Brainerd Tribune.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1872.

M. C. RUSSELL, Editor.] The Northern Pacific Country Against the World! [Volume 1, Number 27

THE
Brainerd Tribune
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
M. C. RUSSELL,
At Two Dollars a Year.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.

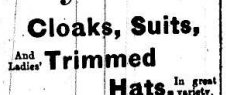
	3 mos	6 mos	1 year.
1 square, (1 inch,)	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 squares,	6 00	10 00	18 00
3 squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
1-4 column,	15 00	25 00	35 00
1-2 column,	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	35 00	60 00	100 00

☞ No deviation from the above rates. The TRIBUNE has an extensive circulation not only along the line of the great Northern Pacific Railway, but throughout all this section of country, and is gaining a wide circulation throughout the Western, Middle and Eastern States, making it unusually advantageous as an advertising medium for business men everywhere. Advertisements payable quarterly in advance IN ALL CASES.

THE
BRAINERD
LUMBER and Manufacturing COMPANY.
BROADWAY, - - BRAINERD.
Dealers in
Building materials, and Bridges' Ready-made Houses. Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Glass, Putty, Paints, Building Paper, Nails, etc.
J. S. Campbell, Sup't.

1849. 1872.

ELFELT'S
is the favorite Store in ST. PAUL, where will be found a complete assortment of
Dry Goods
Cloaks, Suits,
And Ladies' **Trimmed Hats,** In great variety.
COTTON GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
☞ We defy Competition. Call and be convinced, at the OLDEST and CHEAPEST Store in the State.
Particular Attention Paid to Orders.
Elfelt's,
162 Third Street, St. Paul.
n6-1y

E. L. STRAUSS,
Fifth street, next door to Bivins House,
BRAINERD, MINN.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND Jeweler, has permanently located in Brainerd, where he has for sale a fine assortment of
WATCHES
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES,
And other articles in his line.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
paid to fine watch work, at a reasonable price. 16-1y

A. DUFNER,
MERCHANT
TAILOR,
Has opened a Store adjoining Davis's Hardware Store,
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.
A fine assortment of Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, and everything incident to a First Class Establishment of this character.
Clothing Made to Order
In the latest style, and warranted a
PERFECT FIT;
Also, Clothing Cleaned and Repaired in No. 1 style.
GIVE HIM A TRIAL, AND EXAMINE HIS GOODS AND WORK. 25

WM. MURPHY,
CHEAP
Cash Store,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc.,
FIFTH STREET (near Front),
Brainerd, Minn.

R. K. WHITELEY,
DEALER IN
Real Estate,
Surveyor and Notary Public.
INVESTMENTS made on commission.—Pine and farming lands surveyed and descriptions given. Taxes paid, and a general Real Estate business transacted.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm R. Marshall, National Marine Bank, St. Paul, Minn. Gen'l J. E. Morehead, Pittsburgh, Pa. Alfred Patterson, Esq., President National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wm. Smith, Esq., National Foundry and Pipe Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. M. F. Hodges, Esq., President Hoosac Ins. Co., 130 Broadway, New York City.
Office and Real Estate, corner of Kingwood and Washington, Brainerd, Minn. 1y-1y

For President,
U. S. GRANT.
For Vice President,
HENRY WILSON.

Presidential Electors.

W. R. MARSHALL,
CHARLES KITTELSON,
CHARLES A. COE,
M. S. CHANDLER,
THEODORE SANDER.

Republican State Ticket.

For Congress,
GEN. JOHN T. AVERILL.
For State Auditor,
O. P. WHITCOMBE,
of Olmsted.
For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
SHERWOOD HOUGH,
of Ramsey.
For Representative.
T. F. KNAPPEN.

County Ticket.

For County Treasurer,
EBER H. BLY.
For Court Commissioner,
L. B. PERRY.
For Judge of Probate.
D. O. PRESTON.
For County Commissioner.
C. D. TUTTLE.

OFFICERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

New York Headquarters, 23 Fifth Avenue—Minnesota Headquarters at Brainerd.
PRESIDENT—G. W. Cass.
VICE-PRESIDENT—Hon. R. D. Rice.
SECRETARY—Samuel Wilkeson.
TREASURER—A. H. Barney.
CHIEF ENGINEER—W. M. Roberts.
ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER—D. C. Linsley
GENERAL MANAGER—Chas. W. Mead.
SUPERINTENDENT—C. T. Hobart.
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT—R. W. Chase.
AUDITOR—Luther Allen.
GEN. AGT. LAND DEPT.—Geo. B. Wright.
ASSISTANT TREASURER—R. M. Newport.
GENL. TICKET AGENT—G. G. Sanborn.
SUPT. OF MACHINERY—G. W. Cushing.
ATTORNEY—Jas. Smith, Jr., St. Paul.
SUPT. OF TELEGRAPH—O. C. Greene.
TRAIN DESPATCHER—Geo. H. Smith.

Stubborn Facts for the People—Something Worthy of Consideration.

The Presidential canvass is fast drawing to a close, and every voter must decide very soon how he will use his franchise. Let us look at the facts in the case, and from them determine who will have our support. Ten States have already been heard from in their State elections, and have shown by the majorities they have confidence in the administration.

The minor questions of the political leaders have very little in them to interest the people at large. What we want is an honest administration of our public affairs, and more particularly of the financial question. Our country is loaded with a heavy debt, which the people, not the aspiring politicians, will have to meet and provide for; and before we make a change in the policy that has governed our financial matters, let us examine the conduct of this important branch during the term of President Grant.

The yearly gold interest which we were called upon to meet when Grant went into office was $124,255,350; the present amount is but $102,149,145, or a nett reduction, IN INTEREST ALONE, of $22,106,205. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for October first shows a decrease in our indebtedness of $10,327,343,09 or a total decrease since March 1st, 1861, of $358,468,573, and this, too, with a constant reduction of taxes. And what does all this show, if not that, by faithfully collecting the Revenue of the Government as provided for by the laws enacted by Congress, and an economic expenditure of it. The administration has released the people of a heavy share of their liabilities, at the same time reduced the burdens of taxation.

Nor is this all. We have seen that, when our country has been threatened with a financial panic by a few speculators of the gold clique, the administration has fearlessly put upon the market such an amount of money as to completely foil the plans of those who would bring upon us another Black Friday.

We have seen a constant attempt on the part of the President to protect home institutions, to elevate labor and the laborer.

There are no artful dodges to bewilder the unwary on the tariff question in the principles put forth by the Philadelphia Convention, which plainly associates those principles, in these words declaring that the tariff "should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and to promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country."

The most important question before the people is the financial question; and, after a careful review of the question, is it safe to set aside the plan, as now laid before the people, which, we have seen, has reduced our burdens of taxation and debt, and substituted therefor one of which we know nothing?

Small things show, to the close observer, the general tendency of greater events, and it is a remarkable incident of public sentiment, when we see that, upon the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, the premium on gold rose, while it suddenly declined when the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio was known in money center, Wall Street.

The people can not afford to try EXPERIMENTS in the financial question of the day, when they are satisfied that they have been managed with a single object of the general good. We shall see the verdict written in characters that can not be defaced or mistaken when the result of November 5th is announced. THE PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED.

Canvass this question fully in your own mind, and the result will be that no amount of party strife can swerve you from the course you have determined upon.

REGISTER.

Owing to the circumstance of the Registry of last year having been lost, it becomes necessary for all voters who have heretofore registered, to place their names again on the books, and all also who have not done so, and have the right so to do. Mr. Henry Trudell, Town Clerk, has opened books for this purpose at Trudell's Restaurant, and we hope all voters will avail themselves of the opportunity to register, in order to avoid delay and confusion on the day of election.

PERSONAL.—Among the attorneys who have arrived to attend Court, we were pleased to meet Mr. E. S. Smith, of Little Falls, Capt. Oscar Taylor, Ex-Mayor of St. Cloud, and Mr. E. M. Wright, of the same place.

Gen. T. L. Rosser passed through Brainerd Tuesday bound east. The General is looking in splendid health, and has just returned From the Missouri River crossing. He states that everything is now quiet in that country. Since the late raid upon himself and Lieut. Adair, the Sioux have been quiet.

The news comes to us of the death of Wm. H. Seward; and as it is announced over the world, it will be acknowledged that a statesman of no mean qualities has gone. His career has been one of usefulness, and, except in a few instances, one that stands out for the full approval of the world. His work was done, and he had received the applause and honors of the old world as well as the new, as no other American has. His travels were one continued ovation from crowned heads and princes, who acknowledged in him America's great statesman. And so we mourn him, rejoicing, however, that he was spared so long, even after his days of active usefulness, to see the curse of slavery, which he so abhored, removed from the land.

KRAUSE is putting in a rousing supply of sound and delicious vegetables for fall and winter use. FRANK is never behind, but seems to anticipate the wants of everybody in advance, and always has the very thing you are looking for. His fruit catalogue, too, is always full of the choicest varieties the market affords, while his meat department is constantly filled with the choicest young meat and game that can be found in the country.

A NEW ERA.—The first car load of wheat raised on the line of the N. P. R. R. was shipped to Duluth a day or two since, and was pronounced "No. 1." This opens up a new era in the grain business, whose importance in the future can hardly be realized. A hitherto wild, and supposed uninhabitable country proves to be as rich in soil, and as productive in cereals as any other portion of Minnesota or the Great West.

STRIPED Japanese silks, at Murphy's on Fifth Street.

THE finest stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Musical Instruments north of Minneapolis, is kept by E. L. STRAUSS, on Fifth street, Brainerd.

THE Brainerd Lumber and Manufacturing Company have on hand a large stock of Nails, direct from Pittsburgh.

JUST received, a handsome line of dress goods, at Murphy's, on Fifth St.

THE "BRAINERD EAGLES."

The above is the name chosen for themselves by the Brainerd Military Company, at their last regular meeting, on Tuesday night this week. The officers have all received their commissions from the State, and the Company is to be mustered into service as Company "E," Third Regiment Minnesota National Guards. We believe, too, that this company is honored, by its letter, as being the company to carry the colors of its regiment, which is an honor to the Brainerd Eagles in the contest. The success that has been met with in organizing this company is surprising, and at the last meeting several new members were received, and more will join on Tuesday next. The boys all know how to fall, and in the course of a month from now Brainerd can boast of as fine a company of men as there is in the State, composed largely of our best citizens. We believe the law requires that the whole regiment meet three times a year for battalion drill, and for review by the Commander-in-Chief. These occasions will be a gala day for the company, and a holiday on which a high order of recreation and amusement will be enjoyed. A week from next Tuesday night three sample uniforms, all complete, are to be on exhibition at the armory, representing three different styles, from which the company are to choose by vote which style they will adopt. The feeling at the last meeting seemed to indicate that a good, showy uniform was wanted, even if it did cost something more, for the boys feel, and very properly too, that when they are called to St. Paul to meet the other forces, for review, they want to appear as "well as the average" at least. This esprit de corps is commendable, and we are glad to see it, as it indicates a desirable interest in the enterprise, which is one of great importance to Brainerd and this section of country, and we doubt not that the company will from this forward meet a high order of encouragement from all our good citizens.

MILITARY ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQ'RS STATE OF MINN., Adjutant Gen'l's Office, St. Paul, Oct. 22, 1872.

(Special Orders No. 95.)

Captain J. C. Walters, Co. "E," 3d Battalion M. N. G., will at once muster his Company into the service of the State of Minnesota, and forward a certified muster roll to these Headquarters. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

MARK D. FLOWER,
Adjutant General.

Headquarters Company "E," 3d Regiment Minn. State Nat'l Guards.

(Special Orders No. 1.)

By virtue of special order 95. From General Headquarters of Commander-in Chief of the military forces of the State of Minnesota.

Each and every one of you of said Company E 3rd Regiment Minnesota State National Guards are hereby ordered to be and appear at your Armory, corner of (5th) Sixth and Laurel Streets, in the town of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, upon the evening of Tuesday, October 29th, A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock p. m. sharp. Those failing to appear shall be stricken from the roll. Those wishing to become members are cordially invited.

By command J. C. WALTERS, Captain Commanding Company, and General Mustering Officer.

GIVES IT UP.

The frank and sensible portion of the opposition are giving up the fight. A number of the opposition orators—such as have, unlike Mr. Donnelly, no engagement to deliver a certain campaign speech a certain number of times for a certain number of dollars—have retired from the canvass. The more candid of the Greeley organs gracefully yield the palm of victory to Grant and Wilson. Mr. Halstead, in the Cincinnati Commercial, throws up the sponge on the Presidential contest, and says the recent elections show that General Grant's luck in politics, as well as in war, insures his re-election. The "Liberal" and Democratic parties, he says, are not compact enough to resist the regular Republicans.

A special dispatch from Washington says: "It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Greeley has been beaten for the Presidency, and that the death-knell of the 'Liberal' movement has been sounded. Democrats who have all the summer been shouting for the Chappaqua 'Sage' now denounce him in every way imaginable. They say they have no confidence in him, and never had any, and think the whole Cincinnati-Baltimore bargain is a snare and a delusion."

