Historical Society.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
HARTLEY BROS., - - Proprietors.
W. W. HARTLEY, - - - - Editor.
CAPT. C. B. SLEEPER, - - Associate Editor.
Terms of Subscription (Postage Paid),
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Six Months, $1 00. - Three Months, &c.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

VOL. IX.—NO. 5. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880. WHOLE NO. 421.

Republican Pyramid.
OHIO
IOWA
MAINE
ILLINOIS
VIRGINIA
COLORADO
MICHIGAN
NEBRASKA
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
NEW-YORK
CALIFORNIA
NEW-JERSEY
CONNECTICUT
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE

Democratic Pyramid.
KENTUCKY
MARYLAND
MISSISSIPPI

Onward to victory is the watchword for 1880.

The Crookston Odd Fellows are about to start a lodge.

The Lancsboro *Journal* and Lake City *Leader* are each sold to Indiana parties. Has this movement any political bearing, we would like to enquire, and, if so, what?

Crow Wing is the first county in the State to forward the amount of its March settlement, which was received yesterday by the State treasurer.—[Pioneer Press.

And this is not the first time our efficient officials have earned this proud distinction.

The British parliament was prorogued by royal decree on Monday, causing great surprise throughout the kingdom. The late parliament was the third in the reign of Queen Victoria, and one of the longest in modern history, having remained in existence since 1868.

Morrison county voted $35.000 to aid the Little Falls & Dakota railway, on Tuesday, by a majority of 75 votes in the county. The proposition to bond the county for the construction of a wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Little Falls, voted on at the same time, was defeated.

The great dry goods house of Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., of St. Paul, the most extensive in the west, was burned Sunday evening, with an estimated loss of half a million dollars. The fire, however, with its usual enterprise, has secured a new location and is again ready to fill orders. Two such disasters as this and the Duluth fire, within twenty-four hours, is about all Minnesota feels able to stand.

The plans are being drawn and the location platted for the proposed extension of the N. P. railroad shops at this place. The company has contracted with Wm. Schwartz for 1,000 000 brick for the purpose of their construction, and a track will be laid from a point near the present shops to Mr Schwartz's brick yard. This track should be extended at the same time to Rice Lake, where a number of saw mills would undoubtedly be erected the coming season.

The Rev. Herbert Root, rector of St. Paul's parish in this city, having resigned his charge as heretofore announced in these columns, has opened a bank and general real estate agency at Valley City, D. T. He has determined to remain out of the ministry until certain changes are effected in the present parochial system of the Episcopal church and will devote himself to secular pursuits meantime. We wish him unbounded success in his new enterprise, for he merits it.

Gen. Washburn's bill restoring the Fort Ripley reservation to the public domain and throwing its valuable lands open to homestead entry, which passed the House in December last and passed the Senate last week, was amended in the Senate, giving the Western railroad a right of way through the reserve and providing for the appraisal and sale of the old Fort buildings. The bill was returned to the House for concurrence and is not yet a law, though it will undoubtedly pass without difficulty as soon as it can be reached.

On Wednesday last Harry Brintnell's freight train bound north was boarded at Sauk Rapids by five tramps, who secured and made off with all the baggage in sight including Harry's overcoat and the wrecks of a number of passengers. J. McKee, brakeman, pursued them and secured a part of the plunder, when he returned, procured a horse and two revolvers and started again in pursuit. This time he succeeded not only in recovering the remainder of the stolen property but in returing the thieves to Sauk Rapids, where a warrant was procured for them, they were arraigned before a justice and bound over to the next term of court. Unable to furnish bail they were lodged in the St. Cloud jail where they now are. Mac's experience in deer hunting on horseback evidently served him a good purpose for once, and all honor is due the hero of the occasion.

Our sister city of Duluth was visited with a great loss last Saturday. Messrs. Munger & Markell's elevator, burning on that day, entailing a loss of about $200,000. Our warmest sympathy is extended to these gentlemen, and to the public as well, who are always losers by such conflagrations. We trust, the enterprise of these men will be equal to the emergency, and that this terrible discouragement will be only temporary. We have a very friendly side for Duluth, her interests, and her people; and had hoped that her successful emergence from an era of depression, extending through several years, would have no set back. Duluth is destined in no distant future to play a very prominent part in the significance and prosperity of the great northwest, and we are pained to record any disaster that tends to paralyze her business or that is likely to retard her advancement. We would say, therefore, to her citizens, be not disheartened. The pressure of a fast growing commerce will soon place your city in the front rank. And this is no idle prediction.

The N. P. Blockade.—Who's to blame?

Some of the journals in Dakota have been uttering complaints against what they deem the bad management of the N. P. R. R. in consequence of the blockade of said road by snow. Trains have been moving every day on the Dakota division, and, though making connections irregularly, and in one or two instances closed in for several days, yet we deem it a great injustice to Gen'l Manager Sargent and other officials to undertake by direct charge or insinuation to censure him or them. There have been times within the last four years when the Union Pacific R. R. has been blockaded for seven days—and this corporation has had unlimited means and material to contend with the elements successfully. We know that, except in one particular, every precaution has been taken by the N. P. management to guard against blockade, and, in that one respect, could not this season be provided for—we refer to raising of the track above the level of the prairie. There has been no lack of men or fuel, or engines with the most approved plows; and the fact is this has been an exceptional boisterous winter, with a sufficient depth of snow and almost continuous winds, so that each day's accomplishment has had to be done over again. The time has been, and within the last few years, when snow covered the plains west of Fargo, clear across Dakota, to the depth of four or five feet. Major C. A. Ruffee, who carried the mails across those plains for several years, has informed us that during more than one winter he has seen the snow exceed five feet on the level, for hundreds of miles west of the Red River. But with one-half that depth of snow a railway could only be operated and kept open continuously during the winter by raising the track on trestles, the whole distance, and at such a height from the ground that the snow could have free passage under it. We have seen every cut between Fargo and Bismarck filled from less than one inch snow fall. The fact is that across these plains the wind is always blowing strong, and after snow commences to fall a train could not run ten miles without running into a snow drift deep enough to cover the smoke stack of the engine. Every depression is bound to be filled to a level, and there are certainly localities where no engineer could locate a railroad without going through some depressions from the general level of the country. Gen'l Manager Sargent is certainly one of the most energetic, competent and efficient R. R. managers in this or any other country, and he has as able an assistant in Superintendent Towne as there is in the west. Besides A. E. Taylor, general roadmaster, has had valuable experience for years. Supt of machinery, Farrar, is as capable as the best, and we know that all of these gentlemen have been exerting every effort and means in their power, or that could be commanded to keep the Dakota division open; and that they have done well in contending with the elements that have terrific sweep and play across their road way, no candid man will doubt for a moment. Gentlemen, grumble if you will, damn the locality and the appalling blasts of winter, and whirling, blinding snow falls, hurried along with the rapidity of a hurricane to seek lodgment where it may. Damn the luck that attracted you to that section of the world, and the elements that must keep you housed in winter from freezing cold, and in excavated or sod "cottages" in summer to avoid being blown away, if you will, and be as positive about such damning as you please, and we would not object to assist in making it a little more so—but do not visit upon the worn and suffering responsibilities that are not with "Nature and Nature's God." We ask this in behalf of justice, and expect you to stop finding fault in this direction. If you live in "God's country," stand it like men, and put up with it. Mind, now.

Cool Advice.

The newspapers which have put candidates for president are working themselves into a fierce frenzy over their particular favorites, and by as much as they are foolishly extravagant in their laudations of particular objects of their adoration, are blindfully rantankerous in their denunciations of all who are likely to draw in the opposite direction. The careless operator made "logs" instead of logs and the widow replied that it was none of his business, and the bargain is off.—[Still water Lumberman.

BLACK HILLS LETTER.

CROOK CITY, March 4, 1880.

Dear Tribune:

We had a big scare in consequence of service on mail routes being reduced to one service per week. Had this been carried out, no one coach could have carried the accumulated mail on either the Bismarck or Sidney route; but the order was countermanded in time, and every thing goes lovely and the goose is elevated.

A general boom of emigration to the Hills is looked for this spring, and judging from those already here as a commencement they are well endowed with worldly goods, besides they are of a staying class, and make permanent settlers, and are not looking around to jump ranches, claims, etc., make a stake and then leave, doing themselves no good and adding nothing to the country. This class of settlers, however, are pretty well cleaned out.

Ranches last year could be purchased very low, but now a rapid advance has taken place, and any decent location commands from $1000. to $2000. This for property located from 15 to 20 miles from Deadwood. Farms within five to ten miles cannot be purchased for anywhere near that money.

The settlement contract for forage at Ft. Meade was let last week, and prices as indicated then was about the same as last year, oats was $2.77 per cwt. and hay $7. per ton. Then there is St. Paul bids yet to be heard from, which may run lower. Our Graingers say that oats will not be sold here for less than 3 cents per lb, and they are all able to hold them for their old price. Last season the early sellers only obtained 2 cents per lb., and in less than 60 days after they run up to 4 cents, and have already held at 4 1-2 cents since.

Large contracts for spring freight have already been made. All of the lines report an increase of business, and they are one or two new lines added to the list.

Custer City is at present all the astir. The mines develop fine deposits and promise very large returns.

Col. Lounsberry, of the Bismarck *Tribune*, is here, as fat, jolly and good natured as ever. He is working up some items for a proposed publication relative to the Hills, but the knowing ones say he is also working in the interests of Judge Bennett, our congressional delegate.

