I. O. O. F.

WILDEY LODGE NO. 37, meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30P. M., at Masonic Hall, over Bly's Store. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
JAMES DEWAR, N. G.
A. A. HENDERSON, Secretary.

MASONIC.

AURORA LODGE, NO. 100, A. F. & A. M., Brainerd.
Stated communications of this Lodge will be held on the 1st and 3d Fridays in each month.
Special Communications will be held on on the 2d and 4th Fridays in each month.
The Lodge meets at half past 7, in the evening.
All M. M., in good standing are fraternally invited.
By order of the W. M.,
F. H. HARVEY, Sec'y

PARTICULAR attention paid to FINE WATCH WORK.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Spectacles, etc.,

For sale by
E. L. STRAUSS,
BRAINERD, Crow Wing Co., Minnesota.

BRANCH LAND OFFICE.

Soldier's Homesteads,
AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

Applications to enter and pre-empt lands in St. Cloud Land District, may be made at our office.
SLEEPER & HOLLAND,
Attorneys at Law,
n4tf Brainerd, Minn.

D. O. PRESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brainerd, - - - Minnesota.
OFFICE, corner of Front and Fifth streets above Davie's Hardware Store.

FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKING.
MRS. C. GRANDLEMYER,
Northwestern Hotel, West Front Street,
BRAINERD, MINN.,
Has just returned from St. Paul, Minn., where she has procured the Very Latest Fashions and Patterns, and is now prepared to do work in this line second to none, and on shortest possible notice.

PIONEER
MEAT MARKET,
Cor. Fourth and Laurel Streets.
We have just completed arrangements whereby we can furnish the citizens of Brainerd with all kinds of best
MEATS, GAME, POULTRY, BUTTER, SAUSAGE, LARD, ETC.,
At prices that defy competition. We solicit a share of patronage, and warrant satisfaction. LAFOND & GOULET.
2-44-3m

J. L. STARCHER,
DEALER IN
Groceries!
WINES,
Liquors, & Cigars
At the Old Stand, on Laurel street.
Brainerd, Minn.

WM. C. DAVIE. T. F. McAVOY.
DAVIE & McAVOY,
DEALERS IN
Fine Groceries,
Provisions, Fruits,
Vegetables and
Country Produce.
FRONT STREET,
(Second door west of the Post Office,)
BRAINERD, MINN.
☞ We shall endeavor to merit all we ask—a share of public patronage.
☞ GOODS DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.
May 20, 1874.

SPORTSMAN'S OUTFIT for sale at CANTWELL'S.

MANN'S Double and single Trolling Spoons—the best that are made—all styles and sizes, at CANTWELL'S.

PEARL Trollers, and Double Propellers—something new, Hooks and Sinkers, Braided Linen and Braided Cotton Trolling Lines, Spears of all kinds, at CANTWELL'S.

BAMBOO, Cane, and Japan Trolling Rods, Powder, Shot, Wads and Caps, the finest kinds, at CANTWELL'S.

Everything in the line of Canned Goods for camping parties, the best, at CANTWELL'S.

Brainerd Tribune.

BRAINERD, CROW WING COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 25, 1874.

M. C. RUSSELL, Editor. } "Render Unto Cesar the Things that are Cesar's." {VOL. 3, NO. 24.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention for the County of Crow Wing will meet at Bly's Hall on Friday, July 31, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to attend the State Republican Convention at St. Paul, Sept. 9, 1874, and three delegates to attend the Congressional Convention at Minneapolis, Sept. 10, 1874.

The different voting precincts in the county will be entitled to the following representation (the basis being fixed at one delegate to every 50 Republican votes, or fraction thereof, cast in 1873):

First Ward, City of Brainerd,	3
Second Ward, " "	3
Third Ward, " "	2
Fairbanks,	1
Look-out Tank,	1
Total,	10

It is suggested by the Committee that the primary meetings in the different voting precincts be held at the usual places on Thursday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock.

By order of Committee.
H. G. COYKENDALL,
Chairman.

GENERAL AVERILL.

The position of General JOHN T. AVERILL on what is known as the "salary grab" is one that entitles him to no consideration at the hands of his constituents. It might have been excusable in him, as in other members of Congress, if he had favored the passage of the salary bill, accepted the money it gave him, and there let his action in connection with it end.—There was a majority in Congress that believed an increase of pay was honestly deserved, and they voted for it conscientiously. Indeed, it is doubtful if even the country would have complained of a moderate increase of the pay of its representatives, but it was the back pay steal that struck everybody as being most infamous, and raised a storm of indignation throughout the land. The voice of the people made itself heard, and on the reassembling of Congress, members were glad enough to repeal the law. Even General Butler, who is charged with the authorship of the bill, had the manliness to state that the people disapproved of the measure, and therfore he, in obedience to their wishes, favored its repeal.

But General Averill acted very differently. He set himself above the people, and defied his constituents. After advocating and voting for the bill and taking both "front and back pay," he came home and addressed a letter to the people of this district, defending his course. He went even further, and denounced those who had dared to question his action in the matter. The sentiment of his constituents on the subject was loudly proclaimed to him through the resolutions of the Republican State Convention, of all our county conventions, and through the press of the State. The party officially placed itself on the record as opposed to this increase of salary bill, and demanded its repeal. If there was any one thing which the Republican party of Minnesota pledged itself to do, it was to secure the repeal of this most outrageous "back pay steal." Yet in the face of this official action of the party and of his constituents, General Averill returned to Washington last winter and opposed the repeal of the law. On every proposition which had for its object the restoration of salaries to the sum paid before the "grab law" was passed, General Averill was found voting in the negative and working against it. But when he found that some reduction must be made, he clung tenaciously always to the highest sum proposed as compensation to members. Finally, when the Senate passed the bill restoring the old scale of compensation, and sent it to the House for approval, Gen. Averill worked and voted against it. A more open and flagrant case of defiance of the popular will never occurred. Gen. Averill announced, by his action, that he had no regard whatever for the sentiments and wishes of the people who elected him; being elected, he was no longer their servant but their master, and would do as he pleased. His whole action in the matter was an insult to their intelligence, and put in the most offensive manner possible. Every member of the Minnesota delegation, heeding the voice of the people, voted for the repeal of the "grab law" except General Averill. To him alone of the Minnesota delegation belongs the glory of standing by the obnoxious measure, first, last and all the time, and of pocketing the money thus unjustly taken out of the Treasury. He now asks to be re-elected. It is impossible to believe that the Republicans of this District will stultify themselves and their record to the extent that would be required to give him the nomination. To do so will be to swallow our platform and our solemn pledges, and to humble ourselves in the dust at the feet of one who has set at naught the official action of our conventions and defied us. No newspaper in the District can support him without giving the lie to half it has been saying during the past year, or without laying aside all its claims to consistency and self respect. If he is to be our candidate, we may as well admit at once that the Republicans of this District are the property of General Averill, and that we are the ignorant blockheads he declared us to be in his letter. All over the country the party is proving faithful to its promises, and those who voted for and took the back pay are being placed on the shelf. It is no excuse for them to say that they voted for the repeal of the law subsequently; the fact that they used their positions for their own pecuniary profit in the first instance, is sufficient to consign them to merited oblivion. Yet General Averill added to this offense a bold defiance of his constituents, and a steady opposition to the repeal of a law which they had pronounced infamous. With such a record, it is impossible for Republicans to sustain him without violating their plighted faith to the people, and a complete surrender of their principles and self respect.

"It is fearful to contemplate the inevitable result of the present system of distributing Government patronage without regard to efficiency: it will at the least, cause the public great inconvenience. A case has recently come to our notice where a thoroughly competent young man has been removed from the position of Mail Agent and his place filled by an inexperienced person and one who had no aspiration for the office. We believe that the best servants are those who take some pride in their position and that their efficiency will be best increased by the prospect of promotion for good conduct."—[Fargo Express.

The young man spoken of as having been removed, is Mr. Orrin Elliott, who has been running on the Northern Pacific for some months. Every man on the line knows Mr. Elliott to be one of the most efficient, and finest young men in every respect that ever held a position of any kind in this State. He is universally esteemed, and to think that General Averill could be guilty of having him removed purely to make room for an incompetent man that he thought he could use, or make some votes by, is very justly condemned as a contemptible act by every one knowing the circumstances along the Northern Pacific. We only express the feeling of all when we hope the day is not far distant when Mr. Elliott may be re-appointed to the service, and that this section may be so fortunate as to have him assigned to the mail trains of the Minnesota Division. Such acts as this—and scores of other ungrateful acts that we might name—is what has completely killed Averill, politically, throughout Northern Minnesota.

HURRAH, FOR HURRAW!—W. F. Ball, of the Detroit Record, (which paper, as we have before stated was the only one in this upper country that supported Averill for Congress) has fled from the Averill standard, and at the sounding of the trump of the King hosts on Monday night last in Detroit—when they held their township caucus to elect delegates to the county convention—Ball came into the caucus and made a speech, renouncing his allegiance to Averill, and asked to be permitted to come into the fold of Col. WM. S. KING, whom he would support hereafter with all his might and strength. Of course he was gladly taken aboard the KING wagon, and now is cheerful in spirit and serene in countenance. A conscience cleaned of guilt is doubly sweet because of the cleansing. (Our poetry of last week was too heavy for Ball. Poetry, scientifically put up, is a powerful emetic.)

By the Brainerd Tribune and other papers published on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, we see, (if these paper speak the sentiments of the people and voters.) that W. S. King is by all odds the favorite of that section of country as a candidate for Congress. Some of these papers speak in the most confident manner of his nomination and election. He has made a personal visit to most of the towns along the line of the N. P. R. R. from Duluth out to the Dakota line, and seems to have made many friends, which he deserves, for he is an able and powerful politician, and he is acknowledged by all to be a reliable and worthy gentleman.—[Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—Ben Hazen has added to his list of fine musical instruments, at his "No. 1 Sample Room," a beautiful piano; and now the twilight hours are made to resound with music first class and sweet.

LATEST styles Neck-wear, new styles Burlock Shirts, and the celebrated Worsted Suspenders, direct from Chicago, at MARSHALL & CAMPBELL'S

CAN'T STAND IT.

If the salary grab was wrong last year, it is wrong now; and how would a salary grabber like Gen. Averill look nominated on the anti-salary grab platform of last year? How could the Republicans expect to carry on a canvass with such a horse and such a rider? Echo answers, "how?"

"LAST MAN ABOARD."—And now it is that Dr. D'Unger, with his lively Duluth Hearld, comes out square-toed for Col. Wm. S. King for Congress. The Hearld is an "independent" newspaper in politics, and has proved its good quality of indepence in thus coming out for the right man to represent this district in Congress. Let us sing praises that on *one* subject, all three of the Duluth papers now stand faced the same way, and are agreable.

DISGRACEFUL.—While Ex-Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was passing through St. Paul the other day he was set upon by one Hoy, of Minneapolis, and two others, who evidently intended to kill him. Before he was rescued from his assailants he was badly beaten, and for a time it was feared his injuries would prove fatal. Hoy was one of those arrested up in Manitoba last summer on a charge of kidnapping, and was detained in prison a number of weeks, with others, during which time, and until the discharge of the prisoners, they received very harsh treatment from Attorney General Clarke. Clarke was on his way south for his health, and while waiting in the depot for the train, Hoy and his accomplices came in and pounced upon him, seemingly determined to take terrible revenge. The proceeding is generally denounced as a cowardly, disgraceful proceeding, and public opinion calls for severe punishment of the perpetrators. Clark is no doubt a tyrannical, unscrupulous cuss, but that don't excuse the mode of revenge taken by Hoy.

DEVIL'S LAKE.—Some of the officials of the West Wisconsin Railroad have invited us to take a trip over that fine route, accompanying the invitation with a request that we stop over at Devil's Lake (a station on that road somewhere in the Baraboo Valley) two days. We are assured that we shall be treated to a view of the finest natural scenery east of the Yosemite Valley, and also be entertained in the best of style all around. We return thanks sincerely for so kind and so broad an invitation, and in the early days of the coming autumn we shall avail ourself of the generous offer, and go and see Devil's Lake—provided his Satanic majesty is not hanging around those parts at that time. We beg our friends, however, not to go to any trouble about entertaining us on the trip, because we are not used to any style, and wouldn't know how to handle it no how. A plain seat along side of the brakeman, with crackers and cheese and a little peppersauce at the hotel will fill our idea of entertainment just to a notch; during the two days we are at Devil's Lake, cruising around getting hold of the scenery, all the additional expense will be two lead pencils and some more cheese.

THE damage done to the crops in Minnesota by grasshoppers and the suffering resulting therefrom, are a mere bagatelle compared to the calamity which has fallen upon Kentucky in consequence of the prolonged drouth, which in that State has been continuous since seeding time. Some twenty or twenty-five counties in Southern or Southwestern Kentucky are reported to have raised nothing whatever. All vegetation is dried up and charred by the burning sun. Even the rivers are dried up. Some cases of starvation are already reported.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—A mother and two sons of the Winnebago tribe—whose home is away beyond the Missouri—arrived at Brainerd a few days since, having traveled on foot for two weeks to reach here. They came to place an Indian monument—a little house—over the remains of a father and husband that lie opposite town over the river, and otherwise adorn the grave of a loved one. It seems he was killed many years ago in a battle here. Such a display of affection on the part of the fading savage is quite touching, to say the least of it.

A MONSTER.—We saw a turtle the other day that was captured at one of our neighboring lakes, which was heavy weights in the line of turtles. He was so large that twenty-three men could stand on his back, with the greatest ease, and without being crowded in the least. This may seem equal to the biggest fish story; but it is nevertheless true, as we saw it ourself, and know what we are talking about. It is no hearsay, or second hand yarn, our word for it. The twenty-three men could actually stand on its back, as stated—one man at a time.

THE TILTON—THE BEECHER.