Sam. Bowles—whom the opposition talk of pitting against Dawes for Congressmen from the District of Massachusetts—says in the paper, the Springfield Republican: "Present appearances indicate that Mr. Greeley will be defeated, that the Liberal movement will come short of that immediate success its more sanguine friends have hoped for it."

The New York World admits there is "left but a slender chance of Greeley's election."

The organ of the Democratic party at Washington, the Patriot, says, "It is useless to disguise that the State elections on Tuesday have not fulfilled our expectations. The results have disappointed us in many ways, but chiefly in demonstrating that the Liberals have not shown the strength they claimed with so much confidence.

GONE TO SWEDEN.

Our esteemed fellow-townsman, William Wick, Esq., until recently the senior proprietor of the Hotel Svea, took his departure on Thursday morning for his old home at Filipstad and Fredrikaberg, in Sweeden. Mr. Wick's departure was somewhat sudden, on account of the sad intelligence he received that his aged mother was lying at the point of death. He will be absent some six months, when he expects to return and re-embark in business with us again. His wife will remain here during his absence. Mr. Wick has made hosts of warm friends in Brainerd, who will regret his absence exceedingly, and who wish him a safe journey and speedy return. By his honest industry Mr. W. has amassed considerable wealth in Brainerd, and before leaving he requested us to return his heartfelt thanks to our good citizens for the many kind favors he had received at their hands, and to assure them that the same was fully appreciated by him, and would never be forgotten.

EARL has gloves and hose, at Murphy's, on Fifth Street.

EDITORS AND POSTMASTERS.

The Pioneer man has talked so much and so long about the editor of the St Paul Press, in connection with the post office—the latter editor being postmaster at St. Paul—that he evidently has come to believe that every Republican editor in Minnesota is a postmaster. Now, there are some fifty Republican journals in this State, and we do not know of half a dozen editorial postmasters in the lot. Here's one (ourself) who is not a postmaster; we are not a postmaster because we are a Republican, nor a Republican because we are a postmaster; we never was a postmaster; are not a postmaster now; never expect to be a postmaster; never want to be a postmaster; it never ran in our family; our venerable parents were neither of them a postmaster, nor none of our ancestors or relatives ever were postmasters. The Pioneer man, firmly believing that to be a postmaster one must be a Republican editor, and to be a Republican editor is to be a postmaster, will probably disbelieve our statement, but we can't help it; its a fact; and we are not feeling any of our children with a view to their becoming postmasters; but had we such an inmate hankering after the position of a postmaster as the Pioneer man evidently has, we should spend our entire fortune in educating our offspring for the post office business, and have two or three for ourself, if we had to assassinate a few postmasters to carry our point. But it is kind of rough, though, to do without a post office for all time past and all time to come, isn't it, Pioneer man?

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The ladies and gentlemen of the Congregational Church held a social reunion at the house of Mr. L. B. Perry, on Tuesday evening last. It was a decidedly pleasant gathering, and we are glad to learn that this, and other societies, are to hold these meetings during the winter. Let the people come together often and establish pleasant social relations.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President has issued a proclamation, recommending Thursday, November 28, as a general Thanksgiving in the United States.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

The New York Tribune says: "The idea heretofore entertained that the climate of the Northwestern territories, along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, might not prove sufficiently temperate for the abundant production of the cereals, is more than amply disproved by the wonderful agricultural products now on exhibition at the American Institute. Such evidences as these will serve to rapidly populate these hitherto uninhabited regions, and thus open another immense and gloriously fertile territory, from which will be supplied grain enough to feed half the world."

DECLINES.

We are authorised to say that Judge D. O. Preston declines to run on the Democratic-Liberal ticket for County Treasurer. He only consented to have his name used with the understanding that there should be no opposition. But as Mr. Bly's name is on the regular Republican ticket, he therefore declines the honor tendered him by the Liberal-Democrats, and will support Mr. Bly.

LADIES' and children's house jackets at Murphy's, on Fifth Street.

THE REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PAUL.

The Grand Torch Light Pageant and brilliant illumination, in honor of the Republican party, at St. Paul last night excelled anything ever seen in this State. Although the demonstration in this city a few evenings ago was grand we gracefully yield the palm of Excelsior to our sister city. We can afford to admire a generous rivalry in the good cause for which we contend in the pending political canvass, and unhesitatingly declare that never before in the State of Minnesota was there seen such a demonstration. After a long and admirable march the column formed in mass in front of the Court House, where the gathered thousands were addressed by Major Howell, Governor Miller, and other well-known gentlemen. All in all to St. Paul belongs the banner Excelsior.—[Minneapolis Tribune.

PAISLY and Striped Shawls at Murphy's, on Fifth Street.

A. A. WHITE, Esq., has opened an office on Front street, east of E. H. Bly's store, for the sale of wood, and will be prepared to furnish the best quality of hard wood for winter use.

A Call.

EVERY CITIZEN OF BRAINERD IS requested to meet at the Baptist Chapel on Monday Evening next, Oct. 28th, at seven and a half o'clock to take into consideration the subject of establishing public schools in our midst, and examine into the action of the School Board, past, present and future. Come one, come all!
MANY CITIZENS.

BUY your Sherry Wine at Starcher's, opposite the TRIBUNE office.

PERSONAL.—We received a very pleasant call on Thursday from Col. L. W. Powell, until recently, editor of that prizee among daily papers, the Minneapolis Tribune. Col. P. was on a leisurely tour along the line of the N. P., and like all visitors, was astonished to find that Brainerd was such a big thing. The tew-string attached to the latch of our domicile is always floating in the breeze when such men as the Colonel come around.

RETURNED.—Messrs. R. H. Davis, Lyman Bridges, French, McGregor and others, returned from a visit to the Missouri River crossing on Thursday. They had a jolly time, saw all the sights, crossed the river, met several hundred SIOUX, (whom they spared through the clemency of the chairman of the party) and returned in good spirits.

The new meat market, kept by Jos. Hallett, Esq., on Laurel, east of Sixth Street, will be opened for the sale of choice meats, etc., on the first of next month. Don't forget to call on him.

TO HAVE HIS TRIAL.

We are informed, just as we go to press, that ROBT. CORBETT has been held to bail, by order of the Grand Jury, on the charge of murder, in killing C. W. MILLER at Alex-

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—CORRECTION.

The impression seeming to prevail in the community that Gov. J. Gregory Smith had furnished $5,000 with which to build the Congregational Church Edifice in Brainerd, and that this amount was ample without any local contributions, we state, on the authority of Rev. Mr. Ingham, that Gov. Smith builds the church, with the understanding that the people above furnish the carpets, seats, lights, heating apparatus, etc., etc., which will cost about one thousand dollars. To defray a portion of this expense, the ladies of the church propose to hold a fair during the week preceding Christmas, and extend an invitation to all the citizens of Brainerd to aid them in the fair. Mr. Bridges promises to have the church completed by that time. That the fair will be a grand success, we feel well assured.

THEY HAVE COME!

We have only time to say that the mammoth stock of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, of Hubbard, Raymond & Allen, have finally arrived, and will positively be open for inspection on Monday. Join the rush, and see the sights!

SCHOOL MEETING.

We direct attention to the call elsewhere for a meeting of our citizens, on Monday evening next, at the Baptist Chapel, to take into consideration the establishment of a lawful series of public schools in our midst, and for the purpose of investigating the condition of our school fund, past, present and future. We imagine the whole school matter has been shamefully neglected, and now with our 300 scholars, we have nothing in the shape of a school-house, and we believe, no funds, to pay teachers, if we had. This is a splendid picture of the intelligence of a town of 3,000 inhabitants, is it not? It is to be hoped that the meeting in question will be fully attended, and that our school interests will be taken earnestly in hand.

COMMUNICATED.

BRAINERD, MINN., Oct. 28th, 1872.

To the TRIBUNE:

DEAR SIR:—I notice in the last issue of the Greeley Wave an article intended to reflect on the character of our worthy townsman, T. F. Knappen, Esq. We are sorry that the editor of that paper, who is a candidate for the Legislature, is so hard up for political matter with which to beat Mr. Knappen, candidate for the same position, as to resort to utter and contemptible falsehood. The article referred to was with regard to money paid by myself to Messrs. Knappen and Preston for Buckley & Co., they having authorized Knappen and Preston, who were then their Attorneys, to settle for them—with me—as testified to by competent citizens. The Wave says it was paid last month; that is false; I paid it last June, as the receipt will show, and the money has been tendered to Buckley and Co., but they have refused to accept it, and the money is in my knowledge, now in the hands of Knappen and Preston, awaiting the order of proper parties. Alas, non-resident Kellogg! we are sorry for you that you can't have an opportunity to gobble onto somebody's money for electioneering purposes. As for Knappen, if he has not money enough to defray his expenses of the campaign, we know that his friends will furnish it for him, and that you will probably find out next November. Don't misconstrue testimony of witnesses into falsehood for your own political agrandizement. As we paid the money to Knappen and Preston, we know wherof we speak.

Yours respectfully,
JNO. A. MCLEAN.

DON'T forget the Baptist Sociable, at the Chapel, next Thursday night.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

The ladies of the Congregational Church propose to hold a Fair and Festival the week before Christmas, for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to defray the expenses of furnishing and seating the new Church now nearly completed. We are requested to extend a cordial invitation to all the ladies of Brainerd to assist in this undertaking. There is to be a meeting of the ladies at the house of Mrs. R. H. Bly, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock, at which all who will assist in the matter are invited to be present. From the brief outline given us, we can safely predict a very pleasant affair.

DEATH.—Mr. F. Stude, a young German draughtsman, who has been in the employ of Lyman Bridges for some months past, died about noon Thursday of Typhoid fever, after a very short illness. Services were held at the Episcopal Church on the same evening, and the body of the deceased was sent to his friends yesterday.

Facts Worth Remembering.

First,

That a New Clothing Store has been opened in Brainerd.

Second,

The new establishment is located on Front street, just opposite the Headquarters Hotel.

Third,

It is called the "EMPIRE CLOTHING HALL."

Fourth,

The stock just received is the largest and best ever opened west of Chicago.

Fifth,

The prices for all goods at the "Empire Clothing Hall," will average lower than the lowest.

Sixth,

No Humbug! No Idle Talk! We mean Business! Give us a trial.

Hubbard, Raymond & Allen.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
TIME TABLE.
WEST TRAIN—Leaves Duluth 7:40 A. M.
Ar. at Brainerd 1:05 P. M.
Leaves Brainerd 1:25 P. M.
Ar. at Duluth 7:30 P. M.
EAST TRAIN—Leaves Brainerd 6:30 A. M.
Ar. at Brainerd 1:05 P. M.
Leaves Brainerd 1:25 P. M.
Ar. at Duluth 7:30 P. M.

LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI R'Y.
DAY TRAIN—Leaves Duluth 10:30 A. M.
Arrive St. Paul 6:05 P. M.
Leave St. Paul 8:00 A. M.
Arrive Duluth 3:35 P. M.
NIGHT TRAIN—Leave Duluth 8:00 P. M.
Arrive St. Paul 7:00 A. M.
Leave St. Paul 7:00 P. M.
Arrive Duluth 6:00 A. M.

MILITARY.
The "Brainerd Eagles"
COMPANY "E,"
THIRD REGIMENT
MINN. NAT'L GUARDS.
Meet at their Armory, Cor. 5th and Laurel streets, Brainerd,
EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, SHARP.
Commades from abroad are cordially invited to visit the "ROOST," at their Armory.
M. C. ROSSER, First Lieut. J. C. WALTERS, Captain
HENRY DRESSER, Second Lieut.

D. L. TOMER,
Contractor & Builder,
BRAINERD, MINN.
DOES a general Building Business on contract or otherwise. Plans, specifications, and estimates furnished on short notice. Work and prices guaranteed satisfactory. May be found at the Steele House. Sept. 1, 1872. n36-6y

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of WICK & MAHLUM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and is superseded by the firm of Knappen & Mahlum. All who are desirous to make all collections due the old firm, and pay all liabilities of the same. WILLIAM WICK.
Oct. 22, 1872. ANTON MAHLUM.

New Firm!
C. F. STEARNS. C. LOUIS.
Stearns & Louis.
House and Sign Painting and Graining. Work done in first class style and with promptness. Shop corner Front and Fourth Streets.
n1-1y

JO LAMONT,
(Laurel Street, east of Sixth.)
Dealer in Family
GroceriES
WINES,
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
Tobacco,
Pipes, Smoker's Articles, Apples, Nuts, Confectionary, Flour, Eggs, Spices, Confectionary, Etc.
☞ Give me a call, test my goods, and hear my prices.
Agent for the
"AMAZON"
Insurance Company,
Of Cincinnati.
Oct. 10, 1872. JO LAMONT.