We are hearing big reports from all directions coming this way. The latest is that the Northwestern will make Ft. Pierre in the summer. We can not understand where it will come in, any one but the capitalists, as it will certainly reduce labor, and place our farmers in direct competition with the Indians, and the merchant will be in a like place.

We have had a very severe winter, and it still lingers, last week the thermometer indicated 30 degrees below zero.

Our old friend Tom Saunders came into our office this week, looking fine, as good-natured as ever, and overlaid his surveying instruments with a *sang froid* so peculiarly his own.

There is a report here of two men pulling hemp at Spearfish for mistaking two-year old cattle for buffalo, and they last continued in the mistake all winter. They would slaughter the animals, take only the hind quarters, and sell the same in Deadwood for buffalo. Their business has continued all the winter, but the settling up with the silent partners they have kept the turn on 'em," and they were sent to the other hunting grounds.

Large amounts of fruit trees are being ordered for planting out this spring, and should this climate be favorable for such ventures we will have an abundance of every variety of fruit.

The Bismarck *Tribune* is getting its paper from Deadwood, and the dealer in that city says he is now expecting the St. Paul papers will follow its example and order direct, via Sidney.

Us fellows don't care who is going to be president. He has not got many appointments of postmasters in our Territory, so we have made up our minds not to vote for one at the next election. But when it comes to the fourth and fifth term, then look out. AQUARIC.

List of Letters.

Remaining unclaimed at the post-office Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on Saturday, March 13th, 1880. In calling for letters in this list please say "Advertised," giving date of list. W. W. HARTLEY, P. M.

Brick Louis C — Mosiers Wm E
Bishop Chas — Rodgers P
Clewell H G — Simpson Rev Adam
Collins Dewitt — Shanks David
Deveney P J — Shute B m
Dreyer Miss Elzadis — Thorne R E 2-3
Hogan James B — Tisdale G C
Errington A D — Vosgien Dennis
Jones Rev — Ward Miss Mary
Johnson August — White G G
Kell J Jones H — Wood Charley
King Gustaf — Wells Kittie
Lee Chas — Yale George E
Miller Mrs Mary E

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity and high prices demanded for fresh meats, we are compelled to advance our prices, and here after shall sell at the following prices:

Roast sirloin cuts	15 cts.
Round, steaks, and rib roasts,	12½ "
Chuck,	10 "
Mutton,	12½ to 15 "
Pork,	10 to 12½ "

As meat is strictly cash with us, and fully well knowing that it is far better for dealer and consumer, we shall strictly adhere to the cash system, and no deviation after this date.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to come forward and settle.

BRAINERD, March 15th, 1880.
ESH, WILSON & MCKEE.
M. B. ANDERSON.

Teaming, Teaming.

Parties having Teaming to be done should call on G. G. HARTLEY,
Brainerd, Minn.

WM. FERRIS. H. J. SPENCER.

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

J. L. STARCHER,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, ETC.,
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. N. NEVERS,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, TREAKS,
VALISES,
BEDDING, ETC.,
FRONT STREET,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

HAGGBERG & JOHNDRIN,
Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, Wagon Making,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR LAUREL,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
The undersigned having recently entered into partnership, erected a new shop on Fifth Street, just door to Harvey & Spicy's list in a jog over the creek, and engaged a skilled W. gon Maker and Wheelwright, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line promptly in good shape and at low rates.
HAGGBERG & JOHNDRIN.

BARRETT & CO.

GENERAL DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements,
AND AGENTS FOR THE
Singer Sewing Machines,
FARGO, - - D. T.
Established Oct. 6th, 1872.

NEW LE BON TON

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

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

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

T. BASON,
Dealer in Heavy and Shelf
Hardware,
STOVES AND
TINWARE,
NAILS, GLASS, TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Builders' Material,
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
GUNS AND AMMUNITION,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
BRUSHES ETC.
Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copperwith JOB WORK.
BRAINERD, MINN.

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

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

HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL
BRAINERD, - - MINN.
Only First Class House in the City.
All Trains arrive at and depart from the door
TERMS,
$2 00, $2.50 and $3.00 per Day.
E. W. WEED, Prop'r.

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Rates of Advertising will be made known on application at this office or by letter. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Local notices 75 cents per square for the first and 37½ cents for each subsequent insertion.
To secure insertion of advertisements they must be handed in to this office as early as Thursday morning. Changes of advertisements, and local notices of religious service's, etc., must be handed in by Wednesday noon.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL—Preaching at 11 a. m. Union Sunday school 12.15 p. m., and Prayer Meeting at 7 p. m. every Sunday, and Prayer Meeting at 7 p. m. every Thursday evening. Strangers and others not worshiping elsewhere are cordially invited to these services. "Where were you?" "I was here."
REV. R. A. BLAKE, Pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Morning Prayer, Litany and Ante-Communion services at 11 o'clock a. m. every Sunday. Sunday School at 12 m. Evening Prayer at 7½ p. m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month. Services will be held every Wednesday Evening Prayer every Friday evening, and on all Holy Days, at 7½ p. m.
REV. HERBERT ROOT, Rector.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Low Mass at 8 a. m., High Mass at 10 a. m. Vespers and Sermon at 2 p. m. Vespers at 7½ p. m. Week days at 7½ a. m.
REV. J. BERARD, Priest.

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

I. O. O. F.
WILDEY LODGE No. 69, meets every Wednesday evening, at 7½ p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
P. H. PARKER, M. W.
J. C. COXHOOD, Sec'y.

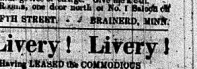
A. O. U. W.
BRAINERD LODGE, No. 47, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN, meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
P. H. PARKER, M. W.
C. A. BAKER Rec.

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

A. S. CAMPBELL, M.D.,
Medical Director N. P. R. R.—Minnesota Division.
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON
OFFICE—Headquarters R. R. Building, down stairs, northwest corner.
Office hours 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Office and Residence—N. E. cor. St. Paul's Parish Square, Park entrance.
Brainerd, Minn.

C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—FRONT STREET,
Opposite R. R. Office.
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

Clerk of Court.
Special attention given to Locating Homesteads and Pre-Emptions, for Settlers in Crow Wing County.
CHOICE LANDS OPEN TO SETTLEMENT.
General Real Estate Agency.

BRAINERD
DRUG STORE,
Front Street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
N. McFADDEN, Proprietor.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
PURE SPICES.
Fresh ground and received in bulk for sale in quantities to suit—warranted pure.
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours, Day and Night.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

A. E. VEON,
Cabinet Wagon Maker,
JOBBING AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
I keep constantly on hand Pictures and Frames of all sizes, Moulding, Mats, Glass, Doors, Sash, etc., etc., also, a full stock of Builder's and Carpenter's Hardware.
BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES, ETC.
An Agent for Brown's Family Sewing Machine.
PATENT RIGHT MODELS A SPECIALTY.
Will make Headboards and Bill of Material for Building on reasonable terms. Shop on Laurel, Brainerd, one door north of No. 1 Saloon on Fifth Street.
J. BRAINERD, MINN.

Livery! Livery!
Having LEASED the COMMODIOUS
MERCHANT'S HOTEL STABLES,
Located Street, Brainerd, Minn., I have repaired all my stock of Hearses and Carriages from the Leland House Stables to that place, where I am prepared to furnish Funerals on Short Notice. Horses and Carriages for Parties, Pleasure or Business, at Low Rates. Horses taken to board, feed and use the season. Brainerd, May 10th, 1879.
P. BRAWN, Prop'r.

Brainerd Tribune.

HARTLEY BROS., Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

John Moody, of Kingston, Kentucky, was shot March 4, by his brother George in a drunken quarrel.

Fred Whitcarp Sr., of Cairo, Ill., was, murdered at the instance of his wife. George Kohl, the murderer, has confessed.

Rodney M. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Barrett, killed himself, March 9, in a saloon at Worcester, Mass.

The Chisholm murder trials have been resumed at De Kalb, Mississippi. Henry Virgie and Houston Gully are now on trial.

An incendiary fire in Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of March 6, destroyed property to the amount of $90,000—insurance $46,000.

Robert Jerrard, of Rochester, N. Y., a lawyer, who while drunk shot a man named Rice, hung himself on the night of March 9.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 7, the house of Charles Haines, of St. Paul, was burglarized, and money taken to the amount of $150.

Saturday, March 6, a boy 15 years of age, son of Prof. Willard of Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the head.

Vera Sassulitch, the military woman who tried to kill a prefect of police at St. Petersburg, is in Geneva, Switzerland, employed on a revolutionary journal.

E. G. Colton, a theatrical manager, disheartened by an unsuccessful tour with his company, committed suicide by shooting himself in Alevada California, March 5.

W. H. Tredway, deputy collector of internal revenue at Danville, Virginia, was convicted of embezzlement, March 4, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A burglary was committed in St. Paul on the afternoon of March 6 at the residence of John Linstad in the absence of the family Property to the amount of $100 was taken.

CASUALTIES.

There was a $24,000 fire at Davenport, Iowa, March 4.

There was a $50,000 fire in Winchester, Kentucky, March 4th.

By a boiler explosion at Glasgow, Scotland, March 5, 15 persons were killed.

A large elevator at Washington Court House, Ohio, was burned March 9. Loss $30,000.