Wednesday morning's daily papers came to us loaded full to the brim with the sworn statement of Theodore Tilton before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, against Henry Ward Beecher. To say that it is a first-class document of its kind would not begin to express its sensational greatness—not only on account of its actual merits as a Day's Doings document, but because of its notorious promulgator and its illustrious victims. We might say much about this cap-sheaf of all scandals that has ever yet appeared on the pages of church history, in this or any other age; we might use up columns in moralizing; other columns in denunciatory paragraphs; as much more in sympathy for one or all the unfortunates; and still other columns in accusing the one side and excusing the other. But the job is too heavy, and we shrink from the task of wading through the horrifying details, and turn the job over to some one possessing more brains and a stronger stomach. Beecher and his amorette promise a rebutting statement very soon, and if the two of them can upset Tilton's statement, they certainly must be voted a great success in the way of rebutters. Until their statement appears, let us hope that Tilton is a lunatic and a scoundrel, and Mr. Beecher is a pure Christian man. But!

CHAT WITH A BOY.—Interviews with prominent men are common; with boys, not so common. We sat the other day on a plow at the depot of a western village waiting for the train; it was rather a lonely depot, and in fact the whole town was affected with lonesomeness. A boy straggled along, however, and we essayed to capture him, for company. He took a seat on the other end of the plow, and he looked like an inhabitant of the extreme west; but we soon discovered that inside of those frontier clothes, (which presented almost a total wreck in the rear elevation), was a genius—or at least the makings of a genius. We asked him how old was he, and he said he didn't know; we wanted to draw him out, and so asked his name, and if he lived far around there, and he said Bill Jefferson, and that he did live close away from there. We told him that was an honored name, and asked him if he knew we had a President once upon a time by that name—only that it was Tom instead of Bill; he said he knowd him right good; Tom Jefferson lived neighbor to him in Pennsylvania, and he (Bill) had mauled him just the week before he came out to Minnesota. We told him that must have been another Thomas Jefferson; and asked him if he didn't know it was wicked to fight; says he, "didn't you ever fight nobody?" we said no, never; says he, "well I'll fight any boy that calls me ragged-kneed Bill, or something, at the drop of a hat." We told him Pennsylvania was our native State; that in the old Keystone State was where we first saw the light, grew from infancy to boyhood, from boyhood to manhood; among its craggy mountains and nestling valleys was where our education was recieved, its rippling brooks and crystal springs were yet very dear to our heart, and that during our leisure moments our heart swelled with mingled joy and sadness when we thought over the scenes of our younger days; we ended the sentence then by singing the first verse of "There's no place like home." The boy had got straddle of one of the plow handles by this time, and his mouth was in the proper position for the reception of a huge potato; and says he: "Look here, old man, do you git them spells very often?" we begged pardon, and assured him that it was the remembrance of the old Keystone State that had brought it on; he asked us what was a keystone; we told him it was a stone that was neither oblong nor square, and that it had been rejected by some celebrated builders at an ancient time, but that as we had just used it the term was a merely typical one and had allusion to Pennsylvania, his and our native State. He said he "hadn't never seen no stones there only the common sorts, and some grindstones;" we said yes, and asked him how he liked Minnesota; he said he liked it right good, 'cause he could catch just slathers of rats here—muskrats; he was going to work away till he got enough rat skins to buy a railroad. We suggested that he must mean some railroad bonds, and then hold the bonds; but he said "hold nothing," and knew just what he meant without our help. He said he wanted to be a brakeman; and if he could buy a railroad of his own he'd be a brakeman all he wanted to. Just then the train whistled and we bade him adieu, and told him to be a good boy and then he would grow up a ditto man; and as we stepped aboard the cars we heard him say he didn't care a durn about our ditto nor our Keystones, neither—it was rats and railroads he was after.

I WILL be prepared to fill orders for blueberries during the season.
tf J. H. HALLETT.

HOW IS THIS FOR SUPPORT!

The Minneapolis Tribune, Evening Mail, Farmers' Union, both the Scandinavian papers of Minneapolis, the Duluth Tribune, Minnesotian, and Herald, the Pine City News, the Moorhead Star, the Glyndon Gazette, the Audubon Journal, the Fergus Falls Advocate, the Brainerd Tribune, and we believe the Sauk Rapids Sentinel, St. Cloud Journal, Sauk Center Herald, Elk River News, Alexandria Post, and Delano Eagle, besides two or three papers down Anoka and Monticello way outside our acquaintance, all these IN the District, and a score of papers OUTSIDE the District, support COL. WM. S. KING, for the nomination for Congress, with all their might—all following the example and advice of the BRAINERD TRIBUNE, and all expressing the will and wishes of the people in supporting Col. King for Congress, as against Gen. Averill. The people do not like the chief among salary grabbers, and the man of bad faith among friends and to his party—and some how, they can't help it.

A GOAT ON THE RAMPAGE.—Out at Fargo, there abides a Billy-goat, which goat is a general pet and favorite around town, but being a high-toned goat he stays around the Headquarters Hotel there most of his time—goes and comes, in and out at his pleasure. Last Sunday being a rather dull day, and but few better things to do being at hand, the boys thought to have a little fun, using the muscular and high-toned William-goat as the medium. They got him into a room, and while four or five held him down, others collected a small tin-store together, and fastened the same to the goat's narrative very securely, and then, by way of trial, let him operate around the room awhile. The goat started around the room, hopping nearly to the ceiling and skipping over the heads of the auditors who found they had to run under the tables to keep their heads from being knocked off. The affair was successful to a most passing degree, and for a few minutes there was a first class Bedlam in that end of the immense building, and the boys found it necessary to get the door open and let the "interested" animal out, before he knocked everything to flinders. The goat was now thoroughly warmed up to his business, and with an agonizing "blat!" at every leap he lit out of the open door and started up the immense porch of the hotel, clearing the crowd, of a hundred people, right and left, coming along to the main entrance to the hall he dashed in and flew up the stairs carrying consternation and dismay everywhere. He coursed majestically through all the halls and open rooms of the second story, bleating and skipping along as the tin-store rang and jingled and clattered in his rear, the occupants either flying into their rooms and bolting the doors, or running for their lives to the attic story. Finally, after thoroughly doing the upper portions of the building, he again came down stairs at a single leap, ran back into the laundry knocking the occupants thereof in every direction; he jumped over the stove, tipped over a boiler full of hot water, on to the floor wetting and scalding everything within reach. After finishing business in the laundry, he meandered out through the hall again, and took a turn through the reading room, jumped over the table, knocking a correspondent of the "Pittsburgh Telegraph," (as he was quietly engaged in writing up his trip to the Telegraph,) into the furthest corner and well-nigh frightening him out of his wits—as he evidently thought either the Sioux Indians had come in for him, or that the comet had burst upon him in all its full blown glory, tail and all. After demolishing nearly every thing in the room, he struck for the front door again, and the last that was seen of William, he was going north across the country toward Fort Garry—kicking, hopping and bleating at every bound; and long after the goat himself had faded from view, the gleam of brightness reflected from the tinware by the rays of the setting sun could be seen along the northern horizon, looking, for all the world, like a side-show to the comet proper. By this time he is probably near Hudson's Bay, and will probably appear again as a full fledged comet about the middle of the next century.

Gov. Dix made himself famous by writing, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag," etc.; and here is a recent utterance of his that is almost as good: "If I chose to drink lager, I shall drink lager." These expressions of patriotic feeling and of a just conception of personal liberty and independence, are characteristic of the old veteran, and will doubtless secure him a re-election.

Send your orders for blueberries to
tf J. H. HALLETT.

AN exchange asks, "How do Spanish women live?" We presume they live as other folks do—by breathing.

"NEST-HIDING" is good.

WHAT is "nest-hiding?"

Is "nest-hiding" a cuck-oo dodge?

BEECHER is none of your common-place fellows. He calls it "nest hiding."—*Dispatch.*

Calls what "nest-hiding?"

RICH silver veins have been struck on the Grindstone river, over near Hinckley—so we read.

BISHOP WHIPPLE is expected to be here on Monday evening next, and hold service at St. Paul's church, and also administer the rite of confirmation.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We are pained to learn of the ravages of the peaky hopper-grass in the Red River Valley at Fargo, Moorhead and Glyndon. For a remedy for grasshoppers a million of money may be had.

THE Rev. C. C. Bill, of Faribault, Bishop Whipple's chaplain, and now the guest of Rev. Mr. Millspaugh here, will hold service at the Episcopal church to-morrow (Sunday) at the usual hours.

PERSONAL.—Among our sojourners here during the week, have been Major Whitehead, Agent of the Pillager Indians, E. H. Davie, of Minneapolis, Paul Sletten, of Oak Lake, and many other gentlemen, but strangers to us.

"Did Mr. Beecher really kill anybody, and if so how much?"—[Minneapolis Tribune.

No, she was still living when last heard from.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the reporter explorer, who honored journalism by finding and succoring Livingstone, has been sent out at the head of an African exploring expedition by The New York Herald and London Telegraph. He intends to finish up Central African geography.

MR. DEWOLF, who used to keep the Headquarters Hotel here, has just formally opened to the public his magnificent hotel—the American House—in Fitchburg, Mass. The papers from that locality are full of accounts of its gigantic proportions and superior ellegance throughout. We are delighted to note so good a report from our old friend, Mr. Dewolf, and if they do not already know it, we want to say to the Fitchburgers that they not only have a magnificent public house, but have a man "that knows how to keep a hotel" for a fact.

A. T. STEWART, the great dry goods monarch, of New York, is flattered, and almost canonized by "pen-picture" scribblers. We do not see the point. Stewart is "some pumpkins" in this world, the way most of this world looks at it, but we have reason to believe and hope, that any man who has amassed wealth at the expense of white women slaves—built his castle, with the bones of ground-down, half-starved sewing women for a foundation,—will be considered devlish small potatoes in the next world.

A LIVELY FALL.—A Pillager Indian, while crossing the high railroad bridge here the other day, fell through into the raging river below, a distance of probably sixty feet. When he struck the water it was supposed the concussion would kill him beyond all redemption, of course; but though it did knock the life out of him for a time, after floating down a few rods he came too, and systematically swam ashore and pursued his way, just as though nothing unusual had occurred. "Injun full of whisky, no kill!" Whoop!

"BLACK VALLEY RAILROAD."—We saw a picture sticking up in a public place a few days ago with the above title. It was published by the young Mens' Christain Association, and represented by its train, its stations, and terminal point, the progress and end of the man that touches, tastes or handles whiskey, or beer, or ale, or anything. It was an awful setting out of the subject; we looked the thing carefully and contemplatively through from one end to the other, and then went home, resolved never to drink a liquid of any kind again—not even water. We are now chawing lake ice and eating browned pea-nuts.

HOLDING A CIGAR.—It is very harrowing to see a new smoker hold a cigar. He will get it in the center of his mouth, poke his lips out as though he was going to seed, first shut one eye to keep the smoke out, and then the other, and finally have to take the cigar out and lay it down on the sidewalk while he wipes the water out of his eyes with his coat-sleeve. When he recovers his sight again, he picks up his cigar, and, after getting it carefully fixed, right end too, he sticks it into the east corner of his mouth and runs it out past his left ear so as to get rid of the smoke. Of course he has not got the slight yet of doing it that way, and when he steps off the end of the walk the cigar jostles out of his mouth and falls into the sand; and then the thing is gone; he looks at it with smarting eyes, gives it a kick and leaves it in disgust. Now, if boys or young men who are bound to conquer this fine accomplishment, and become proficient in holding a cigar at a tender age, would practice on a clothes-pin for a few weeks, the art could be accomplished without a struggle, or a pain, or a watery eye. Just carry a clothes-pin in your pocket, and at every opportunity, when no one is looking, wear it in your mouth, and in a remarkably short time you'll have it to a dot.

The Brainerd Tribune.

N. C. RUSSELL, Editor and Proprietor.

THE NEWS.

Bishop of Wisconsin.

The second meeting of the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Wisconsin terminated its labors on the night of June 17. Rev. Edward R. Welles, D. D., rector of Christ's Church, at Red Wing, Minn., was elected to succeed Armitage as Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin. Bishop Welles is 45 years of age, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., and educated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.. He afterwards taught in Devaux College, Suspension Bridge. He studied theology, and was ordained deacon in Western New York, but came immediately after his ordination to the West, and was placed at work in the diocese of Red Wing. He is universally spoken of as a man of great energy and rare executive ability.

Crimes and Accidents.

A FREIGHT train was thrown from the track on the Pennsylvania Central Railway, near Wetmore, Pa., by running over a cow. The engine and fifteen cars were thrown down a steep embankment, killing the engineer and fireman.

RUSSI OLIVERS has been convicted of the murder of the Harnet family, at Pittsburg, Pa.

AT the Nelsonville, Ohio, coal mines, recently, one of the negro miners shot a colored comrade with a musket.

SINCE the resignation of H. R. Rhein, city treasurer of Burlington, Iowa, recently, all kinds of rumors have prevailed that he has been guilty of malfeasance in office, and that he was forced to resign.

AT Memphis, John Jefferson has been sentenced to be hanged the 7th of August, for the murder of Dick Harris, both colored.

HUGH H. COLWELL, who robbed and fatally injured A. E. Wing, a young man from Auburn, Me., when out riding, April 13th, after a trial occupying the District Court at Minneapolis, for a week, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for life, with twelve days' solitary confinement on bread and water each year. Colwell is only 20 years old.

JULIA GUNTFIELD, aged 16 years, was burnt to death at Cincinnati. Her clothing ignited from a candle.

The East.

MRS. CAMERON, wife of the Pennsylvania Senator, died at Harrisburg, June 19th.

LT.-GOV. TALBOT, of Massachusetts has vetoed a bill to establish a state detective force. The veto was sustained.

AN American brig recently arrived at New York, with seventeen Spanish refugees from the draft being enforced at Cienfuegos.

WM. P. FAYE has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the Auburn (Maine) District.

THERE are rumors in New York of extensive swindling in the grain trade to Europe, involving, according to a member of the produce exchanges, several thousands in money and the reputation of a business man. The exchange is to make a thorough investigation.

THE Rev. James Miller McKim, the well-known Anti-Slavery pioneer, and for twenty-five years Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, died June 11 at Orange, N. J. aged 64.

