Janesville, Wis., Congressman C. G. Williams said: I can claim to know but little of the personal relations of Garfield and Blaine, yet I venture to predict that the attachment of these two men for each other will soon become historic. I will lift the veil just a little, though perhaps at the risk of trenching upon things which may be sacred. It is said that, some years since, both had consented to prepare a paper for a popular review. Garfield furnished his first, and went to Blaine's house to read it. The latter listened with the keenest attention, and at its close, in his quick magnetic way, congratulated Garfield on his effort, remarking as he did so that he had gone over the same ground which he himself had intended to traverse, but he had done it so much better. Garfield looked thoughtfully into the fire for a moment, and then, turning to his friend, said: "Well, if that is so, you just go on and I will explore some other field." Blaine protested, but neither protest nor appeal could avail, and the new articles had to appear as Garfield directed. When leaving for the Chicago convention he was heard to say that circumstances were such that he had to go out there and oppose Blaine, but that he felt more like hugging him! Such are some of the amenities which smooth and brighten the pathways of public men otherwise beset with thorns. Is it any wonder that the fierce warrior from New England, the man of the Damascus blade, whose nerves are iron and whose cheek never blanches in the face of battles; is it any wonder, the papers tell us, that the muscles relaxed, the lip quivered, and the great, expressive eyes filled with tears, as he looked into the face of his dead friend at Elberton, and listened to the mournful sobbing of the sea? Friends in life, their names shall not be separated in death; but shall be referred to again and again as furnishing the best type of representative Americans.—*Dispatch.*

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le. 11.30 a.m.	"	ar. 11.15 a.m
le. 2.24 p.m.	Little Falls,	le. 11.22 p.m
le. 12.55 a.m.	"	le. 11.57 p.m
ar. 3.35 p.m.	Sauk Rapids,	le. 10.20 a.m
ar. 14.35 a.m.	"	le. 10.40 p.m
ar. 16.40 p.m.	St. Paul,	le. 17.00 a.m
ar. 17.50 a.m.	"	le. 17.00 p.m

BRAINERD AND DULUTH DIVISION.

EAST.		WEST.
le. 16.30 a.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.20 a.m
le. 7.54 a.m.	Aitken,	le 11.10 p.m
le. 11.15 a.m.	N. P. Junction,	le. 8.25 p.m
ar. 12.30 p.m.	Duluth,	le. 7.00 p.m

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WEST.		EAST.
le. 12.54 p.m.	BRAINERD,	ar. 12.55 p.m
le. 11.30 a.m.	"	ar. 11.05 a.m
le. 11.50 p.m.	Motley,	le. 12.05 p.m
le. 12.30 a.m.	"	le. 12.06 a.m
le. 2.54 p.m.	WADENA,	le. 11.02 a.m
le. 13.45 a.m.	"	le. 10.55 p.m
le. 4.55 p.m.	Detroit,	le. 9.05 a.m
le. 5.50 a.m.	"	le. 8.50 p.m
le. 6.55 p.m.	Glyndon,	le. 7.30 a.m
le. 7.30 a.m.	"	le. 6.55 p.m
le. 7.15 p.m.	Moorhead,	le. 7.04 a.m
le. 8.00 am.	"	le. 6.30 p.m
ar. 17.20 p.m.	‡Fargo,	le. 7.00 a.m
ar. 18.05 a.m.	"	le. 6.25 p.m

DAKOTA DIVISION.

WEST.		EAST.
le. 15.35 a.m.	‡Fargo,	ar. 16.00 p.m
le. 9.35 a.m.	Casselton,	ar. 4.02 p.m
le. 11.30 a.m.	Valley City	ar 3.00 p.m
le. 11.40 p.m.	Jamestown,	le. 12.40 p.m
ar. 16.00 p.m.	‡Bismarck,	le. 8.10 a.m

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