Two soldiers were drowned at Fort Snelling by breaking through the ice on the night of March 5.

The steamship Massachusetts, on her passage from Boston to Liverpool lost overboard 70 head of cattle.

The Grand Central hotel and other buildings at Oakland, California, were burned early on the morning of March 9.

Gilboith's spinning mills at Glasgow, Scotland, were burned March 5. Loss £50,000. Two lives were lost in the fire.

On Saturday, March 6, Charley A. Taylor, of Chicago, died of hydrophobia. He had been bitten by a dog six weeks previous.

The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroad bridge, at Centreville, Ohio, was struck by lightening and burned, March 4.

Two men, were killed and a number wounded at Watertown, N. Y., March 5, by the breaking of a skip in a shaft of the Shuttleff iron mine.

A London correspondent of March 4, says the inhabitants of the Island of Irinishark in the county of Mayo, Ireland, are in a terrible state of destitution.

Part of the Danforth locomotive works at Patterson, N. J. were burned, March 6, throwing 300 men out of employment. Loss on buildings and machinery $175,000.

O. W. Case, one of the county commissioners of Mower county, residing in Grand Meadows, was found dead in his bed at the Fleck house, in Austin, on the morning of March 4.

An explosion in the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili, March 8, killed 20 persons and destroyed a portion of the building used for the manufacture of shells. Several persons are missing.

At Brotherton, opposite St. Charles, Wisconsin, a steam grist mill boiler explosion occurred March 9, and three men were killed. The force of the explosion was terrific and tore the mill to pieces.

Eugene Bernard, Sr., died suddenly at his residence in St. Paul, on the evening of March 6., of appoplexy. He came to St. Paul in 1856, and had held the office of the justice of the peace for twenty consecutive years.

A fire supposed to be incendiary broke out during the storm on the night of March 5, at New Albany, Indiana, in the chemical works and pot house of Depaw's plate glass manufactury. Both were destroyed. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000; insurance $20,000 all in eastern companies, except $4,000 the American Central, of St. Louis.

During the prevailence of a heavy wind and rain at Toledo, Ohio, March 5 a chimney of the Buckeye Brewery was blown down, falling on and crushing the engine house, in which Policeman John Hasset and M. F. Doyle and the night watchman at the brewery had taken refuge. The two former were killed. The later was severely injured. The wind attained a velocity of 72 miles per hour, doing considerable damage to roofs, freight shed and prostrating telegraph lines in all directions.

Joe Hardy of St. Paul fell from a passenger train at 5 o'clock on the morning of March 4th, and had one arm shatterd by the wheels running over it, his left shoulder, and left ribs crushed and broken and his head injured. His recovery was not expected, though he was alive about 36 hours after the accident He died at a quarter to 9 o'clock on the evening of March 5. His remains were taken to St. Paul for interment.

A violent storm of wind and hail prevailed at Louisville, Kentucky, early on the morning of March 5 at 3:20 A. M. the speed of wind was forty-eight miles an hour, the highest ever recorded at this station, a blow last month having reached forty-two miles, next highest. From 3:20 to 4 A. M. the rain and thunder continued but the wind quieted down radually, from 20 to 12 miles per hour. So far as heard, there was no damage beyond the blowing down of a few fences and signs.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Robert J. Smith was confirmed, March 6, postmaster at Austin, Minnesota.

The sudden dissolution of Parliament, is producing very great excitement in England.

The Democratic central committee of Kansas, have called the State convention at Topeka, May 26.

Commodore Isaiah Hanscomb, chief of the bureau of construction and repairs of the navy dedartment, died on the morning of March 5, at the city of Washington.

Horace Maynard, United States minister at Constantinople, has sailed from Smyrna on a three months tour in Syria and Egypt.

The Greenback, congressional election at Shelbyville, Indiana, March 4, nominated Gilbert De La Martyn, present member for re-election.

Joseph Hardy, who was fatally injured in Hastings, Minn., March 4, by a railroad accident, was buried in St. Paul on Sunday, March 7.

The congressional House committee on commerce have authorized a favorable report upon the bill making St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry.

The committee on elections, Representative Weaver alone dissenting, adopted the majority report in favor of Siemens, sitting member, and against Bradley, contestant.

Col. V. S. Almer, superintendent of the new federal building at Little Rock, Arkansas, now in process of erection has been removed, his friends allege because he is not a Grant man.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon and his executive council failing to respond to the invitation to appear before the legislative bribery investigating committee at Augusta, Maine, a summons has been issued for them to appear.

March 9, M. Reuher and wife started from Paris for Chiselhurst, England, to take leave of Ex-Empress Eugenia, previous to her departure for the Cape of Good Hope, which is set for March 26. The Ex-Empress will stop at St. Helena on her return voyage.

In the House, March 5, Mr. LeFevre, from the committee on military affairs, obtained unanimous consent and reported a bill for the relief of Father Gillen, of Indiana, for services rendered as chaplain in the army of the Potomac. The bill passed without any objection.

Gen. McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific has been ordered to move all available troops to San Francisco to be posted where they can be most effectually used in case their services should be required to protect the Chinese from the threatened onslaught of the workingmen led by Kearny and kindred spirits.

At Cleveland, Ohio, at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of March 5, a gale accompanied by thunder and lightning, that had been blowing thirty-three miles, suddenly raised to velocity 48, shifting southwest to southeast, and continued five minutes. It did great damage to chimneys, fences and signs, and trees were blown down. A brick wall two feet thick on Broadway was thrown over, and several small frame buildings were wrecked. The headlight of Doan's iron works was thrown against and set fire to a gasoline tank entailing damage of $50. Three hundred dollars worth of plate glass in the front of Odd Fellows block on Pearl street were ruined. The Cleveland female seminary, Woodland avenue, was half unroofed and part of the upper west wall was torn off. About 70 young ladies were sleeping in the building, but none were injured. The roof of the new brick wire mill of the Cleveland Rolliaing Mill Co., in the eighteenth ward, was uplifted and one end was blown in on the workmen killing Julius Brown and injuring several others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a snow-storm in New York, March 9, the wind at the time blowing a gale.

Hon. J. W. Foster, minister to Mexico, has presented his letters of recall to President Diaz.

The treasury department at Washington, March 5, purchased 162,000 ounces of silver.

Navigation is open on Lake Erie. A boat arrived at Cleveland from Detroit, on March 9.

John H. Semple, wholesale grocer in Montreal, has suspended; liabilities $100,000 assets $56,000.

The committee of coinage and weights and measures in the House of Representatives have agreed to report favorably on Fort's bill to retire trade dollars.

The Duchess of Marlborough, writing to the Lord Mayor of London says, the distress in Ireland continues to be general, and in some parts is increasing.

At the charter election in Middletown, N. Y., five women were elected members of the board of education over five men. Over 100 women voted for school officers.

Unusually heavy rains fell last week over a wide space of territory in Arkansas. At the Hot Springs, the railway was flooded, bridges washed away and much damage done

Advices from Winnebago, Wisconsin, state that the winter wheat in that section is ruined by the present freezing and thawing of the ground, and that most of the farmers will plow it up.

The United States marshal at Wilmington, Delaware, arrested George C. Ward and Thomas Hughes, assessors, on the charge of refusing to assess Republicans who desired to pay their taxes and thus be qualified to vote.

The Cologne Gazette asserts on what is believed to be good authority, that the pope has at last, though very reluctantly, yielded to Prussia on the question of the Cultur-sanpf, and has directed the clergy to submit to the May laws with as good grace as they can.

The London *Standard* of March 8, contains the following threat against the United States, manifested purpose of enforcing the Monroe doctrine as to the control of the projected Panama canal: This pretension the British government is bound to watch, and if necessary, to resist. No more at Panama than at the Suez canal will the preponderating influence of another power be allowed to ay hands on the trade of England.

The House committee on public lands agreed to report favorably the following bills: Representative Anderson's to create an additional land district in Kansas; Representative Poehland's bill to open to homestead settlement and timber culture entry lands within Fort Ridgles military reservation, Minnesota; Representative Washburn's bill abolishing the military reservation of Fort Abercrombie, Minn., and authorizing the secretary of the interior to have the lands embraced therein made subject to homestead, peremption, entry and sale, and Representative Sapp's bill to transfer to the State title to all islands, beds of lakes (not navigable) buoys, sloughs, ponds etc. which at the time the public lands were surveyed by the governent were meandered.

The Mark Lane *Express* in its review of the British grain trade the past week says: The weather has been seasonable and a considerable area of spring grain has been sown. An early and favorable seed time seems likely to be secured. Autumn sown wheat presents generally a satisfactory appearance, as also do the pastures. Offerings of home grown wheat at country markets were generally scanty, farmers having been occupied with field work. The demand for fine wheat for sowing has recently been pretty active in the provinces but in London the reserve shown by millers restricted sales and last week's opening prices were barely maintained. Arrivals of English wheat in Mark Lane have been moderate and the condition is not much improved. Imports of foreign, however, were fairly liberal. Opinions relative to the course of prices in the immediate future are pretty equally divided, the chief interest centering upon the American Business has been small, though wheat was only quoted at six pence cheaper last Monday. A greater reduction has since been necessary to effect sales of any large quantity. The depression was caused by abstention of millers rather than by the pressure of foreign supplies. Maize in consequence of the scarcity, fairly maintained the advance, but the future course of prices depends upon the magnitude of American shipments. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Buyers are holding off in expectation of a better selection from the fleet now due but owing to the extreme firmness of holders, full prices were paid where sales occurred. The few arrivals of maize were quickly sold at 26@26 3d. Very little business was done in wheat for arrival, despite the more accommodating disposition of American holders. Australian was pretty freely offered at reasonable prices. Maize was in very limited demand and inactive in price. Sales of English wheat last week 29,530 quarters at 44s 1d per quarter, against 44,491 quarters at 39s 8d per quarter the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom the week ending February 18, 776,134 cwt. of wheat and 147,686 cwt. of flour.