J. C. WALTERS,
AGENT for the following CASED GOODS:
Dr. Warner's Wine & Life
AROMATIC BRANDY,
Host's Gin Bitters,
Hostetter Bitters,
Pacific Bitters,
Red Jacket Bitters,
Walton Bitters,
London Royal Nectar Gin,
Dart's Holland Gin.
☞ Orders put up at strictly Wholesale Figures.

I will sell you any of the above goods at St. Paul prices, as also anything in my line, thereby saving ONE DOLLAR and TEN CENTS per One Hundred Pounds Freight, between St. Paul and Brainerd.
This is a Rare Chance to Dealers, and they should take a note of it.
J. C. WALTERS.

MILT ASKEW'S
Billiard Hall,
FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.
This Billiard Hall is furnished with Brunswick's Cheapo Tables,
and is elegantly fitted up throughout for the accommodation of the public. All the fine cues to found the Chadwick Raymond.
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
to be found West of Chicago. Call and see.
JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice of Pipes, Tobacco, and Fine Cigars.

THE BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

M. C. RUSSELL, Editor and Prop'r

THE NEWS.

At Home.

At Amboy, Ill., Friday afternoon, a saloon-keeper named Dennis Allen had a quarrel with one Owen O'Connor in regard to a billiard table, in consequence of which O'Connor procured a pistol and deliberately shot Allen, the ball taking effect in the abdomen, causing almost instant death.

A political riot occurred at Carrington, Ohio, on Saturday night, in which pistols were fired, stones thrown, and bludgeons used. Several persons were injured.

The strike of the journeymen tailors at Philadelphia ended Thursday, the employers having acceded to the demand.

Advices from New York states that speculators in opera tickets, Saturday, to witness the performance of Lucca, were victimized, a large number of tickets being offered on the street at much less than half price; no takers.

The Grand Duke of Russia's death was not particularly regretted. It was a species of palsy. His last words were "Love one another."

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has issued a proclamation to the police authorities, directing them to enforce the law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

Porter Walters was spoiled in a bar of a hotel at Cleveland, during mail, on Friday.

J. C. R. Spaulding, founder of the New York World, more recently connected with the New York Times, died in New York, on Thursday.

Prince Napoleon has received notice from the French Government that he will not be allowed to visit France or take up his residence in that country.

McCaffey's planing mill, and Pillsbury, Crosby & Fisk's flouring mill, in Minneapolis, were burned on Friday night. Loss $100,000.

The office of the Raleigh Sentinel was partially destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder on Friday. The powder was placed under the press room door by parties unknown.

Samuel Bartlett, white, and two W. Barker, colored, were shot and killed during a torchlight procession in Baltimore the other night.

Anti-Catholic disturbances are feared in Ireland.

A postal treaty has been arranged between the United States and France. It fixes letter postage at eight cents for one-third of an ounce. Paper postage, which was eight, is reduced to three cents. Registered letters ... pamphlets of patterns ... proportionately.

The elevator at Van Meter, owned by the Davis ... in Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was destroyed by fire Sunday night, together with 15,000 bushels of grain, and a large amount of small grain. Loss $15,000, insurance $6,000.

At Hickman's Mills, near Kansas City, on Monday, Harrison Young shot and killed his brother ... The tragedy resulted from the ... between the brothers about the ... of their sister to Clements, ... Harrison opposed.

A Republican insurrection has broken out in Ferrol, in the province of Corunna, Spain. The insurgents took possession of the gunboat ... The garrison is said to ...

The workers of the elevation of the Fall River ... Company, at Providence, R. I. ... on Saturday. Loss $60,000.

The remains of the late King Charles XV have been deposited beneath the Riddarholm church in Stockholm.

On Friday evening an engine on the Short Line ... ran into the engine of a freight train ... Peace Valley ten miles from Louisville, ... both locomotives and smashing ... nobody hurt.

The second game of the base ball tournament in New York, between the Athletics and Mutuals, resulted in favor of the former. Score, 7 to 2, in twelve innings.

In Lima, Ohio, on Tuesday, John Cochran, a tobacco dealer in that city, shot and mortally wounded his brother-in-law, Frank Sidwell, who died Wednesday morning.

Dr. John W. Bell, a well known physician of Louisville, shot himself in front of his son's drug store. He had been refused admittance by his son. Family troubles were the cause.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., has indicted Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle for conspiring to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City in June last, having burglar's tools and allowing them to be used and breaking and entering the bank.

Woodward & Dekert's flouring mill, located at Staunton, Macoupin county, Ill., was totally consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The loss is from $35,000 to $40,000, partially covered by insurance.

Farmer & Vaughn's store at Ypsilanti, Mich., was damaged by fire to the extent of $12,000.

The first shipment of grain to the St. Louis ... by the new route of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Dubuque road, passed southward on Monday.

Arthur League has been tried four times for the murder of an unknown woman near Charles Station, Md. The fourth trial was concluded in Towsontown, on Tuesday, the jury ...

A Galveston dispatch from United States Marshal Rundell announces the arrest of the Flynn brothers, sons of the Postmaster of ... Tex., charged with robbing the mail. They are desperate, resistance, killing a ... captured before they were secured.

Elder Richards, in the Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City, cautioned the people against the wiles of the enemy of the Kingdom, especially against their schools. He advised them not to send their children to Gentile schools. Brigham Young followed, saying that he differed with the speaker. He advised, "Send your children to schools where you ... I thank Methodists, Episcopalians, and ... for establishing schools, and heaven will reward them." This is a new departure for the Mormon leader.

Brevet Brigadier General Hampton ... retired officer in the army of the United States, a retired officer, died in Philadelphia Tuesday morning. He was seventy-... years of age.

The Arizona Miner, of October 1 ... Lieutenant Max Khrarsdof, with twenty ... of Troop A of the 5th Cavalry, ... upon the Apaches in force, fifty miles ... Prescott, and shot seven, when the Indians ... the ranchers. Corn and other ... property was found, showing that the ... filled depredations from the Camp ... Reservation to September 26.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held an immense convention at Father Matthew Hall in Cleveland. Delegates ... twenty states were present, in addition ... large number of the Catholic clergy, and ... were much enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Steven, of the Third United States cavalry, has been designated by the War Department to assist in the archæological researches undertaken by the American Palestine Exploration society. An English Society, on the same mission, will survey the west side of the Holy Land, and the American society the Eastern side.

Chas. Hansen, a miner, was shot dead in Salt Lake City, Wednesday night by Brigham ... There is great excitement. The cause was mining troubles.

First Lesson.

Love is the Deuce of Hearts, my pet,
It never will pay you to prize;
Love-letters—monuments raised o'er the past,
With the epitaph on them "Here lies."

Dear means quite often "as cheap as dirt."
Doubt is a woman's Diploma;
'Tis a sweet nickname of need in foul play
For "Husband" a cunning misnomer.

A Will in your favor's as good as the deed;
Wit's the traffic of conversation;
Advise (from a rival) is danger to heed;
Accomplishment, means education.

When you abandon your lover you jilt;
Employment is work for the poor;
Fig... ... those who succeed to exist
Even after you're thirty, or more.

Youth is the only age always too young;
A ... ... an area of defense;
Truth is a mythical thing down a well.
And a true woman seldom repents.

The Ear is the grave of a rival's good name;
The Tongue is man's mostly member;
"Established in Life" is the term for a match
Twixt pert May and rich, white-haired December.

...
...
...
...

Wine and the Races are "Juice to Pay;"
Account Book, a volume unknown;
Dam... the Tarts the Manner of a fool
At the Club, my dear, often your own.

Time—woman's rival: he are nothing on earth
Can compare with the want of her time;
Everything good costing three times what they're worth;
Common sense, neither Reason nor Rhyme.

Desire ... the habit that you should improve;
Late tryst. ... if ... you should take;
Heart, a strange organ that's subject to love—
And really the only one ne'er known to break.

Thought is a wild bird so rapid in flight,
To catch it you always will fail—
(Bachelors avail) no woman can trap
By the sprinkling of salt on its tail.

Now remember, dear girl, as this lesson you con,
(Every line of it learn well by rote)
That its precepts are only for practice, (d'ye see?)
But were never intended to quote.

A MIDDLE-AGED LOVE STORY.

From Chambers' Journal.

They had come, a little group of friendly faces, to watch me off, with waving handkerchiefs and kindly good-byes, and I stood on the stern, nodding and waving back, till the steamer swept down the river out of their sight.

I knew I should have their prayers that the great sea might be gentle with me; I knew they would watch the weather, and look for the telegram of the arrival of our ship; but I knew I was taking nothing from their lives, and that they each would go home hardly missing me; so it was with no great wrench of heart that I saw the pilot put off from us, and took the last look at my native shores.

During most of the passage I was just comfortably sick, so I sat up the day long in a chair, on deck, watching the white caps on the purple and green and blue waves that mounted and fell, down and up, away out to the horizon. I saw the shining gauntlets float by, and now and then a whale, or a shoal of porpoises, or a sail, speeding white and tall across the water.

I saw also a good many other things nearer by; for I didn't put my eyes in my pocket along with my short-sighted glasses; and nobody was very likely to mind a middle-aged woman in hood and waterproof.

The first thing I saw was a young girl, with dark eyes and brown hair that rippled itself into a tangle of rough curls when she took off her net. She was not so very pretty, nor so very brilliant; but there was a piquant charm about her that attracted half the passengers before the first day was over. By the end of the second day, everybody, from the captain to the ship's surgeon, and from the surgeon to the cabin-boy, was eager to show her attention; and everybody was met by the same genial smile and lively retort.

She won her way at once into my heart by the kindly thought that led her to bring me little relishes from the table to tempt my sickly appetite, and to soothe my forehead with her water and gentle touches of her shapely brown hands, where a great emerald glittered, encircled by diamonds. Very soon she got into the habit of drawing her rug beside my chair, and sitting on the deck leaning against me, so that I might "pet her," as she said.

This is how it happened that my quiet corner came to be the centre of the life and gayety and romance of the whole shipboard.

It seemed this young girl, Rosa Armour, was an only child and an orphan, going to an uncle in Germany, her nearest of kin.

"Dear heart! I hope her uncle will be wise as well as loving," said I to myself very often; for she seemed too fragile a bubble of humanity to drift on through life alone.

The tips of her brown curls were lighter than the rest; and here and there were little bright touches all over her hair, as though the sun were shining in spots on it. One morning I sat coiling these gleams of sunshine through my fingers, and watching a flock of Mother Carey's chickens skim restlessly over the water, thinking these thoughts about Rosa, and having her soft presence alone to myself a few moments. Not many, however; soon, up came a New Zealander; of course there was a New Zealander, or an Australian, on our boat.

"You are very lovely, Miss Armour," said he. "Let me bring you a chair."

"Thank you; I prefer to sit here on my rug, and have Miss Wells pet me," replied Rosa, turning up her eyes languidly. "This deck is my favorite seat, if you only have an excuse to sit out it."

"But you need something over you," persisted the New Zealander, going away and coming back directly with his own heavy gray wrap. Then he seated himself on a box crosswise beside her, folding the wrap over the two. "I never saw so rough a sea as this all the way from Honolulu to San Francisco," said he, looking out upon the gentle swell of the lazily-moving waves.

"Is the ocean is as smooth as a millpond!"

"Oh! but not as compared with the Pacific—peaceful; it was rightly named. We have never such gales on that as sweep on the Atlantic, but only the gentlest westerly breezes." In New Zealand," he went on, "we are never too hot and never too cold. In fact we never think of the weather. And the soil is the most fertile in the world."

"Pity is such an out-of-the-way part of the earth that nobody can live there," said Miss Armour.

"Beg your pardon, miss; there are several English towns of thirty thousand inhabitants each; and we never think of ourselves as being out-of-the-way, but rather feel sorry for those who live so far off," returned the other, bending his tall figure earnestly forward.

Rosa leaned her pretty head towards him in a confiding attitude of interest, and laughed. "Oh, so you are the people, and wisdom is going to die with you," said she. "But what do you do out there in the heart of the universe?"

"We dig gold for one thing, and raise sheep for another—millions and millions of them; from thirty to forty vessels are constantly plying to England with the tallow and pressed wool."

"What do you do with all that mutton?" asked Rosa, looking idly at the light in the speaker's eyes.

"We eat what we can," was the reply; "and sometimes, I am sorry to say we bury the flesh—not usually, but sometimes an order will come to one farmer for a thousand sheep, if you please; and all he can do is to skin off the wool, get out the fat, and bury the carcasses."

Just then along came the ship's surgeon, a blonde youth in uniform, with his hair parted in the middle.

"Miss Armour," said he, "the gun is to be fired off at the bow; will you come and see it done?"

Miss Armour started up at once, turning the same half-confiding glance and ready smile upon him she had been giving us.

"I am going to leave my rug with you; I shall come back," said she, beaming over her shoulder upon me as she took the surgeon's arm and went away.