OWING to the depression of the iron and coal trade, the hours of labor in the shops of the Reading Railroad Company will be reduced from nine to eight hours.

A WISCONSIN thief named Hill was recently arrested in Boston on charge of stealing $9,500 from his employer in La Crosse.

BOSTON sportsmen have had a series of races over the Beacon field course, which were largely attended by the citizens of the "Modern Athens."

THE Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, N. Y., closed on the 13th inst.

THE National Crop Reporter says the condition of the growing wheat in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is nearly three per cent. above a good average condition.

The West.

THE Ohio State Temperance Convention which met at Springfield June 19, elected officers of the State Union, and perfected plans for a thorough canvass of the State on the license question. August 14 will be a day of fasting and prayer.

GEO. T. DAY, D.D., of Dover, N. H., has been elected president of the Hillsdale, (Mich.) College, in place of D. M. Graham, resigned.

REV. P. MOONHOUSE, a prominent citizen of Tippecanoe county, Ind., who recently mysteriously disappeared, has turned up at Walla Walla, W. T.

THE United States District Court, at Grand Rapids, rendered judgment against the Township of Schoolcraft, on bonds issued in aid of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad, to the amount of $12,000.

AT Sheboygan, Wis., a justice of the peace who discharged certain prisoners on trial for assaulting a Rev. Mr. Hadlock, has been expelled from the Methodist Church therefor.

COCHISE, the famous Apache chief, died June 9, at San Francisco.

DO grasshoppers are very thick in portions of Iowa. At present they are only working on the hay crop, which it is feared will be destroyed.

HON. E. G. RYAN has been appointed to succeed Judge Dixon as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

THE affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad in relation to contracts, are to be investigated by Congress.

THE citizens of Carson, Nev., have tendered to the government a site for government buildings at that place, which has been accepted.

THE towns of Olympia and Port Townsend, Washington Territory, are seeking enlargement at government expense, in the erection of public buildings.

The South.

MRS. AUDUBON, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Shelbyville, Kentucky, aged 85.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller of the State Treasury of Tennessee, has instituted a suit against the Nashville Banner, for libel, laying his damages at $50,000. The Banner charged Col. Burch with purchasing his office. The Banner has retaliated by suing Col. Burch and other proprietors of the American newspaper, for libel, claiming $60,000 damages.

THE President has settled the question of the internal revenue supervisorship for the Southern district, composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, by deciding that E. R. Cobb shall retain the position, thus disposing of the charges against him.

AT the Jefferson City (Mo.) penitentiary several of the ring-leader in the late mutiny in that institution were lashed severly on their bare backs, and this will be continued from day to day until all those who were most active in the mutiny are punished.

MCENERY, of Louisiana, is to be subpœnaed to produce the election returns of that state before the Congressional committee.

THE trial of Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, for larceny, is the first instance in the annals of the United States of an Executive being indicted for such an offense.

ST. LOUIS has an illustrated paper after the style of the Graphic.

IT is said that South Carolina has more criminals than any other state in the Union. From official records of the prosecuting attorneys of different circuits, it appears that one-third of the persons holding minor positions have been imprisoned for some offense committed during their term of office.

General.

PETER O'LEARY, delegate of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, is at Ottawa, Canada, collecting information in connection with his mission. He will shortly leave for the West.

TWO BALLOTS were taken for United States Senator in the Rhode Island Legislature, June 19. The last resulted: Burnside, 43 Dixon, 26; Barstow, 17; scattering, 21.

THE Senate has refused to refund to Susan B. Anthony the fine imposed for illegally voting.

BOSS TWEED recently appeared as a witness in one of the New York courts. He was accompanied by his son, and was dressed in his customary black suit with white necktie.

THE temperance people of Missouri have held a state convention, and appointed a committee of five to look after the interests of the cause in that state.

A GOLD watch presented to Gen. Lafayette by Washington, and which the Marquis lost in Nashville while on his last visit to this country, was recently found in a Louisville pawn shop, and purchased for $75. Congress has appropriated $300 to purchase the watch, and will return it to the family of the old hero.

WESTON closed a 100 mile walk in Philadelphia recently, and contrary to his almost invariable custom, succeeded in winning, with five minutes to spare.

JEFF DAVIS was among the passengers by the steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool, on the 13th inst.

CHICAGO papers publish diagrams of the heavens in the neighborhood of Coggia's comet, which is now visible. You can tell just where to look for it by a glance at the Tribune of the 14th inst.

PROF. HOPKIN, of Yale, has written a biography of Rear-Admiral Foote, which will be published by the Harpers.

THE State Supreme Court of Minnesota adjourned the 12th inst., having cleared the calendar after forty-two working days, the longest term on record.

IT has been decided by a joint committee of Congress to recommend an appropriation of $2,000,000 to improve the Mississippi river levees.

THE lunatic asylum at Lexington, Ky., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of $20,000.

THE Methodist Book Publishing House of Nashville, claims damages from the government for the use of its building, loss of type, etc., during the war.

THE Senate has confirmed the appointment of J. C. Bancroft Davis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to the German empire from July 1, 1874, when the resignation of Hon. Geo. Bancroft will take effect.

THE contest in Rhode Island for the United States Senatorship is principally between Burnside and Dixon, the former having the lead.

THE dead body of a well dressed young man was found in Lafayette park, St. Louis, with a revolver by his side, and a bullet-hole in his left breast.

A MAN named H. Haynes was killed in a shingle mill at Minneapolis, Minn., recently, through being caught by a shaft.

Washington.

BURTON WILSON has been nominated by the President to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, the colored orator, will be one of the commissioners, *ad interim*, for the government of the District of Columbia.

THE Attorney General is considering the course of proceeding to be adopted against the Union Pacific Railway, under the act recently passed requiring the collection of five per cent. on the net earnings. It is said that after the expiration of thirty days from the demand made by the Secretary of the Treasury, should the money not be paid, the department will move for an adjudication in bankruptcy.

A MOTION was made in the Senate June 19th, to reconsider the vote on the pending bill to provide for the government of the District of Columbia, so that the church property may be relieved of the tax of three per cent. The motion was laid on the table.

THE House Pacific Railroad committee refused to recommend an investigation into the contract and finance matters of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

THE President nominated the following postmasters: Geo. W. Roff, at Napoleon, O.; John Hepley, at Bucyrus, O.; James B. Stone, at Akron, O.; W. A. Pollock, at Brownsville, Nevada.

ON the 13th the President, accompanied by Secretaries Robeson and Bristow, Atty.-Gen. Williams, Gen. Babcock, and a number of Congressmen, left the city for Cape May, returning the 15th.

HEREAFTER honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are to take precedence of all other applicants for government positions—other qualifications being equal: a amendment to that effect having been made to the civil appropriation bill.

THE House pension committee have agreed to make a report upon a resolution of inquiry, deciding that the managers of soldiers' homes have the right to hold in trust money, belonging to the inmates without families or heirs, subject to the rules of the institution.

A LARGE lobby of brokers is at present in Washington, oposing the proposition in the tariff bill taxing their sales.

Foreign.

THE Brazilians are having trouble with the church. The Bishop of Para was recently arrested and imprisoned.

JUNE 20, being the thirty-first anniversary of Victoria's accession to the throne, was duly celebrated in London.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says the success of the congress of international law called to meet at Brussels is very doubtful. The governments of England, France and Austria raise objections to the scheme and Switzerland extends to it but a feeble support.

THE yellow fever is raging with great violence in Rio Janeiro.

A DISPATCH from London announces the death of Jules Janin, the celebrated author, and James M. Bellew, the elocutionist.

GEN. GARIBALDI is very ill.

PARIS dispatch states that the Right is greatly discouraged by the recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone, and that the majority which it was hitherto able to command is broken up. The Left Center is determined to make a change in the domestic policy of the government. The Legitimists intend again to introduce a motion in the Assembly for the restoration of the monarchy.

M. BODENHEIMER is appointed President of the Swiss Confederation for 1874 and 1875.

THE rumors which have been circulated that the Khedive of Egypt was making extensive additions to his military establishment, are pronounced unfounded.

A SLAVE ship with 225 negroes aboard, from Mozambique, bound for Madagascar, was captured by the English man-of-war Daphne, March 3d. The slaves were put aboard with only two days' provisions; the voyage was prolonged to eight, and their sufferings were indescribable. Many died before they returned to Africa.

THE ship Durham has been wrecked in the Variety Islands. The captain and crew made their way to Papete, New Zealand, a distance of 700 miles, in an open boat.

THE library of the late Senator Sumner is in processs of arrangement at Harvard.

Congressional Summary.

Senate.

TUESDAY, June 16.—The following bills were placed on the calendar: Relating to postoffices and postroads; and providing for prepayment of postage on printed matter.—Bills passed: To authorize the issue of duplicate land scrip; to suspend work on public buildings; amendatory of the Missouri Pacific railroad act; and the postoffice appropriation bill.—A report was made on the bill to amend the customs and revenue laws, when the Senate went into executive session, and thereafter adjourned.

House.

The bill in relation to qualifications of territorial delegates was passed; also the bill in relation to ocean telegraphs.—Gunter, the contesting member from Arkansas, was sworn in.—Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were concurred in.—Some further business of no general importance occupied the balance of the session.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.—Bills passed: Appropriating money for the postoffice department; to ascertain the rights of British subjects; providing a plan for the reclamation of the Mississippi basin; apportioning Wyoming for legislative purposes; prohibiting publication in newspapers of United States revised statutes, and many others.—The tariff and several other bills were placed on the calendar.—A large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted.—A short executive session was held.—Adjourned.

House.

The bill in relation to taxation passed; also one or two bills of no public interest.—Majority and minority reports were made on the Durell impeachment case and ordered printed. The majority of the committee recommended impeachment.—Some further business of no public interest was transacted.—Adjourned.

Senate.

THURSDAY, June 18.—A conference report on the motety bill was agreed to.—The bill providing for the government of the District of Columbia passed; also the bill relating to marine schools; and the bill to pay southern claims.—Several committee reports were made, and bills reported placed on the calendar.—A memorial of citizens of Michigan against a reciprocity treaty with Canada, was presented.—An executive session was then held.—Adjourned.

House.

An effort was made to take from the Speaker's table the civil rights bill, but it failed.—Under suspension of rules bills were passed: Relating to public buildings at Covington, Ky.; granting right of way to the Arkansas Valley R. R.; for apportionment of Idaho territory; and a few others of no general interest.—Adjourned.

Senate.

FRIDAY, June 19.—Several bills were placed on the calendar.—A bill relating to transportation of gold bars to and from government depositories was passed.—A motion was made to reconsider the vote on the District of Columbia bill—lost.—The conference report on the finance bill was agreed to.—Pending discussion on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session and thereafter took a recess until evening.—The evening session was given mainly to the bill amending the act granting pensions to soldiers of 1812.

House.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, when a resolution was adopted appropriating $300 to purchase and restore to the family of Gen. Lafayette the watch presented by Gen. Washington to the Marquis, and which he lost while on his last visit to this country.—The postoffice appropriation bill was reported back with amendments, and a conference committee ordered.—The House then took a recess till evening, when Gen. Butler occupied the floor until midnight in speaking in advocacy of the motety bill.

Senate.

SATURDAY, June 20.—Resolutions were adopted: Ordering reports printed; appropriating money to purchase Lafayette's watch; giving cannon for a statue of Gen. Mead; and relating to the statue of Farragut.—The bill granting right of way through lands in Arkansas was placed on the calendar.—Several bills on the calendar were passed.—An adverse report was made and adopted on Susan B. Anthony's petition for refunding her fine.—A message from the President relating to the District of Columbia bill was ordered printed.—The civil appropriation bill was then considered, and several amendments agreed to.—A new conference committee was appointed on the Indian appropriation bill.

House.

A resolution was adopted continuing the powers of the Arkansas investigating committee during vacation.—A conference report on the currency bill was adopted.—Resolutions were adopted for the impeachment of Judge Busteed; in relation to impeachment of Judge Storey; ordering the production of certain evidence in the Louisiana case.—A message from the President relating to the District of Columbia bill was received and ordered printed.—A conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was rejected.—A bill was passed amending the gold bank law.—The House then took a recess till evening.

Senate.

MONDAY, June 22.—The tariff bill was taken up, and some amendments made thereto, among others one that the act shall take effect June 30, 1874. The House having refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, the Senate insisted on them, and appointed a conference committee.—A conference report on the postal bill was rejected.—Some discussion of a conference report on the Geneva award bill took place, when the Senate took a recess till evening.—At the evening session a bill passed granting right of way to the Arkansas Valley R. R.—The House, by message, refused to concur in Senate amendments to the civil appropriation bill. The Senate insisted, and ordered a conference committee.—The House resolution extending the session to 4 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, was agreed to.—Adjourned.

House.

The civil appropriation bill was discussed, and a committee of conference appointed on the bill.—The House then took up the Geneva award bill, and agreed to the Senate's amendments, with certain modifications.—A joint resolution providing for election of President by the people was ordered printed.—A recess till evening was taken.—The evening session was occupied with discussion of the tariff and revenue amdments of the Senate, mainly.—A concurrent resolution was adopted extending the session to Tuesday, 4 p. m.—At 1:15 a. m. the House adjourned.

Riding Backwards or Forwards.

The recent royal upheaval in England consequent upon the unhappy differences of opinion between the Queen and her daughter-in-law, seems to have begun with the slight shaking up experienced by the royal and imperial parties when they first went out together for a drive. The Queen and the Princess of Wales sat themselves positively down in the back seat of the carriage, and Alexandrovna and Alfred were therefore obliged to put themselves into a seat which left them with their backs to the horses. The Russian Princess bore up under the appalling condition of affairs until the drive was over, when she informed her royal mother-in-law that she would never again ride on the front seat of a carriage. "Remember," said she (and here her proud lips probably "curled in scorn"), "that I am the daughter of the greatest sovereign on earth—the Czar of Russia." The Queen retorted, "I acknowledge no earthly sovereign as my superior." This closed the conversation; and subsequently came the sensation occasioned by the absence of the Czar's daughter from the Queen's drawing-room. According to the recent settlement of the question of the fair Russian's position, she must continue to ride backwards when she goes out with the Queen, unless Alfred puts another board into the vehicle. But even then a problem would come up. The Queen would not want to look at her daughter-in-law's back. Perhaps Russia and England had better go to war at once.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Would Not Be Dismaded.