FIRE IN ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The Immense Wholesale Dry Goods House of Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co. Totally Destroyed March 6th.

Fifteen minutes after five o'clock, Sunday, March 7, a conflagration occurred in the building occupied by Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., on the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, St. Paul, Minn., which soon made itself manifest by copious discharges of smoke from the windows in the rear of the establishment, between Jackson and Sibley streets. The fire, whatever it was, caused but little alarm, yet the fire department prepared to combat it, and in a very short space of time a stream was directed from the roof of Cook's livery stable into the windows of the fourth floor of the establishment, where the fire seemed to have originated. It shortly appeared that the efforts of the fire departmen had been misdirected, for instead of decreasing the volume of smoke increased.

About twenty minutes after 6 o'clock, the firm members, who had hoped that the building might be saved, concluded that discretion would be the best part they could pursue. They accordingly set about the task of removing the goods stored in the lower part of the establishment, impressing a large number of the bystanders into the service. At first the work was conducted in a very decorous manner. The goods were boxed up and transported to places of safety. But as the fire waxed hot all forms were dispensed with, and men and boys carried off on their shoulders the first lot of goods that could be siezed. A piece of the cornice on Fourth street front fell, and this was the signal for an indescriminate rush to and fro. The windows on the Jackson street side were broken out, and goods were pitched out on the street, running with the refuse of the engines and gathered up by a horde of industrious gamins and eager friends of the firm, anxious to save as much as possible from what by this time had come to be regarded as an inevitable wreck. The most valuable portion of the goods—silks, velvets, and other expensive fabrics—were generally boxed up previous to their delivery upon the streets, and for the most part have escaped serious injury. The linens, domestics, shawls, and many lines of hosiery and dress goods were not as well provided for, and therefore suffered considerably from damage by water, not only from leakage from the floors above but from the injury they received in their hasty transfer from the store the street and subsequently by their removal to the improvised houses of refuge provided. The scene was indescribable. There was a general scramble among people of all classes to save the goods from destruction. The falling embers from the fast consuming cornices fell unheeded to the right and left of those who sought to save the goods from the destroying element. They paid no more attention to blocks of cinders than to so many flakes of snow. A brand from the roof that fastened upon a block of dry goods was stamped out, and the goods carried off on the shoulders of the conqueror in triumph. Great tongues of flame shot out, reaching half way across the street and seeming to be anxious to lick up all that interfered with their progress. Scarcely a moment elapsed before another crash and the shattering of glass gave evidence that the flames had made an exit on the Jackson street front, and a look in that direction showed that the flames were pouring out in great streams driving people from the streets by their intensity, and lighting up the whole city with a lurid radience. About this time, shortly after 8 o'clock, the gigantic clock that has for many years seemed to keep watch and ward over that section of the city from its perch in the attic of the building, fell with a deafening crash to the floor below, carrying with it the embers that were to complete the destruction of the magnificent edifice that has long been a pride to our city. From this point the fire on the second floor rapidly spread, meeting midway of the building the spreading flames that had descended from the upper floor in the rear of the building. But a few moments were required to envelope the whole floor in a perfect whirlwind of flame, which was scroching in its effect, splintering the windows, and threatening to break down the walls by their violence The carpet department, northward of the main building of the fire, from which it is divided by a fire-proof wall, showed signs of ignition, and by the time the second floor had become fairly ablaze there were unmistakle evidences that the whole structure would go down. Good judgment had prevailed, however, and the main stock of this department had been removed, in a damaged condition, to the store on the corner of Fifth and Jackson streets. A few lots of goods of small value were abandoned, but the most valuable goods consisting of Axminster, Brussels and Belgian carpets were in the main rescued. The fire made but slow progress in this department of the house, but it raged with such fierceness that all efforts of the fire department failed to make any perceptible effect upon it. Protected upon either side by fire walls there was little chance of the flames procuring draft enough and consequently there was but little uproar during the progress of its destruction. After nightfall the scene presented was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in St. Paul. From Wabashaw street the illumination was especially grand. The great streams of smoke and steam rising from the interior of the vast building made a veritable pillar of fire and cloud. The wreaths of smoke took all sorts of fantastic shapes, and conjured up in the imagination the most funeral ideas. The flaming windows looked like doors to almost innumerable molten furnaces, and the shrill shrieks of the engines conjured up the most appalling suggestions. It was a picture which even Dore would not disdain to place upon canvas, and will long be held in remembrance by those who saw it. The report that this great store was on fire had spread throughout the city, and churches and residences were abandoned by thousands of people, who gathered to witness the evening spectacle. The confusion afforded a fine field for the practice of the nefarious arts of the blackleg and sneak thief, who plied their villainous calling with comparative immunity. The police were on the alert, however, and no less than a score of petty thieves were lodged in the lockup. The stock on hand in the store amounted to about eight hundred thousand dollars on which there was an insurance of $492,000. $100,000 of this was placed in New York, but the insurance book of the firm could not be found last night, hence it is impossible to give the list of companies. The building was the property of Commodore W. F. Davidson, of St. Louis, and his brother Capt. P. S. Davidson, of La Crosse. It was erected in 1876 and completed ready for occupancy January 1, 1877. It was 145 feet front on Jackson street by 115 feet deep on Fourth, four stories and a basement and cost $90,000. The building was heated by steam throughout and supplied with steam elevators. It was rented to Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co. for a term of ten years at $12,000 per annum. The insurance on the building was $40,000, having been increased $10,000 last November.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE, March 4.—The bill regulating the removal of cases from State to Federal courts was considered, amended and passed. The House refused, yeas 109, nays 127, to take up the political assessment bill, and went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Wood addressed the committee on the funding bill. At the conclusion of his speech the committee rose, and Mr. Gilbert offered a substitute for Mr. Wood's bill, and the House took a recess till 7:30 p. m. to consider pension bills.

SENATE, March 4.—A bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory was reported. Bills were introduced in reference to pensions to widows and minors; to make the crime of rape punishable with death. Senator Morgan introduced a joint resolution under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution declaring Indian citizens subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Referred to the judicial committee. Amendment of the House joint resolution on the sundry civil service expenses was reported. A House bill making $35,000 appropriation for the support of certain Indian tribes was passed. A bill was reported providing for the construction of public buildings at Toledo, O., and at Charleston, W. Va. Senator Logan resumed his speech against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter and without concluding, the senate adjourned.

SENATE, March 5.—A resolution passed extending the time for constructing a land office at Little Rock. A bill passed relieving Pay Director Charles W. Abbott for defalcation of his subordinates, yeas 35, nays 14. A memorial of the cotton exchange and fifty leading firms of Memphis praying that the mail service may not be reduced but maintained by the appropriation was presented. Senator Logan concluded his speech in the Fitz John Porter case. Senator Carpenter obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 2.—A bill was introduced fixing the duties on sugar. A memorial was presented praying that prohibition duties be removed from chromo iron and bichromite of potash. A bill was introduced to punish with death the crime of rape in the District of Columbia. Mr. Knott asked leave to report a resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate the present system of fees, salaries &c. in the United States courts. Mr. Conger objected and some rather sharp words passed between him and the speaker as to his right to speak to his objection. A long personal colloquy here ensued between Hazelton, Wisconsin, and Warner, Ohio, the former charging the latter with changing the record. During the colloquy both gentlemen got very personal, Warner charging Hazelton with falsehood and of staying as close as possible to the Canada line during the war, and Hazelton charging that Warner's wound which he received during the war, upon which he was drawing a pension, took effect in his back. At the end of the controversy the house adjourned to Monday

SENATE, March 8.—A memorial of the Peabody educational fund was presented. A resolution of the Louisiana legislature was presented asking an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Calcasieu river. A resolution was adopted asking the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the war of the rebellion. A bill for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands was passed. Senator Bayard addressed the Senate advocating the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Senator McDonald obtained the floor, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 8.—The speaker announced that the new rules were operative today. The States were called begining with Alabama. A bill to reduce the tariff on certain articles was introduced, and referred to the committee of ways and means. Two other bills were introduced in refference to the tariff and referred as above. A large number of new bills on a great variety of subjects were then introduced and referred. Mr. King, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal commission, offered by unanimous consent of that commission, a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, but on suggestion of Garfield he consented that they should lie over till printed, he having the right to call them up at any time. Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution signed by all the members of that committee with only one exception—Weaver, declaring W. F. Siemons entitled to his seat as representative from the second district of Arkansas. Mr. Weaver submitted a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Ordered, both resolutions be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Hunton prerented the petition of twenty-five thousand citizens of Washington asking that the crime of rape be punished by death in the District of Columbia. Referred. The speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the oceanic canal, which was ordered printed and referred to the committee on inter-oceanic canal. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 9.—The President's message on the inter-oceanic canal was read and referred. The secretary of the navy answered the Senate's resolution asking for the number of paymasters in the navy, and under what circumstances Edward Bellows was dropped from the roll of pay-masters. A memorial was presented from Indian tribes. Senator Cameron of Wis., presented a joint resolution from the Wisconsin legislature relating to inter-state commerce. Referred. Bills were introduced to give all religious denominations equal rights and privileges in Indian reservations; for the erection of a monument to Gen Custer and the men who fell with him. A preamble and resolutions were introduced in reference to Pacific railroads. The Fitz John Porter case was taken up, and Senator McDonald adrressed the Senate and without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 9.—A memorial of sugar importers and refiners was presented. A bill to establish the department of agriculture was referred. The matter of Indian reservation came up for consideration. A bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic, was referred to the committee of the whole. The political assessment bill was taken up, and Mr. House indulged in a lengthy political party speech, and at its conclusion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Vice President presented a message from the President transmitting the agreement between the secretary of the interior and Ute Indians and recommending its ratification. Referred.