The New Zealander looked after her, tried to console himself by drawing his wrap in another fold across his knees, did not succeed, and finally got up and went away. Of course it was not worth my while to make himself agreeable to a middle-aged woman in hood and waterproof. So I sat and looked at the likeness of a lake among the clouds, and tried to decide whether I had better take oat-meal gruel or biscuit-tea for my supper; wondering the while, half unconsciously, about the old chord in my memory that was always being struck by a certain musical ring in the New Zealander's voice.

After an hour or so the gun was fired; and presently Miss Armour came back, with the disorder of the strong sea-wind in her hair, and its freshness in her pretty pink cheeks.

"I've come as I said," she murmured, dropping at my feet again, and smiling up, as though she had got where she best loved to be, just such a smile as she would have given to the stokers down in the engine room, or to the ship's cat. But it was lovely to look upon while it lasted; and we middle-aged people have learned to warm ourselves in any chance ray of sunlight, without stopping to consider whether it is likely to be perpetual.

This time the bit of sunshine did not stay long, for there came up an artist with his sketch-book; and when Miss Armour had sufficiently admired his graphic renderings of the captain and the quartermaster, and the scenic occupant of the upper berth, it was time to throw the log; and so he bore her off, to find out with her own eyes whether we were actually going at the rate of thirteen knots, or only twelve and a half.

Then, he always quietly went away by himself, with a kind of gravity regret in his face. On this last morning, Miss Armour had just left us along with a young lawyer, to drop oranges and lemons among the steerage passengers, when I noticed the New Zealander looking after her with a sadder regret than usual—almost a pain in his eyes! I could see that without my glasses.

Then, the passengers read and paced the deck, played games and guessed riddles, and were always hungry; the pilot stood steady and firm at the wheel; the sailors ran up and down about the rigging like overgrown spiders, and were forever scouring and scrubbing, tying and untying, drawing up and letting down. Thus at last we had come safely almost to our desired haven; with fair sailing, we were just one day out from port; and good as we had grown to be of each other, we were getting impatient to part.

Miss Armour, during all the voyage, had kept on as she began, beguiling every one with her trick of lip and eye. They ran after her like boys at the string of a kite. Well, they had nothing better to do, just then; and when she had faded out as the rainbow fades, I had no doubt she would be as easily forgotten, or only remembered as a midsummer's day-dream, by all, unless it might be a solitary, warm-hearted man like the New Zealander. To tell the truth, I was a little sorry for him. Evidently, life had not brought him all it might; and he was hungry for the love and confidence that had never been his. So I was afraid he would miss this little sparkle of girlhood and warm youth, and find the void deeper when it had gone out.

To the very last day, Rosa kept her place by my chair; and to the very last the New Zealand kept his place by her, when no one younger stepped in to take her off, which was pretty often to be sure. Then, he always quietly went away by himself, with a kind of grave regret in his face.

"Now," said I to myself, "I hope he isn't going to get soft—a sensible, gentlemanly, agreeable man like him, and quite old enough to be her father!" And so I looked at him to see if he was, when suddenly he turned upon me.

"At least, you might have written, Agatha Wells!" said he sharply.

I started, as you may think, to hear my own name spoken so familiarly by a stranger; when, looking again, behold! I saw beneath the bronze, and under the wrinkles and behind the beard, a face that twenty years before was the dearest in the world to me—the face of Duncan Ashley. We parted one day expecting to meet the next; but that evening he was called away, and wrote instead of coming. In a letter he said, what he had said before with his eyes—yes, those same beautiful eyes—that I was the choice of his heart and the desire of his life.

"Answer me," said he, "I cannot wait till I return."

So I answered—a long, foolish letter, though there was no need of writing; for he had read all I could say long before, with those eyes of his. Then I watched and waited for him; but never saw him or heard one word more. If you are young, you can imagine the slow dying out of hope and expectation. And if you are old, you know how such things can be lived over, and hidden in secret graves.

But now as though the graves had been opened, and the judgment set, came this sudden reproachful question up from the buried past. I fairly caught my breath, as I turned back my eyes, and looked him in the face again.

"Forgive me," said he directly, in a gentler tone. "I did not mean to speak. You brought it up with your eyes; that questioning turn was so familiar. Of course you were quite right, and I never blamed you. I never meant you to see me again; but the temptation to feel myself beside you, only to be in the soothing charm of your presence, was too great. It has been a blessing I shall carry with me all the rest of my life."

He was rising to go away. But I put out my hand. "I did write, Duncan Ashley," said I: "the letter must have gone wrong."

"You did! you wrote!" he cried, sinking back in his chair again, and looked at me eagerly. "What did you say?"

"There was only one thing I could say; and I said that," I answered, blushing as though I had just written the letter.

A middle-aged woman in hood and waterproof! But, dear me! I think only my face that was middle-aged, after all! my heart is as young and silly as ever. And as for Duncan's face; the ugly scar and thought and time fell off leaving it only the eternal youth of love.

"It was the old story of a lost letter, and the older story of a proud man believing himself to be rejected and humiliated, and fleeing to the ends of the earth with his pain.

"Twenty precious years of my life wasted!" said my New Zealander. "We will not be separated another day while we both live. There is a clergyman among our passengers; and we will be married this very hour."

That was so like his headlong decisions! Certainly he did need a sober second-thought like me for a ballast. "That cannot be!" I cried. "The ceremony wouldn't be legal without a license or something. And I would by no means do anything so sensational and conspicuous."

But bless your heart! I might as well have tried to wipe up the Atlantic with my pocket-handkerchief. He was so grieved, and so impatient (and, indeed, when one comes to think of it, twenty years is long enough for an engagement), that I finally dropped off my waterproof and my sea sickness, and stood up behind the pinnacle, and was married before eight bells that very morning—ring and all. Duncan produced it from a small casket, where he had carried it in his waistcoat pocket for the whole twenty years.

"I could never bear to put the little thing away," said he, looking at it tenderly.

The next day we came to port, with the sun shining and our flags flying. There was a flurry of good-byes, a hoisting of trunks, a welcoming of friends on the shore, and a glad hurrying to and fro.

Among the rest was an instant's nestling of Miss Armour's lips on my cheek, and a little cling of her hand in mine, the vanishing of a smile,—and she was gone, like the flash of a fire-fly, out of my sight forever. But wherever she is, and however she fares, she has the daily blessing of two middle-aged hearts, whose way to each other she unconsciously lighted.

The Population of Russia.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1872 gives the estimated population of Russia in Europe, including Finland and Poland, at the date of the latest returns, at sixty-eight millions and a quarter. It may be interesting to learn (upon the authority of the Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburgh) the rate of progress of the population of that empire. In 1722 it stood at fourteen millions, in 1803 at thirty-six millions, in 1829 at about fifty millions, and in 1869 at sixty-five millions. With respect to area we read, on the same authority, that in the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the fifteenth century, it occupied a surface of only eighteen million square miles. In the reign of Alexis, in 1650, its extent had already reached two hundred and thirty-seven millions; under Peter the Great, two hundred and eighty millions; under Catherine II., three hundred and thirty-five millions of square miles. Under the present reign, according to the Statesman's Year Book, the area of the Russian Empire, including Finland, Poland, Russia and Siberia, is very nearly three hundred and seventy millions square miles. Siberia and the Caucasus add nearly nine millions to the population of the entire Empire, which thus stands, as nearly as possible, at seventy-seven millions. The density of the population to the geographical square mile ranges from a maximum of 2,204 in Poland, to a minimum of seventeen in Siberia.

The Hegira from Alsace and Lorraine.

Advices from Europe state that emigration from Alsace and Lorraine is more extensive than was supposed. Plappeville, a small town on the frontier, has been entirely abandoned. At Luneville, 2,000 to 3,000 Alsatians arrive every day. It is calculated that Metz, which formerly a population of 46,000, does not now contain more than 15,000. A Strasbourg letter says: "It is not that you notice the marvellous change which is taking place in the two provinces so much by visiting small towns and villages, as by remarking the scenes on the railway between Strasbourg and Paris. The influx is surprising. The life stream seems to flow on as if it would never stop. Oddly enough, Sunday is chosen by many thousands as the period of their departure, and on such a night the railway station at Strasbourg presents an extraordinary spectacle. In their anxiety to procure tickets before others, men hustled and women screamed, and vociferated in as only German-speaking people can vociferate. For be it noted that the majority speak the language of the Teutons. They talk German with no uncertain sound. The crowd was composed of men in blouses, ruddy-faced women, and, lastly, children, in whose faces we could trace a wonder at what it was all about, this strange flitting from their sunny village homes by the river or mountain side."

A Wonderful Discovery.

From the Appleton Crescent.

On Thursday forenoon last, as Mr. Wm. Johnston's well-boring apparatus was at work driving a well down on the corner of Oneida street and Second avenue, and when at a depth of some 79 or 80 feet, a subterranean stream was struck, the water rushing past below with considerable velocity, and making a roaring noise, which can be heard at some distance from the well. The water runs in a south-easterly direction, and is apparently but a few feet deep. By the use of looking glasses a bright light was thrown to the bottom and the water could be plainly seen rushing by—muddy, discolored. A pail was let down and some of it drawn up, in which was found decayed vegetable matter and sticks. The discovery has created quite a sensation and all Appleton is visiting the scene. Other wells ought to be sunk, so as to determine the extent of the stream. The discovery was made on Mr. D. S. Johnston's lot, and may prove a valuable one to the public as well as to Mr. Johnston. Who knows but what this may supply our city with water?

A pipe was put down the well on Friday, and gas proceeding therefrom was lighted—burning similarly to that formerly discovered on Rondebush's farm, just west of the city.

The Banana.

This plant is an article of primary importance for the subsistence of man wherever the temperature passes a certain point. Of its nutritive powers, it is enough to say that an acre sown with it will support more than fifty persons, whereas the same amount of land sowed with wheat in Europe will only support two persons. As to the exuberance of its growth, it is calculated that other circumstance remaining the same, its produce is forty-four times greater than that of the potato, and a hundred and thirty-three times greater than that of wheat. Unfortunately, bananas prefer hot climates to cool ones.

THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

A Defense of the Economy and Fidelity of the Administration.

Can the Greeley Party be Trusted?

Cogent Speech of Hon. H. L. Dawes to His Constituents.

Hon. H. L. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, recently addressed a large meeting of his constituents, and as his speech touches upon some points of unusual interest, we quote a portion of it. His answer to the charges of extravagance made by the opposition against Grant's administration, based upon one of his speeches on the estimates of the departments in 1870, is very forcible, and conclusively disposes of the Democratic argument on this head. The allegation that Johnson reduced the public debt more than Grant, is most effectually answered. After explaining acts in his Congressional career, he proceeded as follows:

DAWES VERSUS DAWES.

I now pass to the charge of inconsistency in my statements concerning the public expenditures. When I declared to you and the public that "the Administration of Gen. Grant is faithful in collecting the revenues and frugal in expending them" I was confronted with what I said two years ago about its extravagance and asked to explain what I now state is true. The Springfield Republican thus confronts me: "Perhaps in his next speech Mr. Dawes will indicate the precise point of time at which an Administration which he thinks of extravagance and profligacy in 1870, became the pattern of frugality which he describes it in 1872." I do not propose to evade the inquiry. You have a right to the answer. I did declare on the 18th day of January, 1870, that "the estimates for the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year exceeded those for which the people had condemned the Administration of Andrew Johnson. These were my words:

"I have a right to complain of the other end of the avenue that, with all its professions of economy and retrenchment, of unnecessary force in the Departments, with all the heraldings, by telegraph or otherwise, of its purpose of reduction, there is not one of these Departments that does not estimate to-day, in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure over the appropriations of last year."

"We will frankly admit that we ourselves, although supporting Mr. Greeley, should be unwilling to submit the financial policy of the country to his uncontrolled personal guidance. We have been strenuously combating his economic notions ever since we came into the arena of journalism; and it would be absurd for us to profess implicit faith in his financial wisdom when, in fact, we have no faith in it whatever, and never had."

I now assert that the Administration of Gen. Grant is the most economical in the public expenditures that has ever existed for the last sixty years, and has cost less, for every man, woman and child, than any other Administration in that time, and I would go further and say that he has, by any other Administration, for that ... I abate nothing from either. If I ever served this Administration it was when I found fault with it, and I should be false to it and to you if I now failed to make the other. On the 18th of January, 1870, I was talking not of actual expenditures, but of "estimates" for expenditures. I said "there is not one of these Departments that does not estimate to-day, in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditure." The Departments estimate in advance for the expenditures of each year. It was these "estimates," made in the first year of this Administration for its expenditures in the next year which I denounced. They had been made by the heads of the different bureaus, ... none of them Johnson's appointees, and then all sent into Congress for appropriations. When these estimates were all aggregated they were found to exceed by many millions of dollars the appropriations of the year before. In the copy they sent to Congress, by a clerical mistake, they made that aggregate $7,000,000 larger than it actually was. But an estimate for many millions more than what was actually appropriated for the year previous was had enough, and I denounced it as unjustifiable and extravagant, in the strongest terms I could use, just as you denounce the extravagant estimate of an architect for proposed expenditures on your house. And what was the consequence. Just what it would be in the case of an architect. The expenses were curtailed. Within six weeks from the time I made that speech I took from the President's own lips his message to the people of New Hampshire, "Tell the people of New Hampshire that wherever it can be shown that the public expenditures can be reduced one dollar that reduction shall be made." And faithfully has he redeemed that pledge. Now look at the facts. Although the estimates which I denounced were $321,097,825.62 the actual appropriations for that year were only $300,637,386.41, cutting down that year $23,460,738.18.