A Wilmington, Del., paper tells this story: "On the morning of the drowning of officer Wirt, his wife tried to persuade him from going a fishing, when he took from his finger a gold ring and placing it upon hers, told her to wear it until his return, and that he would not be gone long. When he was leaving his house, his dog, a fine animal, caught him by the pants leg (an act he was never known to do before) when he drove him off, seemingly trying to prevent his master from leaving his home, when Wirt, to get clear of him, took his revolver from his pocket and shot him."

MORE than 2,000 Chinamen are now engaged in picking strawberries in the Santa Clara valley, California.

The Poet's "Essay on Man."

What strange infatuation reigns mankind,
[Chatterton.

What different spheres to human bliss assigned;
[Rogers.

To loftier things your finer pulses burn,
[O. Sprague.

If man would but his finer nature learn;
[B. M. Dana.

What several ways men to their calling have,
[Ben Jonson.

And grasp at life through clashing to the grave.
[Falconer.

Ask what is human life? the sage replies,
[Cowper.

Wealth, pomp and honor are but empty toys;
[Ferguson.

We trudge, we travel, but from pain to pain,
[Quarles.

Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main;
[Burns.

We only toil who are the first of things,
[Tennyson.

From labor health, from health contentment springs.
[Beattie.

Fame runs before us as the morning star,
[Dryden.

How little do we know that which we are;
[Byron.

Let none then here his certain knowledge boast
[Pomfret.

Of fleeting joy too certain to be lost;
[Waller.

For over all there hangs a cloud of fear,
[Hood.

All is but change and separation here,
[Steele.

To smooth life's passage o'er its stormy way,
[Tim Dwight,

Sum up at night what thou hast done by day;
[Herbert.

Be rich in patience if thou in grades be poor;
[Dunbar.

So many men do stoop to sight unsure,
[G. Whitney.

Choose out the man to virtue best inclined,
[Rowe.

Throw envy, folly, prejudice, behind;
[Langhorne.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise.
[Congreve.

Wealth heap'd on wealth, nor truth, nor safety buys
[Dr. Johnson.

Remembrance worketh with her busy train,
[Goldsmith.

Care draws on care, woe comforts woe again;
[Drayton.

On high estates huge heaps of care attend,
[Webster.

No joy so great but runneth to an end;
[Southwell.

No hand applaud what honor shuns to hear.
[Thompson.

Who casts off shame, should likewise cast off fear;
[Sher. Knowles.

Grief haunts us down the precipice of years,
[W. S. Landor.

Virtue alone no dissolution fears;
[Edw. Moore.

Time loosely spent will not again be won,
[R. Greene.

What shall I do to be forever known?
[Cowley.

But now the wane of like comes darkly on.
[Joanna Baillie.

—*Hartford Evening Post.*

From Old and New.

THE MISER OF MARSEILLES.

BY J. H. TEMPLE.

CHAPTER I.

"Yes, you have been very ill, my child," said Madame Guyot, as she held the mug to the boy's lips.

"I can only remember that I seemed to be burning up; and my mouth is still so dry and parched!" replied Jacques.

"You called continually for water, and would sometimes scream at the top of your voice. But, thank Heaven, you are better now, dear; and the doctor thinks you will soon be well again."

"I am so thirsty! and I do not believe another cup of water would do any harm," said the lad.

"No, Jacques, not now," answered the mother, soothingly. "You must wait awhile."

There was a knock at the front door. Madame Guyot left the chamber, and found the Doctor waiting to be admitted. After conversing for a few moments about the invalid, she asked, "Is there no means of alleviating his intense suffering from thirst?"

"You may allow him to drink freely now," returned the physician.

"But the water is exhausted, and the authorities dole it out but once a day."

The doctor paused thoughtfully, and said: "They are compelled to do so. The drought continues; and it is feared the supply will soon be wholly cut off."

"Jean thinks the fire last night might have been arrested but for the scarcity of water."

"No doubt of it," said the other, curtly, as they went to the room in which the patient lay.

Many days passed, and Jacques was still confined to the house. His thirst continued unabated; and at length Madame Guyot told him the reason she was unable to satisfy it. He remained silent for a long time, and at last inquired, thoughtfully, "Mamma, does every one suffer so much from thirst as I do?"

"A great many people do, my son," rejoined the mother, "especially the poor."

"Why, mamma, I thought water was free to all, like air and light! Do people have to buy it, like houses and things to eat?"

"Not exactly," she returned, a little puzzled. It was evidently a new thought to her. After a minute, she continued, "Water is free, Jacques; but the labor of procuring it must be paid for. The rich can afford to dig wells; and you know a few of the wealthier class have aqueducts, which bring water from springs or lakes in the country. When there is a drought, they are amply supplied; while the poor depend on the public wells, and these always give out first."

"Why is there no public aqueducts?" asked the lad.

"Because those who feel the need of it haven't the means to build one."

"Mamma," said Jacques, after a pause, "you once told me that papa was rich."

"Yes, dear; but his factory was burned down at the time of the great conflagration, ten years ago."

"Why didn't papa build an aqueduct for the poor when he was able?" said the boy

"It would cost a great deal of money, my child," she replied; "and we did not feel the need of it then."

"If there had been plenty of water, couldn't his factory have been saved?"

"Perhaps it might," responded the mother; "for it was believed at the time that the fire would have been extinguised if there had been a sufficient supply of water. There had been a severe drought that summer and autumn; and the rich were afraid to allow the firemen to use their reservoirs."

At that time Jean Guyot entered; and, as he conversed with his wife on household matters, Jacques reclined on a lounge by the open window, absorbed in thought.

Jacques' recovery was slow; and his suffering made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. Finally they were compelled to use water so muddy and brackish that even the swine would hardly accept it, save in the last extremity. The boy's moral power came to his aid, after the conversation above related; and he struggled manfully to conquer by patience what appeared to have no other immediate remedy.

CHAPTER II.

A dozen years have elapsed since the events recorded in the last chapter. Jean Guyot is dead. His son is now a young man of twenty-three, and is now standing by the very bed in the little chamber where we first made his acquaintance. Madam Guyot is lying on the couch, and the old doctor is at Jacques' side.

"Dear Jacques, I am going," she murmured almost inaudibly, "and yet I would gladly have seen you and Annette married before my death; but Heaven's will be done." The son did not reply. He knelt by the bedside, and held his mother's hand in his.

"It was your father's wish," she continued. "You were betrothed in early childhood. Her parents died soon after; and she went to live with her uncle, who has never favored your union." Jacques was still silent; and she proceeded. "Since your illness, the year of the last great drought, you are much changed in character. You have grown melancholy, and I have tried in vain to bring back your naturally cheerful temper. Remember my last request Jacques; remember your duty to Annette."

In a few days all was over, and the young man was alone in the world; and yet why should he remain so? He had a comfortable house to live in; and his prospects were better than those of his class, for he was both industrious and economical. In fact, he was already known as penurious; and people said he was constantly growing like his uncle,—an old miser who had lived in a garret for fifty years, and died very rich, before Jacques was born.

"He'll be a perfect old curmudgeon," said M. Pardee to his wife, as Annette was entering the house in company with a handsome young man. Jacques had just left, and was still visible, walking away from the house.

"What a contrast!" said Madame Pardee. "And I think Victor is much attached to the girl."

"Attached!" exclaimed the husband; "of course he is. And he will soon become partner in the establishment where he is now employed. Guyot is a slow, timid fellow, who will never be worth anything, because he is afraid to branch out."

"Uncle," said Annette, coming into the room, "I have almost made up my mind that you are right. Jacques is so slow, and says he cannot afford to be married for a year or two. The other girls are all getting married; and they say I am a fool to be so patient."

"Whenever you do make up your mind, just let us know," said the uncle, sternly.

Not long after, Jacques received the following note:

"DEAR SIR: Our patience is exhausted. Annette wishes me to say that your last conversation with her has brought her to a decision; and that your visits will be no longer agreeable, unless you conclude to be married during the present year. Very truly yours,

JAMES PARDEE."

"Poor child!" said Jacques to himself. "I fear she is very weak, and has been led away by the fine words of that spendthrift." He paced the room nervously, and then threw himself on the lounge.

"I had not the courage," he said, thoughtfully, "to give her up, and with her the thought of a happy home. But it is her own choice; and now I can devote my whole life to that one purpose formed so long ago."

CHAPTER III.

"Here comes old dry-bones!" cried a ragged boy to his mates, as they were at play by the roadside. It was a good many years after Annette's marriage.

"Give it to him!" shouted another, as he picked up a handful of mud, and, after rolling it into a ball, threw it at an old man who was passing by. At this the boys all began to follow the example of their leader. Some threw sticks; some sand and dirt; and one or two sent stones whizzing through the air.

"He's an old miser!" exclaimed one of the lads. "Mamma says he is."

"He is too mean and stingy to live," said one boy, better dressed than the others. "My grandmother says he starved his mother fifty years ago, and has hated everybody ever since."

A crowd of urchins had now gathered around the old man, and some of them had picked up long sticks, with which they annoyed him. One lad had knocked off his hat; and, as the man stooped to pick it up, the well-dressed boy struck his cane, and knocked it into the gutter. Several dogs were in the crowd; and the boys set them on the old man. At this juncture a carriage came up; and in it there were two young ladies a man in the prime of life, and an old lady.

"Papa," said one of the girls, "can't you make those rude boys let the poor man alone?" The gentleman looked out of the window, and said, "For shame, lads, to trouble a helpless old man!"

"He's an old miser!" "He lives in a garret!" "He hates everybody!" shouted many eager voices. The old lady looked out and exclaimed:

"Poor Jacques! for he it is, I am sure; how changed! But the boys are right; he is a miser, and never speaks to any one, if he can avoid it."

"Do you know him grandma?" said one of the young ladies.

"Yes, my dear," replied Annette; for it was she. "We were playmates when we were children. But Jacques had a fever, and after that grew very odd and melancholy. At last he began to grow penurious; and for many years he has been known as 'the miser.' I have not spoken with him since my marriage,—which you know was just fifty years ago to-day,—and have only seen him occasionally on the street."

Two days later a crowd of persons—men, women, and children—might have been seen in front of the little dwelling-house where we first introduced our readers to Jacques Guyot and his mother.

"I live next door there," said a carpenter, in his shirt-sleeves, and without a hat on his head; "and my wife has seen no one about the house these two days."

"He promised to call at my store yesterday," said a grocer, "to pay me some money; and he is always prompt in such matters."

"And he said he would call at my shop to collect the rent," remarked a tailor; "and he hasn't been near since."

"That's not like him," added another. "Something's wrong when Jacques Guyot isn't on hand to receive the money."

An officer had arrived; and they proceeded to force the lock of the front door. There was a strong iron bolt inside; and the entrance was effected with some difficulty. Nothing was seen in the first room but a parrot, which seemed to be delighted to see the new-comers. "Poor Jacques!" it said, "poor Jacques!" Then, on seeing two or three boys in the crowd, the bird screamed, "Bad boys; poor Jacques! Bad boys; poor Jacques!

For a minute or two there was a profound silence; not a stir nor whisper broke the stillness. The officers then approached the chamber, the door of which was slightly ajar. It was pushed open; and eagerly the crowd gazed into the room. There was the old man kneeling in front of a great iron chest, his head bent forward, and one hand on the edge of the box, while the other grasped an old brown-looking piece of paper. Then the authorities were sent for, an investigation made, and *procès-verbal* drawn up, to the effect that the defunct had come to his death by heart-disease.

The paper he held was a very old document, and so faded that it was scarcely legible. The deceased had, apparently, taken it out to examine it; and he had written down at the close of the will—for such it was—the amount of his property, and the manner in which it was invested.

The officer who directed the proceedings was a man far advanced in years. He had been a comrade of Jacques' in their boyhood, but had lost sight of him for many years. There were tears in the old man's eyes as he held up the instrument, and said, in a shrill and broken voice, to the motley group which had assembled, "My friends and townsmen, here lies the body of a man whom the whole city ridiculed and despised as a heartless miser. The boys hooted at him in the streets, and pelted him with dirt and stones. People taught their very dogs to bark at him as he passed. The poor upbraided him; and the rich sneered and pointed the finger of scorn at him as they rode by in their coaches. Let me read you his will."

He paused to wipe his spectacles, and then began in a measured tone,—

"MARSEILLES, Aug. 1, 1775.

When I was a child, I fell ill of a fever, and during my recovery suffered intensely from thirst. There had been a severe drought for many months, and the water, always poor in quality, was almost wholly exhausted. At that time my mother told me that many hundreds of the poorer class suffered in the same way. She also told me that my father and many others had lost their property by fire, chiefly because there was an insufficient supply of water to extinguish the flames. For these reasons, I bequeath all my property of every kind, after the payment of my just debts and of my funeral expenses, to my native city of Marseilles, for the purpose of providing waterworks which shall supply the entire community free of expense. JACQUES GUYOT."

After a slight pause, the officer continued: "This is the original document, and is much faded. What I shall now read was apparently written on the day of his death, and is very brief:

'Aug. 1, 1825.

By economy and industry I have acquired a fortune of more than four million francs; and I hereby give and bequeath the same to the object above named. JACQUES GUYOT.'"

Such is the pathetic story of Jacques Guyot, the Miser of Marseilles.

Centenary of Samuel Owen.