WAR CLAIMS OF STATES.

Senator Thurman, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely the bill to reimburse several States for interest paid on war loans and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Senator Davis, Ill., stated there was a minority report on the bill.

Senator Bayard, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the House bill to define the terms of office of chief supervisors of elections. Placed on the calendar.

A bill and memorial were introduced and referred, to amend section 4,472, revised statutes, concerning commerce and navigation and regulation of steam vessels.

COURTS FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The motion made yesterday by Senator Thurman to refer the remonstrance of Indian chiefs against the passage of the bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory was taken up, and Senator Vest opposed the motion, saying the committee on territories, who had reported the bill, included several good lawyers, fully able to draw the bill, and there was no reason to refer this any more than any other bill to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Edmunds favored the motion, and said it implied no discourtesy to the committee on territories.

Senator Garland, chairman of the committee on territories, thought the motion discourteous to that committee. The committee might as well be abolished if the motion prevailed.

MONITORS.

Mr. Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution for the organization of a board of officers of the navy to report upon the practicability of completing the double turreted monitors Puritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite and Terror. Agreed to.

M'DONALD CONTINUES.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and consideration was resumed of the bill for relief of Fitz John Porter, and Senator McDonald continued his remarks in support of the bill. He said the engagement in which the celebrated Iron Brigade played so conspicuous a part, as lately referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter), did not occur on the 29th of August when these operations were going on, but in a fierce contest that took place on the evening of the 28th between King's division of McDowell's corps when it was holding its division way from Gainesville to Manassas Junction under orders received by its commander at 9 o'clock on the 27th. Its commander was the brave and gallant John Gibbons, and its next chief officer was the brave and gallant and daring Bragg, now an honored member of the House from Wisconsin. These men have from that day to this been warm friends of Fitz John Porter.

It was remarkable that the opponents of the bill omit to speak of Porter's conduct on the 30th. But the board do not forget to speak of it. They say that the withdrawal of Porter's army in order to obey an imperative order of Pope to report to him in person immediately with his army was the beginning of the unfortunate operations of that day. This corps, which had been protecting the left flank of Pope's army, was withdrawn from its important position, leaving the left wing and flank exposed to attack by a greatly superior force of the enemy. The board hold that Porter had no alternative but to obey the order literally. If he had any alternative he should have refused to obey it. As to Porter's subsequent conduct on the 30th, it was of the bravest kind. Jackson's report of the day's operations says: "The federal infantry, about 4 o'clock in the morning, advanced in several lines. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took its place and pushed forward as if determined by force of numbers and fury of the assault to drive us from our positions. So impetuous and well sustained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding general for reinforcements, but the timely and gallant advance of Gen. Longstreet on the right relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers and gave to these brave men the chances of more equal conflict."

This extract from Jackson's report had been printed and circulated by McDowell and Pope as referring to the 29th, and proving that there was a battle on the 29th, when in fact it referred to the 30th, and McDowell, on examination before the board of review, was reluctantly brought to admit that Porter, himself, commanded the federal troops, whose fierce assaults were spoken of in Jackson's report. After that how could this man, McDowell, ever lift his head again.

Senator Conkling—Do I understand the Senator to charge or impute to Gen. McDowell that he knowingly circulated false reports, injurious to Porter, and then he reluctantly admitted, when he was forced to admit, that he had done so?

Senator McDonald—I do not say he circulated it knowing it to be false, but I do say that the means of making the correction were at any time at his command if he had done him injustice by simply putting down the date disclosing the fact that the extract referred to the 30th. He did not know but it is ignorance for which he is not excusable under the facts of the case, and as for his reluctance to admit the fact reading his examination will support my assertion.

Senator Logan—Does not the evidence clearly disclose that McDowell didn't know that fact till his attention was called to it in the examination.

Senator McDonald—He said he didn't know until fifteen minutes before the examination, but it required all the skill of one of the most skillful of examiners to get him to admit that there was any difference between the published statement and the facts.

Senator Conkling—I listened in the opening of this debate to a very severe and injurious insinuation cast upon Gen. McDowell, and subsequent like insinuations have led me to believe that this debate is largely directed against McDowell and the part he played in this affair. Now, I venture to say that, in regard to this circulated statement being false, the Senator from Indiana is just as guilty as Gen. McDowell, for it was as much his business to know it was false as it was McDowell's business. As to reluctance to admit his mistake when he found it out, Conkling read from McDowell's cross-examination before the board of review, and said he thought no man could make a more generous admission regarding Porter than did McDowell.

Senator McDonald thought the admission was brought out with difficulty. He went on to quote the reports of the board that the reports of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth have been strangely confounded with each other. Gen. Porter was in effect condemned for not having taken part in his own battle. Such was the error on which Porter was pronounced guilty, etc.

Senator Conkling said that as Jackson's report was not published until long after the court martial, it was impossible for it to have influenced the court martial, and further it was impossible for the board of review to know what passed in the minds of members of the court, and determined their own view of the case.

In further remarks Senator Conkling said possibly in the end it will be seen that it is not only unjust and beside the purpose, but that it is not in the interest of Fitz John Porter to seek for other and blameless men upon whom to cast imputation sideways or otherwise. If I were advocating the cause of Fitz John Porter I should at least doubt whether that was germane or proper.

Senator McDonald, in concluding his argument said that while Porter wasn't an admirer of Pope he was loyal and fought honestly under him. He appealed to the sense of justice of the Senate for the passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of Senator McDonald's speech Senator Logan took the floor and replied to what he thought misinterpretation of the evidence on the report of supporters of the bill. He said all the evidence showed that Longstreet was not in front of Porter on the 29th and in other respects bore out his former arguments. He also said that Porter's friends virtually gave up his case when they were forced to make false charges against other men to support their views.

Senator Randolph asked Logan if he would deny that Gens. Scofield, Terry and Getty were the equals of any other three generals in the army, in honesty and competency, and whether they didn't declare that Longstreet was in front of Porter.

Senator Logan—They are honorable, learned and just men. I say may God give me power to understand this case as they do. No honest man, unless he is deceived, can report, as this board has reported, that 25,000 men were in front of Porter. They made a report not based on the testimony or the facts. But in accordance with the argument of counsel, of course they are honorable men, but no more so than President Lincoln and the nine men who convicted Porter.

Senator Jones, of Florida, obtained the floor to speak on the bill, but yielded to Senator Garland, who made a motion that:

WHEREAS, The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter involves many delicate questions as to the jurisdiction and power of the courts under the constitution and laws of the United States which are purely judicial or legislative.

Resolved, That the bill with all accompanying papers be referred to the committee on judiciary for examination and report by bill or otherwise.

Senator Randolph—I do trust, now that this subject has proceeded thus far, and is now so fully before the Senate, may not have a reference to any committee whatever. After executive session, adjourned.

The House.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Mr. Regan asked and obtained leave to have printed the following resolution, which he would offer as a substitute for the resolutions of the committee on inter-oceanic canal:

Resolved, That while we recognize the general interests of the whole commercial world in the use of a ship canal or railroad across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and while we will respect that interest if such line of inter-oceanic communication shall be established, we declare that, as the establishment of such a line of communication would practically connect the Atlantic and Mexican gulf and the Pacific coast lines of the United States, and as the United States would have a great local as well as a general interest in common with other commercial powers, and as the political control of such line of communication would be vitally necessary to her commercial interests and to the preservation of her territorial integrity and political independence, she will insist whenever and by whomsoever such project shall be consummated, on such political control of it as will give security to our commercial and political interests.

THE CALENDAR.

Bills were placed on the calendar, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the poor of Ireland; to restrict Chinese emigration; to prevent removal of Indians from States into the Indian Territory.

A LIVELY SCENE.

Mr. Dibrell, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported back the bill to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of 1878. He asked to have the bill put upon its passage.

Mr. Conger—Is it to restore Jeff Davis to the roll?

Mr. Dibrell—Jeff Davis is not a pensioner.

Mr. Conger—I object.

Mr. Dibrell—If the gentleman wants to show his nature to the Southern people so badly, he can object.

Mr. Conger—That remark is unworthy of the gentleman and the occasion.

Mr. Dibrell—I am responsible for all I say here and elsewhere.