Let me here answer specifically the inquiry publicly pressed in the columns of the Republican. "What does Mr. Dawes mean by saying that Johnson's Administration paid only $13,000,000 of the public debt." I am told that until I answer this question, I "should not be accepted by any party as an authority on the subject of the finances of the government."

So I proceed: Andrew Johnson became President after the bloody murder of Mr. Lincoln, April 15, 1865. The first public official statement of the public debt thereafter was on the 30th day of April, as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,099,033,641 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	843,929,062 57
Debt on which interest has ceased	331,020 09
Debt bearing no interest including requisitions and deducting cash in Treasury	561,161,248 86
Total debt less cash in Treasury	$2,505,055,573 32

This is the official statement of the public debt made during Johnson's Administration, was made March 1, 1869, three days before he ceased to be President, and is as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$2,107,934,050 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	71,140,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	6,122,463 64
Debt bearing no interest	421,578,108 56
Total	$2,606,994,694 38
Deduct cash in Treasury	115,594,789 76
Principal of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,491,399,904 38

Now, the difference between these two sums—the first and last official statements of the public debt under Johnson—is exactly $13,655,668.94.

I am aware that between these two dates, the beginning and the end of Mr. Johnson's Administration, large sums were paid on the most demands upon the Government growing out of the sudden close of the war, the paying off and disbanding of the army, bounties and Government contracts, and that if these demands had not been met, they would have augmented the public debt by that amount, under any Administration. And these demands were met by the provisions for carrying on the war, rendered unnecessary for that purpose by its sudden close, and by the war taxes kept up for that purpose. The laying of these demands has never been claimed as counted as paying any part of the permanent ascertained debt of the country. And Mr. Johnson handed over at the end a debt as large as the one he found in the beginning, lacking the thirteen million dollars I have stated, but he so manipulated it—by increasing the interest bearing portion and decreasing that which bore no interest—that, though in amount it had been decreased by thirteen million dollars, he actually increased the interest account. Compare with this the splendid financial record of the present Administration during the debt three hundred and fifty million dollars, and the annual interest reduced more than twenty-seven million dollars in three years and a half. It should be kept in mind at every step of the comparison that the present Administration has reduced taxes and customs duties yielding one hundred and thirty-five million dollars annually, and still has kept the revenue ... In this exhibit of the financial record of the present Administration there can be found no parallel, and comparison is fearlessly challenged. And I submit that, when I stated that it had been "faithful in collecting the revenue and frugal in expending them," I did not exceed the truth.

Mr. Dawes then proceeded to make an analysis of the records of the two elements of the Greeley party, viz: the Republicans and the Democrats, in reply to the question, "Can they be trusted?" He concluded:

And now, fellow citizens, I will detain you but a moment longer, with the brief inquiry, whether this separate examination has not tended to inspire confidence in either Mr. Greeley, the Northern Democracy, nor the ex-slave-holders and rebels, can any possible combination of these elemental parts be safely trusted with that which it would be dangerous to trust to either alone? Of what is it composed? If neither can be trusted alone, when the untrustworthy combine do they change character by the force of their rallying around a common standard or ... the disunion led by union and concentration for the accomplishment of that to which, when alone their ambition ... absolute ... ability? When the uncontrolled ... that stands out patent on the career of the Democratic party, through forty years of exemplification, that the Northern element was too weak to cope with the Southern, and became at all times, the tool of the South. What in all that these forty years of corrupt ... to its masters, it is folly to talk about the independence in the control of affairs which the Southern ... the forty thousand ... ballots ... beguiled into this movement, ... have among the direct and double half millions of voters which make up the old, disciplined, compact organization of the Democratic party. Does the brook running into the sea swallow the sea? Does the incoming, ... by pulling at the supporting line ... not control themselves at Cincinnati, and came away confessedly ... by what he has done, or what to do now it was done. They fell into the arms of the Democracy as a ... drops into those of her lover, utterly unable to explain their own bewilderment. Free trade, with Horace Greeley's head upon it, and civil service reform, born of New York city politics, with Stanley Matthews, the temporary Chairman of the Cincinnati Convention, the result of which was "the utter defeat of every just expectation based upon the aims and principles of that Convention." The Democratic party already treats the combination as a surrender to it. The Boston Post declares that "the party has not disbanded nor abdicated its functions, that it still exists as an independent organization, and has deserted none of the distinctive principles for any man or measure." The World says that the "issue is between Greeley and a Democratic Administration on one side, and Grant and a Republican Administration on the other." Raphael Semmes declares that "Greeley has come over to him and not he over to Greeley." Thurman assures the anxious Democracy of Ohio that the principles and purposes of their party have been left intact by the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and Jere Black, the constitutional adviser of secession in Buchanan's Cabinet, not only announces that he had looked over Mr. Greeley's record and is satisfied with it, but also his expectation and hope that through him the Democracy will be enabled to neutralize in the effects of amendments to the Constitution fastened upon it by fraud. Beck, the organ of the party in Kentucky, avows his support of Mr. Greeley to be, that thereby a Democratic Congress and Democratic legislation can be obtained, to which they can force Mr. Greeley's support. Can these men be deceived? Do they not understand the relative power of numbers, and the inevitable direction of resultant forces? They need not be told that by a law as certain as gravity, the lesser is drawn to the greater, and they alone must act in this knowledge. In frank but contemptuous terms does the World thus make haste to strip Mr. Greeley of all "uncontrolled personal guidance."

To-day there is but one power on the land, the country in the rest of the Democratic Party without being one of the ... "Walk into my parlor says the spider to the fly." The potter hath not more power over the city to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor than have these men to lift up their representative and exponent over him to mold and shape and direct him whither it will. It is idle to attempt to disguise the issue. The World has stated it correctly to be Grant and a Republican Administration on the one side, and Greeley and a Democratic Administration on the other. It is a manly way to meet the issue squarely, and, as God shall give us to see the right, determined our duty in respect to it, than by any art or dialectics to endeavor to escape it.

Turn, if you please, from the elements which compose the party in opposition to the platform upon which it stands, and you will discover how admirably it is fitted to Democratic feet. If you desire to understand the full meaning of that declaration circulated in pamphlet at the Baltimore Convention that it was agreed before the meeting at Cincinnati among the leading men in both organizations, that what was done at Cincinnati should be adopted at Baltimore, study the platform made in the one place and approved in the other, and you will see clearly that though made by seeking Republicans, it was so framed to be adopted by Democrats both where it is silent and where it speaks, speaking where silence would have been fatal, and silent where words would have been unsafe. Else why does it ostentatiously announce opposition to "any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution," when reopening them had become an impossibility, and is silent as to the attitude of the party towards this operative clause, "The Congress shall have power to enforce these amendments by appropriate legislation?" It is simply because the amendments themselves had passed beyond the reach even of the Democratic Party into the bulwarks of the Constitution, but no legislation to enforce them, and on that the Democratic party is silent, reserving the right to continue in the future that opposition to it which it has maintained at every point on every Civil Rights bill, and every measure for the protection of the colored race yet offered. They know that without legislation to enforce these amendments they are powerless—and here the platform is silent. So, too, while it can speak of "impartial" suffrage, it cannot tell us whether it shall be universal also. Under this term legislation, according to the hereditary instincts and habits of the Democracy, can impose conditions impossible to the poor ignorant black man, and practically his disfranchisement, but impartial because required of all. And having thus provided for practical disfranchisement of the black man, the platform speaks again in words that put him at the mercy of his late rebel master and the Kuklux Klan. These are its ominous words: "Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power." Under these provisions the order of events is plain. Refuse to legislate to enforce either of the amendments of the Constitution, put upon the voters, white and black, mutually, such conditions as will work the disfranchisement of the negro and then remit him to the local governments for the enforcement of his rights without the aid of the General Government. He is then bound hand and foot and delivered over to his enemies. What is more Democratic than this? The tariff plank of this platform shuffles off a question that it dare not meet, and in this is essentially Democratic. I fail to find in this much vaunted Cincinnati platform aught that would turn the Democratic party from its hereditary footsteps and beaten pathway. Whither these lead, and to what they beckon us, let Horace Greeley himself tell the curtain, and paint the future with his own master hand. These are his words, not mine:

"For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President, to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The Democratic party ... of the present Democratic party is the rebel element at the South with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is ruled to the core by that element ... the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years, its cloud and guide the steps. It would erase itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us."—Horace Greeley, February 1871.

Here the picture closes. Nothing can be added to this picture, or taken from it. The question it presents is this: It is for you to consider whether you will change the policy for deliverance from it with which it closes—let all the people say, Amen.

I have confined myself this evening to a consideration of the texts propounded to me, I doubt not with sincerity, by those among my constituents who have a right to question me, and to whom I am bound to give true answers. There are other considerations, however, lying along the path of duty which cannot escape recognition at this hour. Upon these, were there opportunity, I should have been glad to have spoken also. The great business interests of the country which cannot turn away from present prosperity, unparalleled in the past, to trust their future to one as unstable as water. The industries of the land, thousand of goods, moved as direct or at rest, reaching out into every quarter and clime, and among all peoples, for support, feeling present strength, will still cling to that legislation and administrative policy which have hitherto nursed them, and hold out to them in the future encouragement and protection. The laborer, too, who has felt also the benign influence of that legislation and policy so shaped that, so far as it is possible, the labor demanded by this country shall be performed by its own hands, and that American shall control their own market and their own wages, cannot afford to give up this hold upon competence and independence for that uncertain future to which he is invited by those under the control of the hereditary foes of free, independent and intelligent labor.

I may speak for a moment more directly to a body of men who have done me the honor to listen to what I have said, the chiefs in the body of ... honest ... employed in this city. I have one ... to remind them that it was in pursuance of the ... which the Republican party ... the establishment of the ... of the Administration, that President Grant, by his proclamation, ... the restoration of their full compensation for a ... of toil, by ... and Henry Wilson, himself the ... effort in the Senate, secured the ... ation effort for their back pay. It was no ... ever governing the Republican party and its leaders, to secure to every man who ... this land, both employment and full compensation—and is of universal application. As such it encountered the opposition of those now arrayed against the policy and candidates of the Republican party. In conclusion, I have only to say, in review of the ground gone over to-night, and of the whole field of argument, that in urging my constituents not to abandon the certain for the uncertain, nor to shut their ears to the warnings of the past or the portents of the present, I do not mislead or deceive them, but come to them with the words of wisdom and soberness when I tell them that we had better

"Bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

HOW THE STATES VOTE.

Grant Pyramid.

OHIO,
MAINE,
OREGON,
INDIANA,
VERMONT,
NEBRASKA,
CONNECTICUT,
PENNSYLVANIA,
WEST VIRGINIA,
RHODE ISLAND,
NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Greeley Pyramid.

GEOR
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Literary and Art Gossip.

Count Moltke's official account of the war is in great demand, and the printers have had to work night and day to fill orders.

The concluding portion of Mr. Tennyson's Arthurian Legends will be shortly published by Messrs. Strahan & Co., in a new volume of poetry.

Rubens, it is estimated, left to the world no less than thirteen hundred pictures.

A young Sicilian poetess, Carmelina Manganaro, 16 years of age, has published, in Messina, a volume of "Saggi Poetici," edited by Prof. Letterio Lizio Bruno.

Rev. Dr. Tait did not speak any too soon about the "heathen in England, as there is actually a subscription on foot in Bombay to build a pagoda in London for the worship of Vishnu and Siva."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake's forthcoming story is entitled "Lord and Master," and will show up the petty tyranny to which some wives and daughters are subjected.

Mr. B. L. Farjeon, author of "Grif," "Joshua Marvel," etc., will write Messrs. Tinsley Brothers' Christmas story this year. The title is "Bread and Cheese and Kisses."

The Russian Government is said to be preparing to publish a complete collection of all autograph letters, orders, memoranda, etc., of the Czar Peter the Great, including those of a private as well as of a public character.

A Prof. Pasqualico is translating the complete works of Shakspeare into Italian prose. He has just published a second part, with the conclusion of "Much Ado About Nothing." ("Gran chiasso per nulla"), and the beginning of "The Tempest."

Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" has just been translated into Armenian, and Disraeli's "Lothair," which had already appeared in Dutch and French, can now be enjoyed by the Italian enemies of the Pope.

It is a curious fact that the morning and evening journals in London which are supposed to have the largest circulation—the Daily Telegraph and the Echo—are at present conducted by two brothers, Messrs. Edwin and Arthur Arnold.