Stockholm has been celebrating the centenary of Samuel Owen, a man whose memory is still held in deep respect on account of the impetus he gave to the development of commerce and navigation. It was by him that in 1816 the first Swedish steam vessel was launched, his idea being taken from the works then going on on the Clyde. He used a form of propeller, but it did not work well, and in 1817 a vessel with paddle-wheels was launched, and others followed in rapid succession. Owen's labors endeared him to his work-people, and mention is also made of his efforts in the cause of temperance. An in memoriam monument of granite was unveiled at Stockholm a few weeks ago, in presence of a large assemblage, the King and Cabinet being represented. In the inscription on the monument Owen is named "the father of the Swedish fleet." He was born in England in 1774, from which country he emigrated to Sweden at the age of 26, with £100 in his pocket.

Trees in Victoria.

Recent explorations show that the great Australian trees exceed in height, though not in circumference, the giants of California, though some of the Australians must be regarded as very respectable in girth as well as height, the hollow trunk of one of them being large enough to admit three horsemen to enter and turn without dismounting, while they led a fourth horse. A fallen tree in the recesses of Dandenong, Victoria, was measured not long since, and found to be 420 feet long; another on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, measured 480 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, California, yet discovered, reach only 450 feet, the average size being from 300 to 400 feet in height, and from 25 to 34 feet in diameter. The wood of these trees closely resembles red cedar, and the reddish-brown bark is sometimes 18 inches thick, and the age of some of the oldest has been computed at two thousand years.

Some Temperance Figures.

A correspondent of the Congregationalist says: "There are 140,000 saloons in the country, against 128,000 schools, and only 54,000 churches. Manufacturers and sellers of strong drink, 560,000—twelve times the number of clergymen, four times the teachers, nearly double all the lawyers, physicians, teachers, and ministers combined. In these saloons there are 5,000,000 daily customers, one in seven of the whole population! Of these, 100,000 are annually imprisoned for crime, at at expense of $20,000,000, and 150,000 go down to the drunkard's grave, leaving 200,000 beggared orphans. Grasp these figures: An army of topers, five abreast, 100 miles in length. A rank of beggared widows stretching across the state of Massachusetts. A file of men 75 miles in length, marching steadily down to the grave, three every minute through the year."

Revolutionary Relic Found.

An interesting relic, without doubt belonging to the Revolutionary War, has been found in the excavations that are being made at Kean's Mills for the new City Reservoir. Peter Hauch was digging in the earth at a depth of fifteen feet from the surface, when his spade struck on something hard. He dug around it and finally drew up a 24-pound cannon ball encrusted with earth and rust. When these were removed the ball was weighed and was found to have lost but one pound. How it got down fifteen feet below the surface is something of a query. It could hardly have sunk so far by its own weight in such soil as that in which it was found. —*Elizabeth Journal.*

PROFESSOR THOWSAMPSON, of Hartford is building a steam yacht.

The Currency Bill.

The following is the full text of the currency bill passed by Congress, and which has received the approval of the President:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That Sec. 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in Sec. 2 of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions of any associations shall amount to the sum of $500 such associations so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed; and all notes of National Banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein; and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed and replaced as now provided by law. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the association hereafter organized shall also generally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and, provided further, that so much of Sec. 32 of said National Bank act recognizing or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts to which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the banks in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by law; provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all National Bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of the United States notes outstanding, and to be issued as a part of the circulating medium, shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled, an act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes, as provides, that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of Sec. 6 of said act, until after the $54,000,000 granted in Sec. 1 of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as application shall be only made therefor, and until the full amount of the $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make a requisition on each of the National Banks described in said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in states having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of this circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, or in lieu thereof, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided, a proportionate amount of

Song of the Types.

Sages! who bend 'neath a burden ripe,
  Youths! where the rose still lingers,
Come list to the song of the rattling type,
  As it falls from the printer's fingers.

In a dismal garret and dingy town,
  Where the Rhine's blue waves are flowing,
Old Gutenberg conjured my spirit down,
  And set my footsteps going.

But I burst on the world like the morning's sun,
  And lighted its midnight hoary,
And though my long journey has just begun,
  I have flooded the globe with glory.

I have torn down the castle of crime and sin,
  I have opened the dungeons of sorrow,
I have let the glad radiance of freedom in,
  And scattered the legions of horror.

I have broken the fetters that shackled the mind,
  Restored its strength and beauty;
And taught the proud princes that rule mankind,
  The lesson that power is duty.

I have rescued from prison the human soul,
  And opened its inner portal,
Till it spurns indignant all human control,
  And soars in its flight immortal.

In the realm of science I scatter light;
  To the poor, bear hope in his hovel:
For never again shall the world in night,
  In darkness and slavery grovel.

Let no scholar despair, no warrior quail;
  'Oblivion's scythe is rotten;
For no more shall the words of wisdom fail,
  Nor the hero's deeds be forgotten.'

The minstrel's strings shall not break again,
  And love shall be ever vernal,
For the maiden's vow and the poet's strain
  Shall sound through the aisles eternal.

The old world shakes 'neath my giant tread,
  And in vain tries to fetter my pinions,
For my voice speaks doom and my arm bears dread
  To crumbling thrones and dominions.

Four hundred years their wails I've heard,
  And the cause of their dire alarm is,
That the pen is mightier than the sword,
  And the types than a thousand armies.

Thrice welcome to me is the lord of the west,
  Where Franklin's simple story
Proclaims in type how a king's behest
  Was eclipsed by a printer's glory.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wash for Fruit Trees.

A correspondent, E. C. Harvey, Lock Haven, Pa., gives the following receipt for destroying borers—insects which penetrate the bark and stems of trees—which will prove of service to many. Sulphur has long been one of the main ingredients in all washes for the destruction of insects, and it is well known that all insects which prey on vegetation, hate oils and fatty matters. The two together will make an excellent compound, destroying, no doubt, the scale and other insects, as well as the borers, and will in no event do any injury to the tree:

"Being desirous to benefit all such as wish to preserve their fruit and shade trees from the destruction of the borer, mix in a suitable vessel 1½ pounds flower of sulphur, 1 pound hog's lard. Put on the trees in May or fore part of June with a stiff paint brush, every year, six or eight inches up the trees down to the ground. This will not remove the borer already in the tree, but is certain to prevent the borer attacking the trees, if properly applied at the proper time each year; put on like a light coat of paint."

The following is a wash used by William Saunders, of the Government Gardens at Washington: Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slacking the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and, at the time of application, half an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of the liquid. Mr. Saunders says: "I generally apply it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later; but then it is difficult to do so so when the tree is in foliage." Mr. Saunders applies the wash not only to the stem of the tree, but to some extent to the main branches.

The Apple Worm or Codling Moth Worm.

C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, in an article in the N. Y. Tribune, gives the conclusions of entomologists as to the apple worm, with which and its work most eaters of apples are only too familiar.

He says it is two brooded over much of the United States. The first moths make their appearance at the time of bursting of the apple blossoms, placing their eggs at the calyx end of the young fruit. The worms from these eggs leave the fruit in June, in the latitude of St. Louis, spin cocoons in any convenient shelter and produce moths in two or three weeks which in time lay eggs in the apples, from which worms hatch, leaving the fruit again in fall or winter, spinning cocoons, but not becoming moths until the next spring. In no case does the worm enter the ground.

When the eggs are laid, nothing will save the apples in which they are laid. Mr. Riley is also positive that the moth cannot be destroyed in any considerable numbers by being attracted by light or sweet liquids.

The only practical method of destroying them is to take advantage of their habit of spinning their cocoons in the first convenient shelter they can find. A bandage around the trunk of the tree furnishes such a shelter and thus the worms can be caught.

Of all the bandages Mr. Riley thinks those made of common straw wrapping paper folded into strips two or three inches wide and fastened around the tree with a tack are the cheapest. Rag bandages are good but not so cheap. Strips of old sacking with strips of lath nailed to them transversely so as to make a wooden ring around the tree, he thinks the best of all bandages, but more costly.

The bandage or bandages should be placed around the tree a month after the blossoms have fallen. In two weeks they should be examined and all cocoons found destroyed, then four more examinations at intervals of 12 days, and one at gathering of fruit in fall.

It is better to keep the trees from loose bark and the ground free from rubbish.

If this plan should be faithfully practiced by whole neighborhoods for a few years it would practically free such neighborhoods from the worms.

How to Quiet Horses.

According to a discovery made by Prof. Shiff, of Florence, a discovery which has been pushed beyond him by many others,—it was found that it was quite enough to touch the nostrils of a horse, simply passing the finger along the side of the nose, to stop the activity of the heart and respiration, and stop consciousness in a measure. He did not find, but left another to find it, that interchanges between tissues and blood is also stopped. It is well known now that most of those men who succeed in quieting violent horses put their fingers to that part, and sometimes inside the nose. Merely touching these parts may have some effect. It is not essential that the application be made there, as a pressure of the lip may produce the same thing. In some animals, rabbits and guinea pigs, if we pass needles into their chest and heart, so as to judge of respiration and circulation, we find that the needles stop altogether as we press the lips or part of the cheek. It is not that the poor creature is frightened, as when we have deprived them partly of their consciousness, or almost altogether, by the use of chloroform, the same phenomena occur. There is a very curious fact mentioned by Catlin, who traveled in the West, and wrote two volumes on the Indians. He states that the calves of the buffalo, if they are caught, and the air of a man is strongly breathed into their nostrils, will become so fascinated by that peculiar influence that they will run after the horse of a hunter, and follow him five or six miles. It is said, and Mr. Catlin affirms it, that in Texas, or in other parts of the country where there are wild horses taken by the lasso, the hunter succeeds in taking hold of their nostrils, and then forcibly expells air from his lungs into the nostrils of the horse, he will follow him anywhere, and become perfectly tame. These facts deserve to be studied. I have heard that when Mr. Rarie acted so powerfully on very violent horses, both in this country and in Europe, he had something to do with their nostrils also. What he did, however, he kept in a great measure secret. That part of the system, at any rate, has a great deal to do in diminishing the activity of the principal organs. It is very natural, therefore, that such a power should be acquired by one who has done such a thing to an animal as intelligent as the horse.

Practical Suggestions.

Tin watering pots much used in the garden often become rusted at the lower corners, and begin to leak. It is not necessary yet to throw them aside, as the holes may be effectually stopped without going to the tinker's by covering them inside with a small piece of linen dipped in copal varnish, the tin being previously thoroughly dried. When the varnish hardens by drying, they are perfectly water-tight.

A French medical journal reports the cure of the most refractory corns by the morning and evening applications, with a brush, of a drop of a solution of the perchloride of iron. It states that after a fortnight's continued application, without pain, a patient who had suffered martyrdom for nearly forty years from a most painful corn on the inner side of each little toe was entirely relieved; pressure was no longer painful, and the cure seemed to be radical. Other and similar cases are reported as equally successful under the treatment.

A correspondent of the Farmer's Union gives what he calls a simple and sure remedy for over eating grain. His prescription is to make a tea of wood soot, say half a pint of soot to one quart of water. Steep a short time to get the strength, and pour down the throat through a horn or thick glass bottle. This will counteract the acid of the stomach occasioned by over eating. Oil or melted lard he has used with good success, giving almost instant relief. This last also is most excellent for cattle when choked.

To construct an outside cellar, build upon good a broad foot-stone a double wall of brick, the outside wall to be two bricks in thickness and the inner wall one foot, the walls to be ten feet in height, or higher if you choose, the entrance to be closed by an outside and inside door, both of these to be well made of the best pine, and fitting the door frame closely. Have two or more windows for light and ventilation, to be closed ordinarily with a common sash, which can be made to raise and lower or slide back and forth as a person may wish. When very cold they may be further protected by an outside or inside shelter constructed like a door. The roof to be a common shingle one. To prevent the cold from coming in at the top of the building, floor the joist overhead with pine flooring, and put on a ceiling of plaster or wood. The floor to be made either of wood or brick, well laid in cement. The walls will not probably need any more binding than will be afforded by the joists and rafters. Such a building will cost more than a cellar, but there will be no danger of water at any time, and it will be far easier of access than a cellar.

Household Hints.

Cracker Dessert.—Choose whole soda crackers, and lay each upon a separate small plate. Pour upon it boiling water enough to soak it well, and leave none upon the plate; cover with a dressing of good sweetened cream with a spoonful of jelly in the centre if you choose, or dip upon it a portion of nice fruit, canned, stewed, or fresh, as is convenient.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Roll out some dough thicker than pie-crust, and inclose a handful of sliced ripe apples well covered with sugar and butter. Bring the edges together as in any other dumplings. When as many are made as are desired, place them side by side in a pudding pan, spread butter and sugar over them, and pour boiling water to about half cover the dumplings. Put them in the stove and cook moderately fast until they are nicely browned. The butter, sugar and water make a nice sauce, which can be enriched with more butter, and flavored with nutmeg if desired.

Pie-Plant Pies.—Never stew your pie-plant before making your pies. Peel the stems of rhubarb and slice them in half-inch lengths, holding several stems in the hand at one time. With these fill the pie, sweetening it generously—about the same as for a lemon pie, a small teacupful of sugar for a medium sized pie—moisten with a great spoonful of water, dust over this a little dry flour, to thicken the juice a little, cover it with the upper crust and bake it slowly and thoroughly. Such a pie is too rich for some stomachs and there is a way of dispensing with part of the sugar, without having the pie too sour. Not by the use of soda! No, indeed! But pour boiling water over your sliced rhubarb, letting it stand ten or fifteen minutes. Pour this off and make your pies of the rhubarb, with less sugar. If you stew pie-plant for sauce, you can pour off a part of the juice before it is done, using it to make jelly, if you like, and supply its place with more water, thus economizing sugar.

Too Much Study.

Too much study, remarks the Carson (Nevada) Appeal of June 6, is quite as bad, if not worse, than too little. The sad result of overtaxing the mind was shown at the public school yesterday morning. Miss Laura Berry, while at examination with her class, fainted and fell heavily to the floor. Within three weeks she had committed to memory quite 200 pages of history and 200 pages of natural philosophy. Night before last she sat up with a young lady class-mate and they studied together until three o'clock in the morning. Arrived at the school house her nerves were shattered and were well nigh beyond control.

The odds are said to be against Mr. Emerson's election as Rector of Glasgow University.

ELI PERKIN'S EXPERIENCE.