Mr. Conger—Elsewhere is good.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Consideration was resumed of the political assessment bill and the House was addressed by Mr. Young, of Ohio. He said that the gentleman from Tennessee (House) had yesterday taken occasion to insinuate a charge of collusion and fraud against Gen. E. F. Noyes, present minister to France. This he had done by quoting from the testimony of McLinn before the Potter committee, a committee organized to undertake the stupendous task of covering up the frauds of the Democratic leaders in their attempts to steal or purchase the electoral votes of several States. He defended and eulogized the character of Gen. Noyes, who had been in front of the battle fighting for his country while the man who attacked him had been in the legislative councils of the rebel confederacy or leading a rebel battalion doing their best to overthrow the government. He opposed the bill. He didn't doubt the earnestness of the President in his professions of civil service reform. He disagreed with the President as to his civil service reform policy. He believed in the old Jacksonian doctrine that to the victors belonged the spoils.

The gentleman from Tennessee had also attacked Secretary Sherman. The Democracy had reason to be afraid of that gentleman, because he could not be intimidated by Democratic bombast or rebel yells.

Mr. Richardson, N. Y., opposed the bill. Congress might enact this law, but public opinion would condemn it for the intolerance which robbed a citizen for holding a political faith not in harmony with the majority of the House.

Mr. Crowley argued against the bill.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment including members of Congress within the provisions of the bill and providing that any person violating this law shall be ineligible to hold any office of honor or emolument for two years thereafter under the United States government.

Mr. Hayes opposed the bill, characterising it as a high-handed outrage and gross infringement upon the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Butterworth thought that the bill should be entitled "a bill to create political disability." He offered a substitute making it unlawful for any person in the service of the United States having clerks or other employes under his control to levy, or permit to be levied, any assessment for political purposes, providing that nothing herein contained shall prevent any and all officers of the United States from making voluntary contributions for political purposes.

Section two prohibits members of Congress and other persons from paying any money to any person with intent to corrupt or influence the vote or political action of such person at any election at which representatives to Congress or Presidential electors are to be voted for.

Section three makes it a misdemeanor for any person to offer threats or menace on election day, or thirty days prior thereto, for the purpose of preventing any other person from voting.

He thought Congress, instead of addressing itself to depriving a citizen of the right which he held under the constitution, had better address itself to preventing the evil, not of contributions for legitimate purposes, but the corrupt use of money and the corrupt use of bowie knives and shot guns. The propositions presented by the present bill were not needed. Congress had often considered them, and he found that the Democrats had been on both sides of the question. This substitute would put an end to the policy which had wiped out the Republican party in blood from half of this Republic.

Mr. Hostetter demanded the previous question, pending which the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills exclusively.

EVENING SESSION.

The House passed fifteen or twenty pension bills and adjourned.

LOUISIANA EXODUS.

A COLORED EDITOR GIVES HIS VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate exodus committee to-day examined George T. Ruby, colored, editor of the New Orleans *Observer*. He testified the Louisiana exodus movement originated among the plantation laborers and was the result of persecutions of political mobs of 1874-75. Organizing as a colonization council in August, 1875, it spread rapidly from parish to parish and permeated the State, particularly the sections known as the cotton belt, where outrages had been most frequent. Political leaders had nothing to do with it. The immediate inducing cause of the New Orleans convention, he said, was the outrages committed in Louisiana during the summer and autumn of 1878. The effect on colored people of the lawlessness, which he said had prevailed throughout the State, was to invite them to go anywhere out of the hell in which they lived. It is, he said, the dread of his political rights rather than his physical condition, lamentable as it is, that causes this discontent among the negroes. He admitted that there was in New Orleans a large and increasing class among the white Democrats, perhaps a majority, who deplore the present condition of affairs, but those who entertain this feeling are merchants and capitalists, naturally timid, and exert no influence over political leaders. The rabid men control the party and they are in the minority, but so long as the majority are quiescent and merely deprecate lawlessness, they can't prevent it. Ruby stated he thought nearly 3,000 negroes had emigrated from the State, most of whom had gone to Kansas. In the sugar growing sections of the State a better feeling prevailed, but in other parts the feeling of discontent is on the increase, and indications are that many more will leave this spring.

THE STAR SERVICE.

A CONTRACTOR TELLS HOW IT PAYS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The special committee of the House appropriation committee, of which Blackburn is chairman, resumed examination of Monroe Salesbury relative to the star route service. He furnished the committee, at their request, tabulated statements of seventeen routes in which he is interested, in each of which the cost for expedition has exceeded $5,000 per annum. The table shows that the aggregate of original contracts upon these routes was $147,700, that this had been increased for additional trips $189,275, and for expedited schedules $217,095, making the aggregate compensation now paid by the department $553,983. Salisbury was questioned at length in regard to different routes, and admitted that on several of them the passenger and express package business was more profitable than carrying the mails, and that if the department should withdraw the extra compensation for increased trips and expedition, he would continue the fast service for the sake of the passenger and express traffic. That on some routes he had expedited the schedule beyond that required by his contract with the postoffice department in order to secure this business, and that it paid him to do so.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President has nominated to be census supervisors, John Henry Thomas, Second district of Ohio; Henry A. Towne, Fourth district of Ohio; Joshua W. Stanley, Fifth district of Ohio; Chas. P. Jadwin, Fifth district of Pennsylvania; Francis M. Christman, Second district of Arkansas.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

The House committee on Indian affairs agreed to-day to report favorably to the House of Representatives the Pound bill authorizing the secretary of war to set aside any vacant posts of barracks not required for military occupation for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youths from nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims on the United States. Chairman Slater called the attention of the committee to the reported starving condition of certain Utes in New Mexico and was instructed to prepare a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to issue rations to them.

DETROIT RIVER BRIDGE.

Two delegations appeared before the Senate committee on commerce to-day and presented arguments for and against the enactment of legislation to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Detroit river at Detroit. James F. Joy presented an argument in favor of such legislation and G. H. Ely, president of the Cleveland board of trade and representing the vessel interests of the lakes, began an argument in opposition to it but hadn't concluded when the committee adjourned. A further hearing will be had Saturday.

REJECTED.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Wm. R. Brown as census supervisor, eighth district of Illinois. This nomination was rejected by a party vote upon the ground that at least one of the eight Illinois supervisors should have been selected from the Democracy.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

It is understood an immediate deficiency appropriation bill, which includes an appropriation of $400,000 for the government printing office, will be called up in the House to-morrow, and its consideration pressed to exclusion of all other business.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed John A. Chestnut supervisor of census for the Sixth district, Illinois; Henry S. French, postmaster, Northfield, Minn.; Elliott S. Morgan, secretary of Wyoming Territory; Chas E. Daily, Virginia, receiver of public moneys.

A LARGE CLAIM.

The Senate committee, to-day, heard a delegation of members of the Creek nation in advocacy of the passage of the bill to appropriate $1,600,000 for the payment of losses alleged to have been sustained by the Creek Indians who enlisted in the federal army, and loyal refugees and freedmen belonging to their nation, who were driven from their homes during the war of rebellion.

A Ring of Charles I.

Several ring stories are related in connection with the unfortunate Charles I. In Herbert's narrative of the last days of the monarch, he mentions: "The same evening, Jan. 28, 1648, two days before his execution, the King took a ring from his finger, having an emerald set therein, between two diamonds, and gave it to Mr. Herbert, and commanded him, as late as it was, to go with it from St. James' to a lady living then in Canon Row, on the back side of King street, in Westminster, and to give it to her without saying anything. The night was exceedingly dark, and guards were set in several places; nevertheless, getting the word from Col. Matthews Tomlinson, Mr. Herbert passed currently, though, in all places where sentinels were, he was bid stand till the corporal had the word from him. Being come to the lady's house he delivered to her the ring. 'Sir,' said she, 'give me leave to show you the way into the parlor,' where, being seated, she desired him to wait till she returned. In a little while after she came in and put into his hands a little cabinet, closed with three seals, two of which were the King's arms, and the third was the figure of a Roman; which done, she desired him to deliver it to the same hand that sent the ring, which ring was left with her, and, afterward, Mr. Herbert taking his leave he gave the cabinet into the hands of his Majesty, who told him he should see it open next morning. Morning being come, the Bishop (Juxton) was early with the King, and, after prayers, his Majesty broke the seals and showed them what was in the cabinet. There were diamonds and jewels—most part broken, and Georges and Garters. 'You see,' said the King, 'all the wealth now in my power to give to my children.'"—*All The Year Round.*

He Would Write to Their Parents.

The Richmond (Va.) *Herald* told this good story: Col. X., of John Morgan's cavalry, was not a martinet, but, bearded like the pard, he had a military air. Discipline was his hobby. The soldiers of his regiment were young men from 18 to 25 years old—all of them blue-blooded. To restrain these Hotspurs required tact, skill and firmness. It was no easy task to curb this "jeunesse doree." But the Colonel did it, and this was the way he did it:

An inspection having been ordered, the Brigadier and his staff visited the Colonel's camp for the purpose of conducting it. While the regiment was in line, undergoing inspection, two privates, who had been ranging the night before in search of buttermilk, and had endeavored to sneak into camp unobserved, were detected by the outpost sentinels and brought under arrest to Col. X. at the head of his regiment. The Colonel, cocking his hat on three grains, sternly ordered them to his tent to await his coming after inspection, remarking to Gen. D. that he would make an example of these rovers. Arrived at the tent with the General and staff, after ranks were broken, the Colonel arraigned the culprits before him.

"Young gentlemen," said he, severely, "you are aware that you have been guilty of a serious offense against the discipline of my camp?"