Above $25,000 have been expended by the Paris publisher, Rothschild, on Alphand's great illustrated work on "The Parks and Promenades of Paris." It was suspended by the war, but the remaining numbers will be issued by the close of the year.

The literary remains of the poet Burger, which have hitherto been withheld from publication, and include letters and poems of considerable interest and value, have now, it is stated, passed into hands which give hopes of their soon being made accessible to the public.

The article, in the current number of Fraser's Magazine, entitled "Premier and President," is, we understand, from the pen of Prof. Nathan Sheppard, the author of "Shut up in Paris." Prof. Sheppard is on the point of returning to the United States, after a three years' stay in Europe.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's brilliant biographical sketches, which have been a notable feature of the Galaxy for many months, will be published, with other fresh ones, by Sheldon & Co., under the title of "Modern Leaders." There will be about twenty of them. The title of Mrs. Annie Edwards' new novel is to be "The Ordeal of Wives." The same firm have also in an advanced stage Mr. Lossing's biography of General Phillip Schuyler.

H. O. L. Dorsey, the eccentric "farmers' friend," of Pawtucket, R. I., visited Fall River on Thursday evening, and was entertained by a number of citizens at the Columbia Hotel. Dorsey presented to the proprietor of the hotel a Bible and a hotel signboard on which is a "riddle," for the solution of which, a Fall River paper says, $4,200 in gold, including a $3,200 gold chain, will be paid. But who would wear a $3,200 gold chain? It would weigh about fifteen pounds.

From Athol we hear of a Methodist parson, somewhat eccentric and an excellent singer. Sunday after Sunday the strong, rich voice came from the pulpit "with the spirit and the understanding." Not so at the other end of the church, where, with abundance of spirit, there was lamented lack of the other virtue. In fact, the singing was execrable. The good brother could finally endure it no longer, and exclaimed: "Brothers and sisters, I wish those of you who can't sing would wait till you get up to the celestial regions before they try." The hint was a success.

Pansy's Deathbed.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Forth from the dark sea's breast
Broke sounds of sombre yearning,
Far in the fading west
A yellow star was burning.
We heard how the sad sea broke,
How the long wind swept and sighed;
We neither moved nor spoke
Whilst little Pansy died.

Too certain she must go;
The end drew nearer, nearer,
Her breath did go light and low,
We could not utterly hear her;
But we heard how the sad sea broke,
How the weird wind swept and sighed,
And we neither moved nor spoke
While little Pansy died.

At last the end was come;
At last our feet was taking
Our deep sorrow and dumb
Which hath not earthly waking.
Oh! then did ere wild cry start
From aw...her at her side,
From a mother's breaking heart,
When little Pansy died.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wearing Flannel.

The majority of people are not aware of the beneficial effect of wearing flannel next to the body, both in cold and warm weather. Flannel is not so uncomfortable in warm weather as prejudiced people believe. Frequent colds and constant hacking coughs have left me, since adopting flannel garments. There is no need of a great bulk around the waist, which condemns the wearing of flannel with those who prefer wasp-waists to health, for, in that case the flannel can be cut as loosely-fitting waists, always fastened at the back. There are scarcely any of the bad effects of sudden change of weather felt by those who wear flannel garments, and mothers especially should endeavor to secure such for their little people, in preference to all those outside trimmings which fashion commands.

On a Cup of Coffee.

It has been truthfully said that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of recipes and directions published which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by not steeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these.

Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simply; *never decant.* Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table.

And one word about these cups. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or the cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.—*Home and Society, Scribner's for October.*

About Butter and How to Make It.

The London Milk Journal gives several curious processes for preserving butter. They may not always be of the highest practical utility, still they afford more or less useful hints, and we present several of these methods, only to show our readers what has been done in this direction, by experimenters and inventors to a branch of dairy economy quite too much neglected. During the past ten years there has been great improvement made in the manufacture of butter, and much interest is felt by dairymen in obtaining information concerning the best practice, from the setting of the milk to the salting and working of the butter; and here the matter has not unfrequently rested. What is needed as much as anything connected with butter making, is a knowledge of the best plan of butter preservation. The loss from ignorance or want of attention on this one point, is enormous, and it seems astonishing that people should take so much pains to manufacture a good article, and then allow it to run the chances of spoiling by being imperfectly packed or put up poorly for market. We need to know much more than we do about the proper preservation of many kinds of food, but especially of butter, which so easily deteriorates from a luxury into a state intolerable for human food. We must regard, therefore, any attempt at the better preservation of this food as praiseworthy, and we think the Milk Journal is doing important service to manufacturer and consumer in opening up this most neglected branch of the dairy. We condense the account of the several preserving processes, giving simply the main features of each.

Dandrant's method consists in rolling the butter in an envelop of thin vegetable paper, or tissue of some kind. The package is then plunged into a bath of liquid resin, and if it is found necessary to form a thicker crust of gum or resin, it is subjected to a second immersion.

In Girard's method the butter requires to be washed, so as to extract from it all the milky particles, and when this is satisfactorily done, the butter is spread out and a quantity of brandy or alcohol is poured over it. It is then kneaded together. It is now made up into balls, and these are wrapped in paper which has been previously steeped in brandy. This is afterward folded in another paper which will exclude the air as much as possible. For long sea voyages these packages are recommended in air-tight packages.

Bedin's process is first to beat up the butter between two linen cloths within three days after it is churned, in order to remove the whey or other matter which might cause rankness of flavor. The butter is now enveloped in paper prepared for the purpose by being coated with albumen made from the white of eggs. For every egg whose white is beaten up, about fifteen and a half grains of chloride of sodium and half that quantity of salt of niter is dissolved in this albumen, but the niter need not be used except the butter shows signs of rancidity. The paper, however, is not to be considered ready until it has been, before and after its preparation, subjected to a great heat by means of a hot smoothing iron or some other contrivance. For long preservation, the rolls are to be kept in a dry place, especially if the weather is hot.

Redwood's process consists chiefly in covering the butter with paraffine.

SUGAR AND SALTPETRE.—These substances are regarded by many old and experienced butter makers as important aids in the preservation of butter. In one town, among the butter factories of Orange Co., N. Y., the account of which was given in last year's Rural New Yorker, we referred particularly to these preservatives, naming the preservative to be used as thought best by Orange Co. dairymen. We now present the Milk Journal's formula. To ten ounces of fine salt add two ounces of the best brown sugar. The different ingredients are to be evenly mingled together, and an ounce of this mixture used for every pound weight of butter and well worked in. Butter so treated, if closely packed and kept in a cool, well ventilated place, it is said will keep sound for several years.

BRINING BUTTER.—Butter is sometimes effectually preserved from the summer to the winter time by mixing it with salt and by merely enclosing lumps of it in canvass wrappers and putting these in jars containing a quantity of brine. The brine does not enter into the substance of the butter or render it in any way disagreeable. In the preparation of brine for butter, we find it best to heat the brine scalding hot, skimming it and then allowing it to cool and settle, pouring off the clear, cold brine which is then fit for use.

Another rule is to mix one ounce of a finely powdered white sugar with one ounce saltpetre and two ounces large-grained Cheshire salt, and after incorporating them well together one ounce of the compound is used to every pound of butter. The mixture must be well worked into the butter, which is then closely packed into clean earthen crocks or jars. These are then set aside and kept in a very cool place, and the butter, it is asserted, will remain in good condition for years, and has borne a voyage to the East Indies and still been serviceable. Butter thus packed, it is recommended, should stand untouched for two or three weeks after being packed, or it will taste rather unpalatable, but after that time it is said to acquire a fine marrowy flavor.

The French method is to take one part sugar, one part niter, and two parts salt and reduce them by grinding to a fine powder. Two ounces of this mixture is kneaded into about two and a quarter pounds of butter.

RESTORING RANCID BUTTER.—Rancidity is caused by the presence of butyric acid, and such butter is well washed with good new milk, in which substance the acid is freely soluble. After this treatment it is to be washed with cold spring water.

Another plan is to beat up a quarter of a pound of good, fresh lime, in a pail of water, and after allowing it to stand for an hour, until the impurities have settled from off the clear portion, wash the rancid butter in that.

Other processes of preserving butter are given, but we have selected those which seemed most practical and useful, adding remarks of our own when deemed necessary.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Lying and Swearing.

Old Parson S., of Connecticut, was a particular kind of person. One day he had a man plowing in his field and he went out to see how the work was getting on. The ground was very stony, and every time the plow struck a stone the man took occasion to swear a little.

"Look here," cried Parson S., "you must not swear that way in my field."

"Well, I reckon you'd swear too," said the man, "if you had to plough such a stony field as this."

"Not a bit of it," said Mr. S. "Just let me show you!"

So the parson took hold of the plow, but he very soon had considerable trouble with the stones. As stone after stone caught the ploughshare, Mr. S. ejaculated:

"Well, I never saw the like!"

And this he repeated every time a stone stopped his onward way. As soon as he had plowed around once he stopped and said to the man:

"There, now! You see I can plow without swearing."

"But I guess it's pretty near as bad to lie," answered the man, "and you told dozens o' lies. Every time the plow struck a stone, you said, 'I never saw the like,' when the same thing happened a minute before!"

Sauce from Rabbits.

The rabbit certainly differs from the hare in that he can scarcely be said to have "many friends." His voracity and ubiquity are apt, especially just now, to be brought up against him, and sometimes his actual extermination is mooted. The sporting correspondent of the *Temps* has, however, a good word for him and notices the dictum of Louis XIV.: "Considering the damage done to your land by rabbits, we advise you to kill them, more especially as excellent sauces can be made of their flesh." In this guise, according to his friend of the *Temps*, he triumphed over the asceticism of a prior of the Chartreuse. This dignitary, being invited to dinner by the Vice-legate of Avignon, had accepted, on condition that nothing unsuitable to a fast day should appear at the table. After the soup came a magnificent trout, the sauce of which was most agreeable to the senses of smell and sight. The prior was about to begin upon it with visible satisfaction, when a small monk in his train whispered to him, "Do not touch it, father; I saw that sauce being made. Two rabbits and a large piece of ham were put into it. I shudder at the recollection!" "My brother," replied the prior, "will you always fall into your besetting sin? I have told you a hundred times, you are too curious. The kitchen was not your place. Besides, you are short-sighted and took onions for rabbits and a carrot for ham." The young monk thought he really must have been mistaken, and the good prior resolutely disposed of the trout, sauce and all.

Little Montenegro.

Montenegro, a nominal Turkish province, has refused to pay its annual customary tribute to the Sultan, and consequently there is quite a little buzz of excitement at Constantinople. As the money to pay this tribute comes from Russia, the act of withholding it is suggestive that the Czar has something to do with the refusal. The Sultan indignantly declares that he will make forcible collection of the money due, and there is a strong probability that such a movement may be made if no compromise is effected. It will be remembered that nineteen years ago a similar trouble arose and a Turkish army invaded Montenegro, only to be driven back and defeated. The area of the country is little more than 400 square miles, and the population is not more than 120,000. Montenegro has for many years been under the protection of Russia, and if the Czar withholds the money it is hardly probable that he will allow it to be forced from the people. There is method in the proceeding, which any one who has watched the policy of Russia toward Turkey for the few past years can readily discern.

THE tidal phenomenon on Lake Ontario, which was noticed last June, has again appeared. The greatest change in the depth of the water observed is twenty-two inches. The lake is very quiet, and there is nothing visible in the surroundings to create the unusual phenomenon.

BURIED IN A WELL.

A Long Seven Hours Under Ground.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Four or five days ago a man named Theodore Black, a professional well-digger, took the job of digging a well for a man named Thomas Foster, living in Springwells. Black had to assist him his son Henry and a man named Hewson, they to draw up the dirt on a windlass as he shoveled it into a bucket below. The well was down thirteen feet Tuesday night, with about eighteen inches of water in it. The water was not pure, smelling badly and tasting worse, and Black calculated to bail it out yesterday and see if he could get down to a purer vein. The soil for the last seven feet had been such that he put in a few board to keep it from caving, but would not take the pains which his boy and the man Hewson desired. A slight cave occurred Tuesday afternoon, and Black agreed to take additional precautions yesterday before commencing the work of bailing out. At six o'clock Tuesday evening Hewson went home, and Black sent his son after meat for breakfast. The boy saw his father put on his coat, as if ready to go, and then went on his errand. It seems that Black had left a shovel in the well which he wanted to take home with him, and he went back and descended by the rope. He was attempting to toss out his shovel when it struck one of the props, and the next thing Black knew was he was sitting down, the water up to his arms, crowded by the dirt so that he could not move. Two of the boards had slanted across the well so as to hold most of the dirt off of him. The end of one rested on one of his feet, and the other on his ankle.

Young Black went home about seven o'clock, and no anxiety was felt for the father until about ten, when, as he did not come home, the son went off and searched several saloons for him. It was about eleven o'clock before he went to the well, and it was half an hour after that before he could collect a force of diggers. They shouted to Black, and he shouted back, telling them how he was situated, and that they must hurry, as the water was up to his shoulders. The men had to work cautiously, putting in boards and props as they proceeded, and it was a little after one o'clock before the victim was hauled up. The water was not an inch from his mouth when they came to him, and he would have been drowned in half an hour more. His leg was so badly injured by the weight of the dirt on the board, that he could not use it, and he will not be able to walk for a week to come.