The Tiring-Out Dodge.

Brown's boys are a flirting set of fellows in New York who dance the German divinely. They wear elaborate dress suits, immaculate three-button kids, and always go to operas and parties alone. They don't have any money themselves, and consequently they are looking for rich wives. They are handsome fellows, and always manage to keep all the pretty girls "on a string." They never propose. They are always "talking business" with the girls, but they never come right out like us honest fellows, and ask them plump to marry them. They are dog-in-the-manger lovers.

Of late, when I call on Julia, I am always sure to find one of Brown's boys at the house. He sits in dangerous proximity to the girl I love, talks very sweet, and, I think, tries to run me out.

Of course, when you make an evening call on a young lady, the first visitor is entitled to the floor, and, after saying a few pretty things, you are expected to place Brown's Boy under everlasting obligations to you by putting on your overcoat and leaving. Now, Brown's Boy, unlike Mr. Lamb, always comes early and goes late, and I've put him under obligations to me so many times that I'm getting sick of it. He can never live long enough to pay this debt of gratitude. Oh, how I hate Brown's Boy!

Last night I had my sweet revenge! I had been telling my sad tale of sorrow and disappointment to Sally Smith. I told her I "meant business" all the time with Julia, and that I knew Brown's Boy was flirting, and that I knew him to be a chronic flirter.

"Now, Miss Sally" confidentially, what shall I do," I asked.

"Well, Cousin Eli, I'll tell you just what to do," said Sallie, her eyes sparkling with interest.

"What, Sallie?"

"Why, the next time you call on Julia you must come the "tired-out dodge," she replied, looking me earnestly in the face, and quietly picking a tea-rose out of my Prince Albert lapel.

"What dodge is that, Sallie?"

"It's just like this, Eli. You must call on Julia as usual——"

"Yes."

"And if Brown's Boy is there, you mustn't be the least bit jealous——"

"No."

"And you must talk just as entertaining as you can——"

"Yes."

"And you mustn't look at your watch nor feel uneasy, but quietly remove your amber kids, then lay your London overcoat on the sofa, and sit down as if you had called by special invitation to spend the entire evening," and then Sallie's great liquid eyes looked down on her fan.

"Well, what then?" I asked, deeply interested.

"Why, Brown's Boy is a spoony fellow, you know. His strength lies in cornering a girl, and coming the sentimental dodge. He won't be able to stand such a siege as this, and I'll bet a dozen 'six buttons' that he'll get up and leave the field to you."

"All right, my dear Sallie; I'll try it."

Then I took her dainty little hand, and pondered on the greater than Erie strategy which was to demoralize Brown's Boy, and perhaps capture the loveliest blonde girl on Madison avenue.

* * * * * * *

Last night I mounted the brown-stone steps which led to Julia's palatial residence, with a heart big with resolution. I resolved to see Julia and talk with her alone, at all hazards. At the touch of the bell, the big walnut and bronze door swung back. In a second I saw that miserable, silver-tongued Charlie Brown—that flirting Brown's Boy—on the sofa with Julia.

Charlie started, and Julia's diamond rings flashed a straight streak of light from Charley Brown's hands. Oh dear! those flirting Brown's boys!

"Ah, Julia, I'm delighted to have an opportunity of spending an evening with you," I commenced, as I slipped off my gloves.

"Our happiness is mutual, I assure you, Mr. Perkins," replied Miss Julia. "Won't you remove your overcoat?"

"Thank you, Miss Julia; it would be unpleasant to sit a whole evening with one's overcoat on, and——"

"Then you are liable to take cold when you go out," suggested Julia, interrupting me.

"Especially when one expects to sit and talk for several hours," I continued; "and when I have so much to say as I have to-night, I don't know when I shall get through."

Charlie Brown began to be a little uneasy now, and looking at his watch, ventured to ask:

"Is Nilsson to sing *Mignon*, to-night, Mr. Perkins?"

Of course I didn't hear Charley, but kept blazing right straight away at Julia and ritualism and parties and Lent, and all such society trash.

"Oh, Miss Julia, did you hear about Jay Gould getting shot?" I asked, remembering how Cousin Sallie said I must entertain her, and talk Charlie Brown out of his boots.

"Jay Gould got shot! How? Where?" exclaimed Julia.

"Why, in a Seventh avenue hardware store. I mean he got pigeon shot for the Jerome Park pigeon match."

"Oh, Mr. Perkins! Ha! ha! how could you?"

Then Charley looked at his watch.

"Have you seen Barnum's cannibals, Mr. Perkins?" asked Julia.

"Oh, yes; I've seen the ugly wretches."

"What do they call them cannibals for?"

"Oh, because they live off of other people," I replied, thoughtfully.

"Well, I guess a good many young fellows want to be cannibals nowadays, for they want to get married and live off their fathers-in-law."

"Ha! ha!" I burst out, while Julia looked innocently down at her fan as if she hadn't said anything, and Charley turned half round to look at his watch.

"By-the-way, Miss Julia, do you know which is the strongest day in the week?" I asked, modestly, taking her beautiful gold fan.

"No. Which is the strongest day, Mr. Perkins?"

"Why, Sunday, Julia; don't you know all the other of the days are *weak* days!"

"Oh, Mr. Perkins! Ha! ha! you'll kill us," exclaimed Julia (while Charley looked at his watch). Then he remarked that "Sampson's weakest day was the day he let Delilah cut off his hair;" but nobody heard him.

Charley now began to be uneasy. He whirled in his chair, then looked at his watch again, and, standing up, remarked that he had some letters to write, and duty called him home early.

"Don't be in a hurry, Mr. Brown," said Julia, still talking with me.

"Good bye, Mr. Brown, good bye!" I said, grasping his hand. "Next time, I hope, I shan't have so much to say to Miss Julia."

As Charley passed into the hall, I asked Julia which were worth the most—young gentlemen or young ladies?

"Why, young ladies, of course—don't you always call us dear creatures?"

"Yes, but, my dear Julia,"—I talked fondly now, for Charley was gone—"you know, my dear, that at the last end you are given away, while the gentleman is often sold!"

"Oh, Eli, you are very wicked to make such a remark when you know every young lady who marries one of Brown's boys is *sold* in the worst way! I don't think Brown's boys are ever *sold*. They are *soulless* fellows. But then they are so nice, they dance divinely, and they are so spooney—when a girl happens to have a rich father. They do dance the German so nicely; and then they bow so nice on the Avenue on Sunday, and come and see us *in our papa's boxes* at the opera, and——"

"And run out us solid fellows who mean business, who don't know how to flirt, and who really love you," I interrupted.

"What! you mean business, Mr. Perkins?" and Julia gave me a searching look.

"Yes, my dear Julia;" and then I took her hand convulsively. Neither of us said a word; but, oh! how you could have heard the heart beating!

Julia never took it away at all, and I'm a happy man—all because Cousin Sallie Smith told me how to do it!

A War of Races Among the Newsboys.

The Atlanta (Georgia) Herald, in much distress of mind, thus presents the situation forced upon an important class of that community:

"The manager of the Herald office, who from behind the tranquil counter studies the moods of the Herald's customers, has been alarmed for some days past at unmistakable signs of disapproval of either his course, or the course of the great paper whose finances he manages.

These shrewd, hot-headed, young Arabs have transacted their business of late in a scornful and forbidding way, that, to his calm eye, foreboded a storm. They used to come bursting into the office in a jolly, harum scarum way, their faces bright with the fresh air of dawn, and their eyes kindled in the morning's first flush, and fling down their shinplasters with some such cheerful remark:

'Skin me out twenty o' your best, old man?'

Or some such affectionate inquiry as: 'How does the old thing wiggle to-day, boss?'

Or a tender piece of advice like: 'Colonel, it 'ld be good for yer to make them locals slap in a little more o' the red-hot.'

For the past week, though, its all changed. In a stately and sullen way they march up to the counter. With the air of ragged princes they slap the money down, and, with condescension beaming from every feature:

'Gemme ten!'

On Sunday the storm burst.

In the calm and hush of the Sabbath morning two intrepid little rascals—a committee from a back-alley commune—walked up to the counter:

'Mr. Smith, you've got to quit selling papers to niggers!'

The declaration of war was made—an ultimatum plumply spit out.

'Quit selling papers to negroes! Why?'

'Well, we've all settled that we won't run with niggers. The Constitution won't sell to niggers, and their boys laugh at us when we have to holler the Herald 'longside o' black fellers. Them niggers don't know nothin' 'bout the business. Men kin cheat 'em and scare 'em out, and git their papers for nothin' almost. You never see a nigger boy hardly ever that kin tell whether he's made anything or not when he's sold out. A heap of men won't buy from us; they wait for nigger boys 'cause they know they can cheat them out and git the news for nothin'. We won't run with 'em. You must quit sellin' to 'em.'

'But would it be right to refuse the little darkeys a chance to make their living?' said the mellow-hearted manager.

'Oh yes, sir! You see they run the street-carts. They have this job, and they won't let a white boy in. You never see a white fellow pushing a street-cart, 'cause the niggers won't let 'em. One or two white ones has tried it, and they drive 'em out. They break his cart, and catch him off, and whip him, and rock him, and tell lies on him, till he has to quit. Now, our boy'es had a talk about it, and is determined, as the niggers keep us out of the street-cart business, that we will keep them out of the paper business. It ain't no use to whip 'em. They don't mind it, 'less you nearly kill 'em; and then the police will catch you. So we fixed up to come and tell you, you musn't let 'em have any papers when they call for 'em; and you mustn't. We won't run with 'em at all.'

The manager promised to take the matter under the serious consideration it merited, and the advocates of the Arabs retired. As they passed out of the door, one of them threw in a parting shout:

'I say, some o' these nigger fellers is running the boot-black business, too. There ain't a white boy in it. Remember that!'"

How Vasques is Shackled.

The California authorities stand in wholesome dread of Vasquez, prisoner as he is, and give him credit for great skill in making escapes. The handcuffs devised by the Sheriff of Monterey county for use on him are thus described: "They consist, first, of a round iron bar about an inch in diameter, and two and a half feet long. At the upper end of this bar is attached a small, stout ring, which passes through a hole drilled in another iron bar, fifteen inches long and not quite as thick as the first. The second bar is horizontal, running at right angles with the first. At either end of the horizontal bar are fastened two small, heavy rings, and a wrist shackle of fine steel. The lock on these shackles is of a very peculiar and intricate construction. When the prisoner's wrists are confined in them it will be utterly impossible for him to get his hands near enough together to do any mischief, so that the possession of a file or any other mechanical tool would not enable him to free himself. At the lower end of the perpendicular bar is another heavy ring, to which is attached on either side a stout chain about five inches long. Pendent to these chains are two ankle shackles of similar construction to those for the wrist. The prisoner will thus be able to use his legs in walking, but only to a very limited extent. By no possibility can he get his hands and feet together."

Robert Norris, who died in Philadelphia recently, was for over twenty years a manufacturer of locomotives in that city. He was rendered bankrupt by the failing of a bank, but on resuming business was very successful, and acquired property valued at $1,300,000.

The Saturday Review says that Hepworth Dixon's "History of Two Queens" absolutely swarms with errors.

Fence Planting on the Iowa and Nebraska Prairies.

The erection of board fences on a prairie farm is an expensive operation. In Nebraska the law wisely removes the necessity for fence building, by providing for the herding of live stock; and, in Iowa, the needs of practical farming life bring about very much the same result.

But in each case, the law and the practice are the things of the day. It is an instinct in the owner of land to define his possessions by metes and bounds, obvious to the eye, which separate his land from that of his neighbor. If fences were not a convenience there would be no fences therefore; but, as fences are a convenience, the improving prairie farmer sets himself to their creation as soon as his house is built, and his land broken. Live fences, of course, are the *desideratum*; and there are three plants which are most in favor for the purpose. The Honey Locust, the Osage Orange, and the White Willow, make good fences. The two former are impermeable to stock; and when the latter is well established, the same character may be claimed for it. The White Willow is also of hardy and rapid growth.

Mr. C. B. Mendenhall, of Marshall County, Iowa, has used the White Willow extensively. On his farm there are about thirteen miles of White Willow fencing, of from three to seven years' growth, about half of which will turn cattle, and a portion cut half a cord of wood to the rod. Mr. Mendenhall has also a grove of White Willow, covering twenty acres, set out six years ago, and which he considers to be worth $500 per acre.

As, we doubt not, some of our readers are even now considering the question of moving west to Iowa or Nebraska, and as knowledge is a light burden to carry, we give Mr. Mendenhall's method of planting: The willow slips are to be eight inches in length, thrifty sprouts of one or two years' growth. The ground for the hedge-row is to be plowed as deeply as possible during August, a dead furrow being left where it is proposed the fence shall stand. Just before frost comes the land is to be turned back, the dead furrow being filled in. As soon as the earth is open, plant the slips eight inches apart, covering them with finely pulverized earth. Cultivate as corn for two years, keeping the infant fence entirely clear of weeds. The following method will ensure a rapid growth: Mulch well in the fall after the second year, placing the mulching as close to the plants as may be, without touching the stems. By following Mr. Mendenhall's plan, the prairie farmer, with white willow, will have a thrifty fence in the course of three or four years; and in six years his enclosures will be perfect.

Presentation to Queen Victoria.

To be presented to the Queen is an honor to which all English ladies aspire. Not all, however, can enjoy this privilege; for, besides titled personages, only the wives and daughters of the clergy, of military and naval officers, and physicians and barristers can appear at court, these being the aristocratic professions. No lady whose husband or father is a general practitioner, solicitor, merchant, or man of business, unless he be a banker, is entitled to presentation; neither is a divorced lady, or one against whom there has been a whisper of scandal. American ladies are more fortunate in this respect; being all sovereigns in their own right, they can all be presented on being properly vouched for by their minister.