"Yes, Colonel," was the meek reply.

"Well, sirs," thundered the Rhadamanthus, "I desire you distinctly to understand that if this offense is repeated I will write to your parents about it. Go to your company."

Turning to the surprised officers looking on, he said:

"You see how severe I must be with these young fellows. Discipline must be preserved."

THE MEDICINE OF SUNSHINE.—The world wants more sunshine in its disposition, in its business, in its charities, in its theology. For 10,000 of the aches and pains, and irritations of men and women we recommend sunshine. It soothes better than morphine. It stimulates better than champagne. It is the best plaster for a wound. The good Samaritan poured out into the fallen traveler's gash more of this than of oil. Florence Nightingale used it on the Crimean battlefields. Take it into all the alleys, on board all the ships, by all the sick-beds. Not a vial full, not a cup full, but a soul full. It is good for spleen, for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for falling fortunes, for melancholy.

"WHY, you'd better knock the door down. What do you want?" "Och, my darling! don't let me wake any of your family. I'm just using your knocker to wake the people next door. I'm locked out, d'ye see, and they've niver a knocker."

OLD age and gray hairs creep along together, and the widower with snow-white beard immediately [illegible] it to dark brown, by means of dye. This looks beautiful, after three weeks' growth leaves a rim of white next his face.

Alexandria and Gen. Washington.

The pilgrim who leaves the nation's capital to visit the grave of Washington arrives, midway to Mount Vernon, at the quiet town of Alexandria. There he may find, if he will but blow aside the dust of a century, foot-prints of the Father of his Country that tell of his ways as he moved round about his home. Elsewhere the great chief is on horse-back, or sits high in some chair of state, lofty and removed from common men; but in Alexandria he is dismounted and afoot—a townsman and a neighbor.

The town and Washington came together into active life; for it was just as he grew from childhood into youth, at his brother's home, Mount Vernon, that the neighboring hamlet of Belhaven grew into the town of Alexandria. Belhaven was a tobacco warehouse and some log-huts on the southern part of a patent owned by the great-grand-children of one John Alexander, who in 1669 paid 6,000 pounds of tobacco for nine miles of river-shore nearly opposite what is now the District of Columbia. Just after this purchase, Washington's great-grandfather had led from the settled lands near the mouth of the Potomac a troop of militia to punish the Dogue Indians for the murder of Robert Hen, a herdsman, near what is now Mount Vernon. He became enraptured with these magnificent hills, and soon included them in a patent of 7,000 acres. Over sixty years afterward this tract descended to Lawrence Washington. George's elder brother, who married a daughter of Col. William Fairfax, of Belvoir, the County Lieutenant, and became neighbor to his father-in-law by settling at Mount Vernon. Hither came young George Washington, fresh from school. Having failed to be a midshipman, he was becoming a land surveyor—a profession not so opposite as might seem; for in mathematical methods the pursuits are identical, and the survey of a wild country is, in peril and adventure, not unlike a voyage at sea. Into Belhaven young George Washington rode every day. Tradition says that he came ten times during one week, each time upon a different horse, every one a fine animal. In those days the fine rider of a fine horse readily won his way to the popular heart. The lad had borrowed in turn all the best horses of the country-side, and he managed each with such skill and grace that thereafter his future was made in the village.

The family circle at Belvoir and Mount Vernon included, besides the visitor, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, Col. William Fairfax, his son George William Fairfax, his sons-in-law Lawrence Washington and John Carlyle, and William Ramsey, a cousin of the Washingtons. These gentlemen united with the Alexanders, who owned the Belhaven land, and some village traders, and established a town at Belhaven warehouse, designed as a practical matter to make money, and as a matter of taste to honor at the same time the royal family of England and the Fairfax family of America. The new town took shape with its streets at right angles. One center street, Cameron, flanked south by King, Prince and Duke streets, and north by Queen, Princess and Duchess streets, and these streets crossed by another center street, Fairfax, flanked by Royal street on one side and the river on the other. Anxious as the young surveyor, George Washington, was to perfect himself in his art, it is impossible to believe that this plan was made by his relatives and friends without his familiarity.

The lots of the new town were sold on the 13th of July, 1749. Among the purchasers were Lawrence Washington, John Carlyle, Adam Stephen, afterward a subaltern under Braddock, and one of Washington's Generals in the Revolutionary army, and John Champe, father of Sergt. Maj Champe, of Lee's legion, who feigned desertion in the hope of capturing the traitor Arnold. The bids were made in Spanish pistoles. The lots, one-quarter acre each, sold at from $15 to $250 each. Young Washington had no money to spare to buy town lots; but he owned some land opposite Fredericksburg, and was already earning a doubloon a day by surveying the wild lands of Lord Fairfax. Almost as soon as this survey was completed, he was commissioned Major in the Colonial militia, and appointed Adjutant of the frontier district, with headquarters at Alexandria. From this center he organized the militia of the frontier counties, selected drill-masters for the officers, attended and regulated musters, and, on this limited field, first developed that mastery of detail and talent for organization which, twenty-five years later, organized on Boston heights a crude militia into a Continental army. There lingers yet in the traditions of the town the dim figure of a tall, wiry, sunburned young man, always on horseback, of "bitter" will, and yet of great popularity; not a personal magnetism that attracted individual men, but a dominating power that won men in mass by giving every one assurance of safety under his lead.—*William F. Carne, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Good Letter.

The best of all letters is that which conveys the most information in the fewest possible words. A lack of spontaneity destroys the charm of a letter. Ladies have two favorite epistolary manias in their ordinary correspondence, namely, writing across lines and indulging in postscripts, to say nothing of their almost universal practice of underlining words—this is a confession of weakness. Among celebrated letters is a brief one which occurs to us, while we write, from the pen of the Italian poet, Politian, to a friend: "I had a great grief, and I have a great joy—because you were sick, and because you have recovered." How brief and how significant! This letter stands as a model to all letter-writers.

HEALTH HINTS.—In cold weather many people suffer severely from taking sudden colds. Everybody has found that they can face a wind with comparative safety; but if the wind come on the back a cold is the sudden consequence. We advise people who are a part of the time in the house and a part of the time exposed to the cold, to have thick woolen cloth, six or eight inches in width, sewed to the lining of the vest so as to cover the spine. Generally, the undershirt is double in front, then the linen bosom is three double; the vest padded and made three or four thicknesses; the coat, with its lapels and buckram, is heavy, and the overcoat is padded and buttoned across the chest again—while the back is not one-fourth part as warmly clad; the shirt-back is thin; the back of the vest thin muslin and but one thickness; the coat and the overcoat are much thinner behind than before.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

WHIST and poker-players would do well to avoid packs of green cards. A young Glasgow physician has recently discovered the presence of both arsenic and Schweinfurt green in the coloring of "greenback" cards. Moist hands, dealing such packs for several hours at a time, can easily cause toxical accidents.

THE Bank of England has no end of valuables committed to its keeping. The vaults of its establishment hold moldering chests, deposited there for safety's sake, and apparently forgotten by their owners. In 1873 one fell to pieces from sheer rottenness, exposing to sight a quantity of massive plate and a bundle of yellow papers. The latter proved to be a collection of love letters of the period of the restoration, which the Directors were enabled to restore to the lineal descendant of the original owner.

HOW SPIDERS live under water is thus explained: The creature goes to the surface of the water and moves all its legs busily, just as if it were trying to crawl out of the water. Suddenly it gives a sharp jerk or kick, and dives beneath the surface. It then looks exactly as if it were surrounded by a case of polished silver, owing to a bubble of air which it has inclosed beneath its long hind legs. Besides this there are a number of smaller bubbles which cling to the other legs, and which can be added to the principal bubble when needed. This supply of air is sufficient to last the spider for a considerable time.

IN the erection of the Pyramids of Egypt the immense stones used were obtained from the quarries in the Arabian hills, and were carried over the river by a bridge of boats. They were then brought by means of a causeway, which of itself it took ten years to construct, and which is said to have been a fine work, with its polished stones and figures of animals engraved on them. One hundred thousand men were employed at a time, and these were relieved by the same number at the end of three months. A long time was spent in leveling off the rocks on which the edifice stands, and twenty years for the edifice itself. The stones were raised, step by step, by means of a machine made of short pieces of wood, and, last of all, commencing from the top, the stones were cemented together by layers of cement not thicker than a strip of paper, the strength of which is improved by the age of these enormous materials.

EACH of our features is supposed to have a language—eyes, nose and mouth. But the language of hair has been formulated in the following manner: Straight, lank, stringy-looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair denotes quick temper. Frizzy hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness. Black hair indicates persistent resolution in accomplishing an object, also a strong predisposition to avenge wrongs and insult—real or fancied. Brown hair denotes fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, reliability in friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others. Persons with fine light-brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick-tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge. Light-brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery and a disposition to do something mean by a friend who can no longer be used to advantage. We give the information as we find it, and it is about as true as such things generally are.

Overwork—The Breakdown.