Salutations.

A writer in Good Health remarks that nothing affords more interest and amusement than an examination of the various modes of salutation practiced by the nations of the earth. In some degree these forms may be regarded as an index of national character, or the circumstances of national life. The Hebrew salutation was "Peace!" the ancient Greeks, "Rejoice!" The modern use the form, "What doest thou?" In Germany, "How do you find yourself?" and in some parts of the country they invariably kiss the hands of all the ladies of their acquaintance whom they meet. In Spain, "How goes it?" and Spanish grandees wear their hats in the presence of their sovereign, to show that they are not so much subject to him as to the rest of the nation. When the royal carriage passes, it is the rule to throw open the cloak to show that the person is unarmed. In the West Indies the negroes say, "Have you had a good sleep?" The Pelew Islanders seize the foot of the person they desire to salute, and rub their faces with it; and New Guinea people place on their head, leaves of trees, as emblems of peace and friendship. The Romans, in ancient times, exclaimed: "Be healthy!" or "Be strong!" It was customary to take up the children by the ears and kiss them. Japanese remove their sandals when they meet a superior, exclaiming "Hurt me not!" Manilas bend their bodies, place their hands upon their cheeks, raise one leg, and bend the knee. Persians salute by inclining neck over neck, and then cheek to cheek, with the extravagant greeting, "is thy exalted high condition good?" "May thy shadow never be less!" and "Peace be upon thee!" In Poland the inhabitants bow to the ground with the significant inquiry, "Art thou gay?" and "How hast thou thyself?" Russian ladies permit only their foreheads to be kissed by friends. The men salute by inquiring, "How do you live on?" "Be well."

A Newspaper Hoax.

A curious hoax lately played by the Paris Figaro is illustrative of the moral laxity of the French press, since the lie has proved a tremendous card for that journal. It recently reported in full detail a remarkable trial at the Assize Court at Bastia, Corsica, in which Lucia Medelli, a beautiful young wife, was charged with the murder of her husband for repeated infidelities. The *acte d'accusation*, plea, evidence, arguments, charge and all were given at length, and a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" reported. The progress of the case created intense excitement at Paris. The principle involved—whether or not a wife was justified in slaying a faithless husband—was discussed in Dumas' latest pamphlet, "L'Homme Femme," and the waves of argument were high and strong. To cap all, another paper gave a new view of the case, in a full report "from our special correspondent at Bastia." This was "too much," and the next day the Figaro editors, who could keep back their laugh no longer, coolly informed the public that the whole thing was a hoax. There was a Bastia in Corsica, and that was all.

Assassination Extraordinary.

A strange occurrence (says Galignani) has just taken place at Antwerp. As the chaplain of the prison, M. Van Arsen, was leaving the Church of St. Carlo Borromeo, a man came up and asked him if he would buy a poignard, which he held out. The priest, greatly surprised, replied that he could not find any use for the weapon. On which the other said, "Then I will give it to you for nothing," and, in the calmest manner imaginable, and without any excitement, plunged the blade deep into the clergyman's breast. He next drew out the implement and took to flight into the church. But on the wounded man uttered a loud cry, some passers-by pursued the fugitive and took him into custody. He turned out to be a man of dissolute character, named Kums, aged 42, and could not assign any motive for this extraordinary aggression. Hopes are entertained of M. Van Arsen's recovery.

SOME prominent Californians are thus gossiped about: "Sargent, the United States Senator elect, quitted Philadelphia 25 years ago to get work as a journeyman printer and failed; Latham, the millionaire, who has been in both House of Congress and Governor of the State, began life very poor; and the railroad kings, most of them, began life as low down as the little Bohemians at our corner."

Effects of Tobacco on Man and Animals.

Dr. Lebon, of Paris, has given a great deal of attention to the question of the effects of tobacco upon man and animals, and has lately presented a report on the subject to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Liege. Among the conclusions which the author has reached in the course of his researches, the following may be mentioned as most important:

1. Smokers, and persons who without smoking are enveloped in an atmosphere of tobacco-smoke, absorb for each quantity of ten grammes of tobacco a proportion of nicotine varying from some centigrammes to a gramme. They absorb also about an equal amount of ammonia.

2. The quantity of tobacco consumed daily by a single individual addicted to its use is scarcely less than twenty grammes. A smoker is therefore, liable to absorb daily a quantity of nicotine which may reach twenty-five centigrammes with an equal proportion of ammonia.

3. Of all kinds of smoking, the most dangerous is that of smoking a cigar or cigarette and swallowing the smoke; the least dangerous is that of smoking a nargile, or pipe with a long tube, in the open air.

4. The effect produced by the result of the condensation of tobacco smoke is analogous to that of nicotine. Nevertheless there must be added the effects produced by the ammonia, which the smoke contains in considerable quantity.

5. The resinous semi-liquid which condenses in the interior of the pipe contains a considerable proportion of nicotine itself, and rapidly destroys the life of animals exposed to its action.

6. The liquid product which condenses in the lungs and mouth of the smoker contains water, ammonia, nicotine, fatty and resinous bodies, and coloring matters. A dose of one drop of this speedily produces paralysis of motion in small animals, and a state of apparent death. The effects quickly disappear, but death actually supervenes if the dose is carried up to several drops. If instead of administering the liquid internally, the animal is made to breathe it for some time, it dies all the same. In this last case the effect seems due in a great measure to the presence of ammonia.

7. In a dose of a single drop dangerous results are produced upon large animals, but those of small size are killed instantaneously. Among the effects observed the most constant are fibrillar tremblings, a general congestion of the superficial vessels, stupor, and especially the tetaniform contraction of the muscles of the abdomen.

8. Nicotine is one of the poisons, the effect of which is most speedily dissipated, and the habituation to which is soonest accomplished.

10. Among the effects of tobacco smoke upon man may be mentioned, in small doses, excitation of the intellectual faculties for the moment; in repeated doses it produces palpitations, troubles of vision, and more especially a decrease of the memory, and particularly the memory of words.

A Juvenile Story.

In the juvenile we do not remember to have seen anything better than this, which we quote from a rural journal of Massachusetts. The editor had seen a contest between an ant and a canker-worm, in which the latter was killed and carried off for food; and this tale recalled and an anecdote of a little boy with a tow at one end of him and toe at the other, who said he loved his mother best, but in a straight out husking-match he'd bet on his aunt.

CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST NUGGET.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow citizens, and have proved the main stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As a blood depurent and invigorant it is unequalled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints—dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhance its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering. Com.

The Leesburg Poisoning Case.

The trial of Mrs. Emily Lloyd, on a charge of poisoning her children, Maud and Anna, begins at Leesburg, Va., on the 21st. There is now no doubt of her insanity. She is having wearing apparel made for traveling, and expects to leave for Canada in a few weeks, where, she says, she is to be married. She admits purchasing arsenic, but declines to tell what became of the missing package. Professor Tonry, the chemist who made the analysis, will be able to show a portion of it taken from the ssomhchs of the children. Eminent counsel have been engaged for the State and the prisoner.

A UNIVERSAL ARTICLE OF FAITH.—In these days of religious contention it has been thought impossible to indicate an article of faith upon which *all* sects and classes were united. There is one, however, and a very notable one too, viz.: a belief which is implicit and universal in the paramount efficacy of that matchless HOUSEHOLD TONIC AND RECUPERANT, PLANTATION BITTERS. The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely too thin!—Com.

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LARD	8¼	@ 9½

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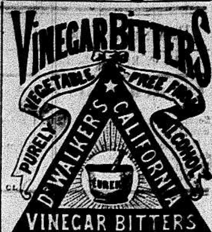


Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

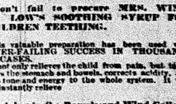
The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.



MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

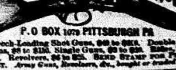
Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton St., and 2 and 4 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.



Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Send Stamp for Price List. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BM, N. U. No. 42.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this Paper.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

M. C. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Episcopal Church. J. A. GILFILLAN Rector. Services 10 1-2 A. M. and 7 1-2 P. M. every Sunday.

Union services at the Baptist Church Sundays at 10 3-4 o'clock A. M. and 7 P. M. Also Sabbath school, every Sunday at 2 1-2 o'clock P. M.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Crow Wing County District Court opened in due form on Tuesday last, and the following gives the list of the transactions therein up to our present writing:

The Grand jury having been called, sworn, charged and sent out, the following cases were called and disposed of as herein set forth:

Jno Bishop vs D. Stack. Holland and Steel appeared for plaintiff. No defence. An action on promissory note. Jury returned verdict of $335.50 for Plaintiff.

C. Ahrens vs L. Connelly. Knappen & Preston for plaintiffs, and Holland & Steel for defendant. An action for damages by cutting timber on certain lands claimed by plaintiff. Jury called, but action dismissed without verdict, for want of certain papers proving claim, which plaintiff claimed were in St. Paul.

John Ross vs N. Tibbetts. Holland and Steel for plaintiff, and Knappen and Preston for defendant. An action for debt, and having been settled by the parties before Court opened, it was dismissed by motion of the Attorneys.

Annie Slattery vs Lenihan & Slattery. Holland and Steel for plaintiff, and Knappen and Preston for defendants. An action for debt, continued by consent for argument.

Buckley and Co. vs E. R. Perry. Holland and Steel for plaintiff and Knappen and Preston for defendants. An action for debt. On motion of Attorneys was held over for trial on Friday.

Buckley and Co. vs D. Bassett and Co. Holland and Steel, Oscar Taylor and E. W. Wright for plaintiff, and C. B. Sleeper for defendant. An action for debt. Jury called and brought to trial. The trial of this case occupied all the afternoon, and the Jury were sent out after tea and stayed out all night. When Court opened on Thursday morning, the Jury came in and stated that they could not agree, and were discharged and a new Jury called, and the case proceeded to re-trial in the afternoon.

Thos. Smith vs R. L. Jones. Holland and Steel, and C. B. Sleeper for plaintiff, and Knappen and Preston for defendant. This was an action for debt, appealed from the Justice court, and owing to defects in the transcript of the Justice's Docket, it was dismissed on motion of the plaintiff. No judgment appearing thereon, there was, of course, nothing to appeal from.

Jane Coombs vs W. W. Reed, Holland & Steel and C. B. Sleeper for plaintiffs, and Knappen & Preston and Oscar Taylor for defendant. An action for the recovery of personal property was, upon motion of defendant, continued for the purpose of procuring witnesses.

Wm. Sparenberg vs. Henry Dressen, Knappen & Preston for plaintiff, Holland & Steel for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, dismissed upon motion of plaintiff's attorneys, upon similar grounds to those in case of Smith vs. Jones.

D. Eldridge vs. T. H. Moores, Holland & Steel for plaintiff, and Knappen & Preston for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, and having been settled before coming into court, was dismissed upon motion of the attorneys.

J. C. Walters vs. Elisha Stiles, Knappen & Preston for plaintiff, and Oscar Taylor for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, was dismissed, owing to defects in Justice's transcript of docket.

J. Anderson vs. Winston & Rosser, Knappen & Preston for plaintiff, and Holland & Steel for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, was, by consent of the attorneys on both sides, continued.

W. W. Nichols vs. P. Greene, Holland & Steel for plaintiff, and Knappen & Preston for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, was withdrawn by attorneys for plaintiff.

Jos Thomson vs. J. M. Ayer, Knappen and Preston for plaintiff, and Holland and Steel for defendant. An action for debt, appealed from Justice's court, having been settled before coming into court, was dismissed upon motion of the attorneys.

State of Minnesota vs. P. Greene, County Attorney Holland and C. B. Sleeper for prosecution, and Oscar Taylor for defense. An indictment was lodged by Grand Jury against Greene for assault with intent to murder one Laughlan McDonald. A demurer by the defense was sustained by the court upon defects in the indictment, and the case was remanded to the Grand Jury.

FRESH oysters at Keating's—best brand.

FRESH oysters at the fish market. tf

AITKEN.—The town of Aitken, on the N. P. R. R., twenty-eight miles east of Brainerd, has improved very much during the past season. We believe it to be the best freighting point on the line of the work. All of the supplies for the immense lumbering interests of the Upper Mississippi River are shipped via this point, which feature of itself adds much to the importance of the place.—[WAVE.

NEW MEAT MARKET.—Mr. James H. Hallet, late of N. P. Junction, proposes to open a first-class meat market in Brainerd, (on Laurel street, east of Sixth,) about the 20th of this month. Mr. Hallet is an experienced butcher, and will keep a supply of all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, sausage, etc., with which to supply our good people in the future, and we doubt not will do an extensive and successful business.

C. D. TUTTLE, next door to the American House, has full supply of gents' furnishing goods, clothing, hats, caps, shoes, hose, ladies' goods, notions, etc., and is selling them off very cheap. tf

BLOSSBURG COAL.