On the occasion of a drawing-room, full dress is rigorously required. The ladies carry their long train folded over their left arm until they are about to enter the royal presence, when these are let down, and spread out by a lord-in-waiting with his hand. The lady then walks forward to the foot of the throne, when another lord-in-waiting reads her name and that of the lady by whom she is presented from a card to the Queen. She courtesies to the ground; the Queen kisses her forehead if she is a peeress or peer's daughter, or gives her own hand to be kissed if she is only a commoner; she then courtesies to each member of the royal family that chances to be present, and backs out of the room, taking care to keep her face turned all the while to the Queen. A lady once presented has the right to present others within the prescribed limits; but these sponsors are held to a strict account for their proteges.

This presentation, however, is a dear bought pleasure. The crowd is so great and the space so limited that ladies are often compelled to stand for hours exposed to draughts from windows and doors, as all wraps must be left in the carriages; and when they at last pass from the royal presence, their rich dresses are usually almost torn from them by the surging crowd.

Wonderful Memories.

An English magazine for the present month supplies the following information on "remarkable memories": Among the instances cited is that of a child of ten—*le jenne Chevier*—who, being examined, made an exposition of Jussein's botanical system. After dividing it into its three parts of acotyledons, monocotyledons and dyacotyledons, the boy subdivided these each again into fifteen classes, and each class into families, urging his way undismayed through the orabranchoides, rhinantoides, polemonneie, and other such throat-strainers, explaining politely when called upon. Joseph Scaliger gained his renown from learning the "Iliad" and "Odyssy" by heart in three weeks. Lipsius would recite his history of Tacitus word for word, giving any one leave to plunge a dagger into his body if he made a mistake. Francis Saurez could quote the whole of St. Augustine's works—a perfect library—"from the egg to the apple." Dr. Thomas Fuller could name all the signs on both sides of the road, from the beginning of Paternoster row, London, to the Mansion House. William Lyon, for a bowl of punch, was in the habit of repeating in full the contents of the London Advertiser, which he had read once only.

Too Much Chalk in His Legs.

"Col. L. M. Temple, who broke his leg five weeks ago while putting on new boots, in his office on Deaderick street," says the Nashville Banner, "had the bandages removed recently by the direction of Dr. Eve, his leg having knitted thoroughly together. Last Sunday he met with another remarkable accident. While simply turning over in bed he broke his leg again, about five inches below the former fracture. It would seem that his system has become so thoroughly depleted that all the enduring qualities of his bones are gone, and there is scarcely anything left but a chalky substance.

In life it is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intentions or friends with the best.

Do Not Fail.

Do not fail to send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago, for a little book entitled "The Northwest Illustrated." It will be sent you *free*. It will show you where and how to spend your summer, and how to get to "the where."—Com.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind cholic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-Five Cents a Box.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mould, a well-turned neck and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children; and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised, or ye money refunded.

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Re-animating the Hair.—When the hair ceases to draw from the scalp the natural lubricant which is its sustenance, its vitality is, as it were, suspended, and if not promptly attended to, baldness will be the certain result. The one sure method of avoiding such an unpleasant catastrophy is to use Lyon's Kathairon, which, when well rubbed into the scalp, will speedily re-animate the hair and prevent it from falling out.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$9 00	@	$12 50
Hogs—Live	5 50	@	6 25
Sheep—Fair to prime	4 50	@	7 00
Cotton—Middling		@	17½
Flour—Spring extra	5 90	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring		@	1 46½
Corn—Western mixed	81	@	82
Oats—Western	61	@	62
Rye—Western	1 06	@	1 08
Barley		@	1 50
Pork—Mess		@	17 30
Lard	10½	@	11

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$6 25	@	6 50
Medium to choice	4 75	@	5 00
Common to fair	2 50	@	4 00
Hogs—Live	4 75	@	5 50
Sheep—Live, good to choice	4 25	@	4 75
Butter—Choice	16	@	20
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	12½
Flour—White winter extra	6 50	@	7 75
Spring extra	5 50	@	6 25
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@	1 24
Spring, No. 2		@	1 21½
Corn—No. 2	60	@	62½
Oats—No. 2		@	46½
Rye—No. 2		@	84
Barley—No 2		@	1 20
Pork—Mess		@	17 60
Lard	11	@	11½

CINCINNATI.

Beef Cattle	$3 50	@	5 00
Hogs—Live	4 60	@	5 25
Sheep—Live	4 50	@	5 00
Flour—Family		@	6 50
Wheat		@	1 30
Corn	65	@	67
Oats	50	@	58
Rye		@	96
Barley	1 20	@	1 30
Pork—Mess		@	18 00
Lard	11	@	11½

ST. LOUIS.

Beef Cattle—Choice	$4 60	@	4 75
Good to prime	3 00	@	3 75
Hogs—Live	4 40	@	5 50
Sheep—Good to choice	5 00	@	5 50
Flour—Spring XX	5 60	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring		@	1 06
Corn	59	@	60
Oats		@	46
Rye	73	@	75
Barley		@	1 50
Pork—Mess		@	18 00
Lard	11	@	11½

MILWAUKEE.

Cattle—Choice to extra prime	$5 75	@	6 50
Medium to choice	4 50	@	5 25
Common to fair	3 50	@	4 25
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 50
Sheep—Live, good to choice	6 00	@	7 75
Butter—Choice	17	@	21
Eggs—Fresh	12	@	13
Flour—White winter extra	7 00	@	7 75
Spring extra	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—Spring, No. 1		@	1 27
Spring, No. 2		@	1 24
Corn—No. 2		@	61
Oats—No. 2		@	46
Rye—No. 1		@	84
Barley—No. 2		@	95
Pork—Mess		@	17 25
Lard	11	@	11½

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why Will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Cholic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say The Household Panacea and Family Liniment is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

55 SUCCESS BEYOND COMPETITION. 55
STATE FAIR FIRST PREMIUMS WITHIN

Trade Mark. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 32 pages, for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

A Novelty, is the handsome $4.50 Gold Croquet Set that the *Excelsior Magazine* is giving to new subscribers for 90 cents, through a special arrangement with a large manufacturing company. They furnish sample copies of the Magazine for 25 cts., from their office, Room 30, No. 157 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY Easily made by selling TEAS at IMPORTERS' PRICES or getting up Clubs in Town and Country, for the oldest Tea Co. in America. Greatest inducements. Send for circular. CANTON TEA CO., 148 Chambers St., N.Y.

GOLDEN SUNBEAMS

The latest and best Music Book for the Sunday School and the Home Circle. Sample Copy sent on receipt of 25 cents. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

DR. SAM'L S. FITCH'S

FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

VICTORIOUS AT VIENNA

OVER 80 COMPETITORS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW

Rotary Hook, Lock Stitch

SEWING MACHINE,

No. 6,

For Family Use,

Heavy Tailoring and Leather Work.

Attention is invited to the Superior Excellence of this Machine, some of the points of which are:

1.—A Higher Rate of Speed, with less liability to Wear.
2.—Simplicity of Construction and Ease of Management.
3.—Positiveness and Certainty in all its Movements.
4.—The Independent Take-up, drawing up the Stitch when the Needle is entirely out of the Goods.
5.—Unrivaled Strength of Seam and Beauty of Stitch.
6.—Adaptability to a much wider range of Work than any other Sewing Machine in existence.
7.—It is the only Sewing Machine adapted to the Staying of Buttonholes in Ladies' Shoes with Cord without the use of Patent Attachments therefor.

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FOR FOUR MONTHS.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

On July 8th we shall begin the publication of the highly interesting serial story, entitled

HERO CARTHEW.

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WEEKLY WISCONSIN,

A large forty-eight column paper, for four months, containing this charming novel complete, together with a large amount of other interesting reading matter, including all the NEWS OF THE DAY, Short Stories, Poetry, &c. Address

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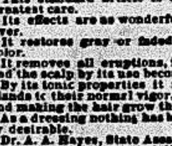
Proprietors, Milwaukee, Wis.

Back numbers supplied.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching, and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation for its intended purposes.*"

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

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R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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DR. WHITTIER,

No. 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.

continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his specialties he has perfected remedies that are effectual in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,

260 pages, a popular book which should be read by everybody. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the results of Dr. W.'s long experience; also the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent sealed, post-paid, for 50 cts.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

If the stomach is wrong all is wrong. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, while acting as a corrective upon that organ, gently expels all morbid matter from the alimentary canal, and imparts a healthful activity to the sluggish liver. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An interesting illustrated work of 260 pages, containing valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Price 50 cts. by mail. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons with 10 cts. will receive *free* a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. City Novelty Co., 108 S. Eighth St., Phila., Pa.

MONEY! We will pay 10 to 12 per cent. in advance, and give good security. State amt. you desire to invest. Address Security Funds, P. O. Box 238, Cincinnati.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 2 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $30 a week Salary and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

A GENTS WANTED.—Men or women. $34 a week, or $100 forfeited. The secret free. Write at once to COWEN & Co., 8th St., New York.

OUR NEW "Ladies' Friend" contains 7 articles needed by every lady—Patent Needle Threader, Scissors, Thimble &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box, by mail, 25 cents. Agents wanted. PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A DVERTISERS! Send twenty-five cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

M. N. U. No. 26.

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

A LIST OF LANDS AND TOWN LOTS in the County of

AITKEN,

And State of Minnesota, upon which taxes are delinquent and unpaid on the 15th day of June, 1874:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

{ DISTRICT COURT,
{ 11th Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons, companies or corporations, who have or claim any estate, right, title, or interest in, claim to, or lien upon any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached, described:

The list of taxes on real estate for the county of Aitken, remaining delinquent on the 15th day of June 1874, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in the county of Crow Wing, of which that hereto attached is a copy.

Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk within (20) days after the last publication of this notice, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defence you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, into or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim or lien. And in default thereof, judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land, for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest and cost.

W. W. HARTLEY,
(Signed.) Clerk of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing.

TOWNSHIP 43, RANGE 22.—TAXES DUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Names of Owners.	Subdivision of Sec. Blk. Lot or Block.	Section or Lot.	Amount of Tax Delinquent.
Augustus Chenguay	ne¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
Margaret Chenguay	sw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
W H Grant	ne¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	20	6 00
Agate Cordotte	nw¼ of sw¼	20	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	20	6 00
E A Folsom	se¼ of se¼	26	6 00
John Baptiste Chenguay	ne¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
Xavier Demarais	ne¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
Joseph Brunette	ne¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
Alex Perin	und 1-2 sw¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
John B Bottineau	und 1-2 se¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
Mary Chabine	sw¼ of se¼	28	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	28	6 00
Louis Batosh	sw¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
Magdaline La May	ne¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
Geneve La Bat	sw¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	28	6 00
Peter Zenzius	ne¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	30	6 00
Geo H Atterbury	sw¼ of sw¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	30	6 00
Justus A Chesley	ne¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
Clarance P Chesley	ne¼ of sw¼	30	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	30	7 00
A P Chesley	nw¼ of nw¼	30	6 45
C P Chesley	ne¼ of nw¼	30	6 00
Walter Avenge	ne¼ of se¼	32	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	32	6 00
H C Bailey	se¼ of ne¼	32	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	32	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	32	6 00
D G Shillock	ne¼ of nw¼	32	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	32	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	32	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	32	6 00
H C Bailey	ne¼ of sw¼	32	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	32	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	32	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	32	6 00
Francis Chenguay	sw¼ of se¼	32	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	32	6 00
Elizabeth Bonga	nw¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
Mary Jerome	nw¼ of nw¼	34	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	34	6 00

Township 47, Range 22.

R B Sprague	ne¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
David Drew	ne¼ of sw¼	24	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	24	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	24	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	24	6 00

Township 43, Range 23.

Jos Frank	ne¼ of sw¼	22	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	22	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	22	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	22	6 00
E Patterson	se¼ of se¼	24	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	24	6 00
Antoine Baggie	ne¼ of sw¼	26	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	26	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	26	6 00
Andrew Swift	se¼ of se¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	26	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	26	6 00
Geo Johnston	ne¼ of ne¼	26	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	26	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	26	6 00
Peiren Bellanger	ne¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
Sophia Russell	ne¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
Elizabeth Dana	se¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	28	6 00
Jos Marchand	nw¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
J P Bondrie	nw¼ of se¼	32	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	32	6 00
L E Forinies	nw¼ of nw¼	34	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	34	6 00
E Cochrine	ne¼ of ne¼	34	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	34	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	34	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	34	6 00

Township 47, Range 23.

P Zenzius	ne¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	15	6 00

Township 43, Range 24.

David Cover	ne¼ of se¼	18	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	18	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	18	5 85
..	sw¼ of sw¼	18	5 70
..	se¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	24	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	24	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	24	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	24	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	ne¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	30	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	30	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	34	6 00
Robert McNider	nw¼ of nw¼	14	6 00
..	lot 1	14	7 50

Township 47, Range 25.

Sydon Richardson	nw¼ of ne¼	14	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	14	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	14	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	14	6 00

Township 52, Range 25.

Maria Slater	nw¼ of ne¼	2	3 00
Jno De Laitre	sw¼ of ne¼	2	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	2	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	2	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	2	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	2	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	2	6 00
Baptiste De Jarlin	lot 1 ne¼ of ne¼	3	4 35
..	lot 2 nw¼ of ne¼	3	4 35
..	lot 3 ne¼ of nw¼	3	4 35
Mary Smith	se¼ of ne¼	3	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	3	6 00
Ida M Wilson	se¼ of nw¼	4	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	4	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	4	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	4	5 10
..	sw¼ of ne¼	4	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	4	5 55
Peter Wolford	se¼ of nw¼	4	6 00
Ida M Wilson	nw¼ of nw¼	4	5 85
..	ne¼ of se¼	8	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	8	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	8	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	8	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	8	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	8	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	8	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	8	6 00

Names of Owners.	Subdivision of Sec. Blk. Lot or Block.	Section or Lot.	Amount of Tax Delinquent.
D Frunkr	ne¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
	se¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
Justus A Wilson	sw¼ of se¼	18	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	18	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	18	6 00

Township 45, Range 26.

Nathan Richardson	se¼ of se¼	19	6 00
Wm H English	ne¼ of sw¼	19	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	19	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	19	7 95
..	sw¼ of ne¼	19	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	19	6 00
..	ne¼ of se¼	19	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	19	6 00
J D Bright	ne¼ of ne¼	19	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	19	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	19	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	19	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
..	ne¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	20	6 00
N Richardson	lot 1	20	8 25
..	lot 2	20	4 50
..	lot 3	20	5 85
..	nw¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	20	6 00
J D Bright	ne¼ of sw¼	20	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	21	6 00
..	lot 2	21	3 60
..	lot 3	21	4 65
..	lot 4	21	5 40
N Richardson	lot 1	29	4 65
..	lot 1	30	4 05
..	L.t 2	30	4 05
..	lot 3	30	4 80
..	lot 4	30	7 35

Township 49, Range 26.

L Day & Sons	nw¼ of se¼	4	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	4	6 00
J B Bottineau	nw¼ of ne¼	17	6 00
..	lot ..	17	8 70

Township 50, Range 26.

Peter Wolford	se¼ of nw¼	4	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	4	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	4	6 00
J B Busher	nw¼ of sw¼	4	5 85
..	sw¼ of nw¼	4	6 00
Mary P Wilson	ne¼ of sw¼	4	6 00
J P Wilson	nw¼ of sw¼	4	6 00
Mary Mo tvills	ne¼ of ne¼	5	6 83
J rome St Mark	se¼ of ne¼	5	6 00
..	ne¼ of se¼	5	6 00
Mary P Wilson	ne¼ of nw¼	6	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	6	6 00
Peter Wolford	nw¼ of se¼	6	7 05
J P Wilson	se¼ of se¼	6	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	6	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	6	6 00
Nathan Butler	sw¼ of sw¼	6	6 00
Narcesse Marion	se¼ of sw¼	6	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	7	6 00
Peter Wolford	ne¼ of ne¼	8	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	8	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
Alex Goulet	nw¼ of sw¼	13	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	13	6 00
Geo Cye	se¼ of se¼	14	6 00
..	ne¼ of ne¼	23	6 00

Township 51, Range 26.

Cash Mantrville	nw¼ of nw¼	2	6 00
..	ne¼ of ne¼	3	6 00
J De Montignay	nw¼ of sw¼	3	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	4	6 00
F La Fort	ne¼ of ne¼	4	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	4	6 00
J P Wilson	nw¼ of se¼	4	6 00
..	ne¼ of sw¼	4	6 00
Peter Wolford	se¼ of sw¼	4	6 00
Henry Jaye	se¼ of se¼	6	6 00
J P Wilson	ne¼ of ne¼	7	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	8	6 00
Peter Wolford	sw¼ of se¼	8	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	10	6 00
Chas Caviene	se¼ of ne¼	10	6 00
J P Wilson	sw¼ of nw¼	20	6 00
John Cye	ne¼ of se¼	20	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	21	6 00
Chas Caviene	sw¼ of nw¼	21	6 00
Ed Grady	und ½ of sw¼ of sw¼	28	6 00
Simon B Snyder	sw¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	30	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	30	6 75
Peter Walford	nw¼ of sw¼	30	6 75
..	nw¼ of nw¼	30	6 75
..	sw¼ of nw¼	30	6 75
Mary Montrville	se¼ of se¼	32	6 00
Ed Grady	und ½ ne¼ of nw¼	33	6 00
..	und ½ nw¼ of nw¼	33	6 00

Township 52, Range 26.

Francis B Langer	se¼ of ne¼	1	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	1	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	1	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	1	6 00
Mary Saunduro	ne¼ of se¼	1	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	1	6 00
E Ganon Dm	ne¼ of ne¼	5	6 55
..	nw¼ of ne¼	5	6 55
Paul Jarvis Dm	se¼ of ne¼	5	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	5	6 00
Antoine Roy Dm	se¼ of se¼	7	6 00
D Morrison	ne¼ of ne¼	9	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	9	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	9	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	9	6 00
Francis Lauerdue	sw¼ of sw¼	9	6 00
..	ne¼ of ne¼	12	6 00
J Brunette	nw¼ of ne¼	12	6 00
..	ne¼ of se¼	15	6 00
Jno Robedoux	se¼ of se¼	15	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	17	6 00
Michael Roy	nw¼ of nw¼	17	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	17	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	17	6 00
Paul Leaser	ne¼ of sw¼	17	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	17	6 00
Antoine Roy	ne¼ of ne¼	18	6 00
Jno B Dupree	se¼ of nw¼	21	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	21	6 00
Spencer La Croix	ne¼ of sw¼	21	6 00
..	nw¼ of sw¼	21	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	21	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	21	6 00
J P Wilson	ne¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
Mary Flett	ne¼ of se¼	26	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	26	6 00
O B Sturtevant	se¼ of se¼	30	6 00
..	ne¼ of se¼	30	6 00
Jos Hagerman	se¼ of nw¼	29	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	29	6 00

Township 44, Range 27.

Stacy B Collins	lot 2	6	4 35

Township 45, Range 27.

L P Powell	ne¼ of se¼	21	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	21	6 00
W H English	lot 1	25	7 50
..	lot 2	25	8 40
Stacy B Collins	lot 3	25	3 75
..	lot 4	25	7 05
..	lot 1	26	7 05

Township 47, Range 27.

Puget Sound Land Co	se¼ of se¼	23	46 56
..	sw¼ of sw¼	24	46 56
..	nw¼ of nw¼	25	45 32
N Tibbetts 3 1-8 acres town-site		25	30 00
Puget Sound Land Co	ne¼ of ne¼	26	45 56

Township 49, Range 27.

Thos McGinnis	nw¼ of ne¼	2	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	2	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	2	5 85
..	se¼ of sw¼	2	6 00
Unknown	lot 1	12	7 50
Mary Haskins	ne¼ of se¼	24	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	24	6 00
Omabi Fornier	ne¼ of nw¼	25	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	25	6 00
L Day & Sons	se¼ of sw¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	26	6 00

Township 50, Range 27.

Peter Wolford	sw¼ of se¼	12	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	12	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	12	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	12	6 00
L Day & Sons	se¼ of sw¼	22	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	22	6 00

Township 51, Range 27.

A La Rogue	ne¼ of sw¼	1	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	1	6 00
Jas Miller	se¼ of ne¼	9	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	10	6 00
Solomon Beach	nw¼ of se¼	10	6 00
..	se¼ of se¼	10	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	10	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	10	6 00
J Burcke	ne¼ of nw¼	10	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	10	6 00
Jolomon Beach	sw¼ of ne¼	11	6 00
..	se¼ of nw¼	11	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	11	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	11	6 00
Jno B Smith	nw¼ of se¼	13	6 00
James Hole	ne¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
S Du Channe	sw¼ of ne¼	15	6 00
Sophia Cartlie	se¼ of nw¼	15	6 00
A Moridue	ne¼ of se¼	15	6 00
Solomon Beach	se¼ of se¼	15	6 00
Maria Lauadrie	nw¼ of sw¼	15	6 00
..	sw¼ of sw¼	15	6 00
Caroline Cantois	lot 2	21	3 90
..	nw¼ of se¼	21	6 00
Mary Gillster	se¼ of se¼	21	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	21	6 00
Jno B Smith	nw¼ of ne¼	24	6 00
J P Wilson	nw¼ of se¼	24	6 00
James Cook	se¼ of nw¼	26	6 00
..	sw¼ of nw¼	26	6 00
Wm Fairbanks	ne¼ of ne¼	27	6 00
Mary Labelley	nw¼ of ne¼	27	6 00
..	se¼ of ne¼	27	6 00
..	sw¼ of ne¼	27	6 00
..	ne¼ of nw¼	27	6 00
Mary Martin	sw¼ of se¼	27	6 00
..	nw¼ of ne¼	34	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	34	6 00
..	lot 3	34	5 10
J P Wilson	ne¼ of nw¼	34	6 00
..	nw¼ of nw¼	34	6 00
..	se¼ of nw	34	6 00

Township 52, Range 27.

Alex Roy	se¼ of se¼	35	6 00
..	sw¼ of se¼	35	6 00
..	nw¼ of se¼	35	6 00
..	se¼ of sw¼	35	6 00

I, C. C. Knox, Deputy Auditor of Aitken County and State of Minnesota, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is a correct and true statement and list of taxes delinquent for the year 1873 upon the real estate in said County of Aitken, State of Minnesota, as therein described. C. C. KNOX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of June, A. D. 1874.

W. W. HARTLEY,
Clerk of District Court.

A LIST OF LANDS AND TOWN LOTS in the County of

CROW WING,

And State of Minnesota, upon which taxes are delinquent and unpaid on the 15th day of June, 1874.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

{ DISTRICT COURT,
{ 11th Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons, companies or corporations who have or claim any estate, right, title or interest in, claim to, or lien upon, any of the several pieces or parcels of land in the list hereto attached described:

The list of taxes on real estate for the County of Crow Wing remaining delinquent on the 15th day of June, 1874, has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in the County of Crow Wing, of which that hereto attached is a copy.

Therefore you, and each of you, are hereby required to file in the office of said clerk within twenty (20) days after the last publication of this notice, your answer in writing, setting forth any objection or defense you may have to the taxes, or any part thereof, upon any piece or parcel of land described in said list, into or on which you have or claim any estate, right, title, interest, claim or lien. And in default thereof, judgment will be entered against such piece or parcel of land for the taxes on said list appearing against it, and for all penalties, interest and cost.

W. W. HARTLEY,
Clerk of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, Minn.

TOWN LOTS OF THE

City of Brainerd.

Names of Owners.	Subdivision of Sec. Block. Lot.	Lot.	Block.	Years which taxes are due.	Amount of taxes delinquent.
E White		15	36	..	2
..		16	36	..	13 23
..		17	36	..	2 77
..		18	36	..	4 62
P Early		12	38	..	9 24
W. Sparenberg		3	39	..	2 31
J Wickr		21	39	..	5 31
A P McKay		22	39	..	5 31
E Beaulieu		23	39	..	1 84
P Greene		23	43	..	29 79
..		24	43	..	46 20
S Chapman		1	45	..	49 08
..		2	45	..	10 39
J C Walters		3	45	..	38 87
L S & P S Co		14	45	..	13 86
..		20	45	..	26 56
Hamilton & Ottowell					
..		part of lot 23	45	..	83 99
..		24	45	..	
W Chambelain		4	47	..	16 17
M McMahon		5	47	..	17 32
Jno Bishop		10	47	..	34 63
S A Minter		12	47	..	25 64
E Morton		15	47	..	39 27
F W Peake		19	47	..	22 17
..		20	47	..	8 31
L Riley		24	47	..	120 04
T H Duggan		3	49	..	22 19
E S Johnson		4	49	..	30 11
J Burke		5	49	..	13 86
H Ward		10	49	..	15 01
J S Styles		17	49	..	8 08
..		18	49	..	20 79
..		19	49	..	15 67
..		20	49	..	12 47
Tuffi Herbert		14	61	..	6 23
L S & P S Co		15	63	..	4 62
Geo Holmes		5	65	..	30 80
E Buckmaster		7	65	..	28 49
H Falconer		11	65	..	17 32
Polson & Erickson		9	67	..	10 62
T Le ihen		15	67	..	9 81
M E Morison		23	67	..	6 93
..		24	67	..	10 39
R McKee		8	69	..	6 93
P Deane		10	69	..	6 93
..		11	69	..	9 94
Widing & Dalquist		14	69	..	89 16
Widing & Dalquist		part of lot 13	69	..	70 56
..		14	69	..	
..		15	69	..	
Bradley & Saunders		16	69	..	22 37
Walker & Polson		17	69	..	13 79
C W Darling		20	69	..	17 32
..		21	69	..	
A N Chase		23	69	..	19 86
..		24	69	..	
L Montgomery		part of lot 11	71	..	4 62
..		part of lot 12	71	..	25 15
L S & P S Co		17	71	..	6 93
C Berry		15	73	..	8 08
T H Duggan		16	73	..	10 23
G H Smith					
..		90 feet east end of lot 1	74	..	19 17
..		90 feet east end of lot 2	74	..	
E Adams		21	76	..	5 03
..		22	76	..	5 03
R K Whiteley		23	76	..	32 34
..		24	76	..	
McComic & Kibler		1	80	..	11 55
..		2	80	..	11 95
..		8	80	..	30 49
Andrews & Murphy		9	93	..	4 62
J R Murphy		10	93	..	23 10
..		11	93	..	
D O Preston		7	97	..	6 69
C T Hobart		1	97	..	6 69
..		2	97	..	5 54
..		3	97	..	5 54
J B Covant		14	99	..	9 62
L S & P S Co		12	99	..	6 93
J Hogan		6	101	..	12 13
B Larkin		11	101	..	12 24
C Stewart		10	101	..	6 93
E Morton		5	103	..	5 40
..		6	103	..	12 12
G Miles		8	103	..	12 13
N Loftain		11	103	..	10 51
..		12	103	..	12 12
G Glover		7	125	..	10 96
W Dance		9	125	..	10 51
W Payne		12	127	..	8 77
H Robinson		2	133	..	15 17
..		3	133	..	
A A Henderson		12	133	..	5 31
W W Wood		8	155	..	4 15
..		9	155	..	4 15
J B Shan		11	155	..	6 50
Unknown		13	161	..	9 24
E Ledoux		1	163	..	3 85
A Burgess		24	163	..	8 10
W Chamberlain		11	163	..	10 51
H L Jones		A	45	..	38 19
O Beal		A	47	..	23 10
E Stiles		A	49	..	12 37
A Morgan		B	49	..	10 39
J C Oswald		B	67	..	10 39
..		C	67	..	4 62
..		D	67	..	4 62
French & Hare		E	67	..	11 55
J C Oswald		F	67	..	4 62
A Johnson		B	69	..	12 70
J Reynolds		E	71	..	11 55
W Snyder		C	71	..	15 01
C Walter		D	71	..	8 08
D Shea		E	71	..	9 24

Taxes due for the year 1873.

Township 43, Range 28.

Names of Owners.	Subdivision of section, lot or block.	Section or lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount of taxes delinquent.