JUST RECEIVED, AND CONSTANTLY on hand, a large supply of the above coal, which I will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, at a reasonable price.

T. M. MIXTER,
Brainerd, Minnesota.

Chicago House FOR SALE.

LENIHAN & SLATTERY offer the above valuable property for sale to the highest bidder, situated on Fifth street. Clear title given.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of MIXTER & NOYES, Blacksmiths, Brainerd, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be collected by Mr. H. M. Mixter, by whom all debts will be paid. Dated at Brainerd this 6th day of October, 1873.

J. M. NOYES,
H. M. MIXTER.

BRAINERD
FISH MARKET,
Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.

The undersigned has on hand, and is constantly receiving new supplies of fresh Fish, packed in ice. Potatoes, Cabbage, Turnips, Beets, Onions, Watermelons, String Beans, Peas, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Peaches, Apples, Grapes, Eggs, Oysters, etc. In fact, everything in the line of FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

And all the edibles that grace the summer table. Give me a call!

F. F. KEATING.

HENDRICKS HOUSE,
GLYNDON, MINN.

HAVING RECENTLY OPENED THIS new and spacious House, I am prepared to give my personal attention to the comfort of my guests, and respectfully solicit the traveling public.

G. A. HENDRICKS.

W. W. Hartley, Brainerd Minn. County Auditor; Judge of Probate, and Deputy Clerk of District Court. Is prepared to issue Naturalization Papers, Marriage Licenses, and will solemnize marriages. Takes acknowledgments of Deeds and other Legal Papers, affidavits, etc. etc.

Special Attention Given to Paying Taxes, And Land Commission Business in the counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Itasca, and Aitken.

Office, West Front street, in Morison & Fairbanks' building, up stairs.

BRAINERD
Drug Store!
Corner Fifth and Front sts.

Full line of
Pure Drugs,
Kerosene Oil,
Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Pipes, Tobaccos, and Smokers Articles
Fine WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes.
A well supplied
NEWS STAND,
At which may be had
THE POPULAR PUBLICATIONS of the day.

M-1y

Have Something NEW!

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

Branch of the Oldest House in the State.

E. H. DAVIE, Pro.

COR. FRONT AND FIFTH STREETS,

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

TINWARE, NAILS, AXES
MECHANIC'S TOOLS,
WOODENWARE, CUTLERY,
TABLE-WARE,

And in short everything usually found in a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

AGENT FOR
MONITOR PLOW WORKS,
OF MINNEAPOLIS.

ST. PAUL HOUSE,
Brainerd, Minn

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED, ON FIFTH street Front, and no pains spared to make guests comfortable and at home. Terms reasonable. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

MICHAEL McMAHON
v1-n23

H. A. HILLS,
BANKER,
BRAINERD, MINN.

Exchange bought and sold.

Drafts issued on London, Norway and Sweden.

Agent for
Cunard Line of Steamers.

Tickets given for any points. 1-49

People's STORE!

H. A. HILLS.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

Consisting in part of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Caps,
Notions,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Liquors, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

All goods shown with pleasure. Competition defied, either in quality or prices!

RED HOT
STOVES
AT
E. H. DAVIES

CHAMPION
Stove, Hardware,
AND
TIN STORE,
BRAINERD.

Coal Stoves, (improved modern patterns, best made.)

All kinds and sizes of standard Cooking-stoves.

Parlor-stoves, of all kinds, Box stoves, Camp-stoves,

All kinds of Stoves, sold as low as in St. Paul.

Try Me.
E. H. DAVIE.

LEGAL BLANKS FOR SALE At this OFFICE.

HOLLAND & STEEL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law, Brainerd, Minn.

Taxes paid for non-residents.

"The Red Store!"
J. C. Walters,
The Red Store. The Red Store. The Red Store.

The Red Store.

Wholesale and retail dealer in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Look out for the
Red Front.
AND
Big Sign

This is the only wholesale establishment in this part of the country. The public in general will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WILL DUPLICATE S. PAUL, DULUTH or ST. CLOUD BILLS HERE.

Strict attention paid to all orders, LARGE OR SMALL.

Special Notice.

Strangers visiting this city will do well to call and see me. They will find my SAMPLE ROOMS stocked with the best in the trade.

Agent for the Celebrated HONEY BEE Smoking Tobacco,

Warranted the best in te market.

1-1y J. C. WALTERS.

Oswald & Rothschild,
Wholesale Dealer in
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,
TOBACCOS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
Wholesale Agents for
Warner's Celebrated WINE of LIFE and ENGLISH GIN.

Orders filled at Manufacturer's Prices

N. PETERSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Has always a large stock of Watches, Clocks and Solid Gold Jewelry on hand. Any Goods ordered by Mail will be sent promptly by Express, C. O. D.

Satisfaction guaranteed—if not, return at my expense. n8-1y

J. L. STARCHER,
DEALER IN
Groceries!
CHOICE
Wines & Liquors,
Opposite the TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Brainerd, Minn.
no19

O. K.
HAIR DRESSING AND
Shaving Saloon.
Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.

NEWLY OPENED BY Prof. R. L. JONES. FIRST class work and courteous attention paid to customers. Charges reasonable. I have the finest furnished saloon on the line of the N. P. Railroad, and a beautiful show case, containing Hair Dyes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Toilet articles, Collars, Ties, Cigars, and all the nicities incident to my trade. Other barbers supplied at short notice, and hair cutting. Ladies can leave orders at my shop for all kinds of hair work. Don't fail to call at the "O. K." See the sign. n11

A. B. MEYERS,
SALOON,
Cor. Fifth and Laurel Streets,
BRAINERD.

BEST brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Fresh Milwaukee and St. Paul LAGER BEER always on tap, cool and nice.

John B. Comstock, Justice of the Peace, Brainerd, Minn. Office over the Jail, Fifth street. n1-1y

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
Cor. Front and Fourth Streets,

Will Practice in all the Courts of this State. Special attention given to Homestead Land Cases.

DULUTH SAVINGS BANK.
Duluth, Minn., opposite the Clark House.

ORGANIZED under the law of 1857, which provides for 6% per annum deposits of to be deposited with the state auditor, for protection of depositors.

CAPITAL $100,000.

J. G. HUNTER, President. R. H. MORFORD, Cashier.

TRUSTEES.

J. C. HUTER, ALBERT N. SAGE,
ISAIAH FARIES, LUKE MAY VI,
R. H. MORFORD.

Receives savings deposits of all sums from $1 to $2,000, and allows interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Certificates issued on special and trust deposits.

General Banking Business Done.

Open on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M. no17-6m

IRON & BRASS FOUNDRY,
SUPERIOR AND PACIFIC
CAR WHEEL Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, Car and Locomotive Wheels, Iron Fronts, Columns, Window Caps, Water and Gas Pipes, Bridge Castings and Seah Weights, Sleigh shoes, etc. Also Agents for R. Hall & Co.'s Wood Working Machinery, L. W. Pond's Machinists' Tools; Cook, Symes & Co.'s Stationery and Portable Engines, and Root's Blowers.

OFFICE: At FOUNDRY, Cor. LAUREL AND BLUFF AVENUE, Brainerd, Minn.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Railroad Work.

CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS. n23-1y

C. D. TUTTLE,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes.
On Fifth street, next door to the American House, BRAINERD, Minnesota.

EBER H. BLY,
(Successor to Fletcher, Bly & Co.) Dealer in
PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN,
Railroad and Lumbermen's Supplies,
BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Livery Stables. Frank Bond & Co., Proprietors, Fifth street, near Front, Brainerd. Good Rigs, and reasonable prices. 12-1y

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing.

DISTRICT COURT, SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

B. Long, Plaintiff,
Against
Andrew J. Long, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendant.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office in Brainerd in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in his action will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

KNAPPEN & PRESTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Brainerd, Minn.
Dated Sept. 20th, A. D. 1873. 31-7t

LA BELLE SAMPLE ROOM!
NORTHERN PACIFIC JUNCTION,
Opposite the Depot.

OPEN day and night. The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and in fact every thing kept in a FIRST CLASS SALOON.

1-n5 JAS. F. STILLWELL.

Hotel Sves. Corner Laurel St., and Broadway,
BRAINERD, MINN,
KASSMAN & MAHLUM, - Prop's.

This hotel is the finest in the city, and is beautifully located, with an abundance of water, and good stabling on the premises. Everything new, convenient and comfortable. Charges moderate. The public cordially invited to call. 8-1y

Mechanic's Home SALOON, Fouth street, Brainerd. The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also, fresh Lager Beer always on tap.

n1-1y JOSEPH POLTA.

House and 2 Lots FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers his fine residence, with two lots, for sale. On Fourth st. House well finished, with every convenience, outbuildings, garden, and the whole well fenced with pickets. Offered cheap for cash. Apply at his blacksmith shop, Front street, or on the premises.

H. M. MIXTER.

Aug. 23rd, 1873.

J. Kimball, Merchant Tailor, and dealer in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, MINN. [5-1y]

CASH STORE!
BISHOP & MARTIN,
FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.
Dealers in
Groceries,
CHOICE
Wines, Liquors
AND CIGARS.
HATS, CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.
Highest price IN CASH paid for
FURS, FEATHERS, Etc.
Bring them along, THIS FALL

Pine Restaurant,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
W. H. FALCONER, Proprietor.

First Class Accommodations in the Restaurant Line.

Tables furnished with all the Good things incident to the season, and courteous attention paid to guests.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,
And regular Board and Lodging furnished when desired,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

EYSTER & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
AND
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.
Orders by Mail receive prompt attention.
SUPERIOR STREET,
Duluth, Minn.

T. P. EYSTER. R. O. PRESTON.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Cor. Laurel and Sixth Streets,
BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

It is entirely new, elegantly finished and furnished, and is beautifully located. As a stopping place for the traveler and a home for the permanent resident the Metropolitan shall not be surpassed. 1-1y

Eugene M. Briggs, Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
FRONT STREET, (north side) BRAINERD.

Boots and Shoes made in No. 1 Style and Warranted.

SEWED BOOTS, only - $13 00
PEGGED BOOTS, only - 10 00

ALL OTHER WORK PROPORTIONATELY CHEAP.

All kinds of repairing done neatly and promptly. n1-1y

Brainerd House,
Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.,
DENNIS McNANNAY, Prop.

The Brainerd House is new and has been **thoroughly refitted throughout,** and no pains will be spared TO MAKE GUESTS COMFORTABLE.

Conveniently Situated to Business.

Tables furnished with The Best the Market Affords

Meals at all hours, and board by the week at reasonable rates. n1-1y

DULUTH BUSINESS HOUSES.

Woodbridge & Forbes,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
BOOKSELLERS,
Publishers of Legal and Real Estate Blanks, and Dealers in
SHEET MUSIC,
Wrapping Paper and Twines, at Manufacturer's Prices.
DULUTH, - - - MINNESOTA.
orders by Mail promptly filled. n8-1y

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY,

JUST RECEIVED at our store in Duluth a full stock of the above goods, which we are disposing of at prices less than they can be purchased for at any other establishment in the city. We have also a full assortment of Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Pocket-Books, Knives and Fancy Goods. Having secured the services of a first-class workman from the Waltham Factory, and having all necessary machinery, tools and materials, we are prepared to do all kinds of Watch Work entrusted to our care.

L. M. SPAULDING & CO.,
n13-1y Duluth, Minn.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, JR. CHAS. M. CUSHMAN.
Shoenberger & Cushman,
DEALERS IN
Anchors, Chains, CORDAGE,
TENT AND SAIL DUCK,
Water and Mildew-proof
Tackle Blocks
All sizes ready for use,
OAKUM, NAVAL STORES, OILS, PAINTS, LEAD,
Mineral and Rubber,
BRUSHES, Buntings, Flags,
COTTON WASTE AND
Ship Chandlery.
We sell to the trade for cash at Chicago prices.
SHOENBERGER & CUSHMAN,
13-6m Duluth, Minn.

LOOK HERE!
Owing to bad health, I propose to sell my splendid
BUSINESS STAND
ON FRONT STREET, BRAINERD,
AT A VERY
LOW FIGURE
TO A CASH PURCHASER.

The building is new and good, and is handsomely and substantially fitted up as a Store-room, with Living Apartments in the rear. Also, I will close out my present stock of
No. 1 GOODS
AT COST, to my fellow-citizens, consisting of Groceries, Home-made Clothing, and Underwear, Confectionery, etc. Now is the time to buy good goods at cost. Come and see. WM. SCHWARTZ.
Aug. 9, 1873. 32-6w

Bath! Bath!!

HAVING ATTACHED A COMFORTABLE BATH ROOM to my Barber Shop I am prepared to give Cheap warm and cold baths, or if you desire a shampoo any time there or your call to your home, call at my shop and you will call again.

I CHARGE AS REASONABLE AS ANY DEALER THIS SIDE OF ST. PAUL.

Shop on Front street, Brainerd, opposite the [illegible]