I met a man some time ago who used to travel in business, and almost passed his life upon the rail. He came home one evening, and, walking across his dining-room, he staggered like a drunken man. Uncharitable people, who did not know his habits, might have thought him intoxicated. He sank on his chair, and he was a prisoner in his chair all the rest of his life. He was completely paralyzed in his lower limbs. The incessant traveling on the rail had at last proved too much for his nervous system. Hence the collapse; and I have a strong impression that other collapses might be traced to a similar source. I knew of a lawyer who was in a great rush of business. He liked his fees; but, like all men who succeed, he liked business thoroughly for its own sake. He was unable to refuse business, and, indeed, to refuse business is the hardest trial which can happen to any professional man. His mistake was, that he did not provide himself with adequate assistance. The ill-treated brain took to softening, and then all business came to an end. I knew of a man who was enormously wealthy. In addition to the constant employment which his own vast property gave him, he was trustee for ever so many widows, orphans and charities. He worked hard at accounts till the small hours in the morning. A boy clerk, at 15s. a week, might have done it all for him. But he preferred "doing his own work himself," and accordingly he had to quit this inferior existence, where such a condition of things is not always possible. One of the best-known men in the country once told me that he was going to take a six weeks' holiday at the seaside. I was rejoiced to hear it. No man better deserved or more required such a holiday. Then he told me that he was going to take his new book with him to the sea-side, and hoped to have it ready for publication by the time his holiday was over. I expostulated with him. I explained that he was only exchanging one kind of hard work for a still harder kind of hard work. But he took the advice of what is often a man's worst counselor—himself. His book was successful; but he never knew of the success.—*London Society.*

Ambition on a Downward Grade.

I met a man to-day who is a type of the persevering office-seeker. To my knowledge he has been looking for "something" from the "party" ever since 1872. "What are you after now?" I asked. "Well," said he, "two years ago I tried to get nominated for the Assembly, but I failed. Last year I went for an Aldermanic nomination in New York, but I missed it. In 1876 I came mighty near going to Congress, but didn't get the nomination after all, and now I'm waiting to take anything. What do you think they'd pay a boss carpenter on the Capitol?"—*Albany letter to Syracuse Courier.*

The Power of Song.

In one of the hospitals of Edinburgh lay a wounded Scottish soldier. The surgeons had done all they could for him. He had been told that he must die. He had a contempt for death, and prided himself on his fearlessness in facing it.

A rough and wicked life, with none but evil associates, had blunted his sensibilities and made profanity and scorn his second nature. To hear him speak one would have thought he had no piously-nurtured childhood to remember, and that he had never looked upon religion but to despise it. But it was not so.

A noble and gentle-hearted man came to see the dying soldier. He addressed him with kind inquiries, talked to him tenderly of the life beyond death, and offered spiritual counsel. But the sick man paid him no attention or respect. He bluntly told him that he didn't want any religious conversation.

"You will let me pray with you, will you not?" said the man at length.

"No; I know how to die without the help of religion." And he turned his face to the wall.

Further conversation could do no good, and the man did not attempt it. But he was not discouraged. After a moment's silence he began to sing the old hymn, so familiar and so dear to every congregation in Scotland:

> Oh, mother dear, Jerusalem,
> When shall I come to thee?

He had a pleasant voice, and the words and melody were sweet and touching as he sung them. Pretty soon the soldier turned his face again. But its hardened expression was all gone.

"Who taught you that?" he asked, when the hymn was done.

"My mother."

"So did mine. I learned it of her when I was a child, and I used to sing it with her." And there were tears in the man's eyes.

The ice was thawed away. It was easy to talk with him now. The words of Jesus entered in where the hymn had opened the door. Weeping, and with a hungry heart, he listened to the Christian's thoughts of death, and in his last moments turned to his mother's God and the sinner's Friend.—*Religious Herald.*

> "OH, give me, Mary," said young Fred,
> The while the maid was slyly laughing;
> He said no more, so great his dread
> Of the fair maiden's merry chaffing.
> He stroked his infantile mustache,
> While Mary tenderly was sighing;
> Again he made the venture rash—
> "Oh, dearest Mary, I am dying—"
> "For what?" she asked, with seembled fear.
> Her foolish heart now madly beating;
> "Oh," stammered Fred, "I'm dying, dear,
> To taste those peanuts you are eating."

Gave Him His Answer.

It was a sad thing for Lettie Davis when she put out her washing on the clothes-line of her South Fifth avenue, abode. Peterson Knapp was there on the watch, and it is alleged carried off the raiment, part and parcel. At all events, a policeman arrested him for the offense, and he went to the Police Court prepared to maintain his innocence by counsel. Lettie was there, too, and, in spite of numerous trying interruptions from the counsel, she got down to the point in her narrative where she discovered Peterson, longingly eying the clothes as she hung them out.

"Dat brack niggah," she said, ungently apostrophizing the prisoner; "he stood dah wif an ole clay pipe shoved whar it 'ud do the moss good, and he puffin' as if he'd like to split. But de way he looked at dem clothes was quite 'nuff to show eny reason'ble oomans dat dey wasn't safe."

"Come, witness," quoth counsel, sarcastically, "tell us just what kind of a look that is."

"Oh, you get out," was the snappish rejoinder.

"I insist on that question; how did the prisoner look to convey the impression the clothes were in danger?"

Witness was ready with another tart reply, but his Honor said:

"Come, you must answer; how did he look?"

The witness seemed puzzled.

"Did he look," asked his Honor, glancing around for a smile, "did he look like—like counsel, for instance?"

"Oh, 'deed, no, sah," replied the witness. "If he looked de least bit like dat gemman dere wouldn't been no robbery at all."

"Ah," said the flattered counselor, "how's that?"

"I'd made udder arrangements."

"Indeed," he continued, smiling, "what might they have been?"

"Why, if he looked at all like you does, I wouldn't have dar'd to hang dem clothes out at all."

There were no interruptions from that time on.—*New York Herald.*

A College Wag.

In a certain college, under Presbyterian auspices, not a hundred miles from New York, it is a rule that the students shall attend church at least once each Sunday, either in the college chapel or some other church in town which they shall designate, and for non-attendance satisfactory reasons must be given. Of course, on Monday mornings, when these reasons are called for, much ingenuity and some fun are brought out. In one of these interviews, Prof. L—— asked a student, "Mr. C——, where did you attend church yesterday?"

Mr. C—— replied, "The First Church, sir."

The professor, looking a little surprised, said, "Are you not aware, Mr. C——, that there was no service at the First Church yesterday?"

This was a poser, but was coolly met by, "I mean, professor, *the first church I came to.*"

A general laugh followed, and somehow the young gentleman got rescued.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Carrying Pistols in Arkansas.

A man was arraigned in Little Rock on a charge of carrying a revolver.

"Haven't you got better sense than to carry a pistol like this?" asked the Judge, holding up a pepper-box pistol.

"Yes, sir."

"Don't you know that the law says you shall be fined $25?"

"Yes, sir; but I didn't know it was any harm to carry such a pistol."

"But it is, sir. Any man that would carry such a pistol ought to go to the penitentiary for life. Suppose you were to get into a fight, having such a pistol. While you were trying to shoot the other fellow would run away. You may go this time, but if I ever hear of you carrying such a worthless pistol again I'll get up a petition to the Governor and have you hung. No wonder we are slandered at the North when such trifling men as you are carrying pistols that could only hurt a man by lying on his stomach and refusing to digest."

Celluloid.

Celluloid is one of the most remarkable of modern inventions, and bids fair to be not less extensively or variously used than vulcanized rubber. It is produced by mixing gum camphor with a pulp of gun-cotton, and subjecting the combination to a high degree of pressure and heat. The result is a hard product of extraordinary toughness and elasticity. It can be made plastic again and molded into any required form. Any color can be given to it by the use of coloring matter during the process of manufacture. The uses to which celluloid is put are numerous, and are constantly increasing. It is extensively used as a substitute for ivory, which it resembles so closely that it is sometimes difficult to detect the difference. It is said to equal ivory in strength and elasticity, and not to warp or discolor with time. It has proved a good material for piano and organ keys, billiard-balls, backs of brushes, looking-glass frames, handles for knives, forks, umbrellas, and many other articles. It is much cheaper than ivory, and is claimed to be better for decorative purposes. It is also used with much success to imitate tortoise shell, malachite, amber, pink coral, and other costly materials. In imitation of tortoise shell, it is made into combs, napkin-rings, match-boxes, card-cases, etc. Imitations of pink coral jewelry are made and sold at prices much below those of the genuine. The same is true of imitations of malachite and amber. Mouthpieces for pipes, cigar-holders, etc., are common. It is also used as a substitute for porcelain in making dolls' heads. The frames of eye-glasses, opera-glasses, and spectacles are made of it. More recently it has come into use, in combination with linen, cotton, or paper, for shirt-bosoms, cuffs, and collars. The material has a hard, glistening surface, like that of newly-laundried linen; is elastic and impervious to moisture, and when soiled can be renovated with a moistened sponge.—*Journal of Industry.*

A GOOD cure for colds is to boil two ounces of flaxseed in one quart of water; strain, and add two ounces of rock candy, one-half pint of honey, juice of three lemons; mix, and let all boil well; let cool, and bottle. Dose, one cupful before bed, one-half cupful before meals. The hotter you drink it the better.

A PROPER conclusion for the marriage ceremony in many of our fashionable "society" weddings would be, "what commercial interests have joined together let not ill-temper put asunder!"

Definition of Poetry.

Poetry is the product of earnest thought. Thought cherished in the mind becomes earnest; then expressed in words it becomes poetry. The feelings move inwardly, and are embodied in words. When words are insufficient for them, recourse is had to sighs and exclamations. When sighs and exclamations are insufficient for them, recourse is had to the prolonged utterance of song. When this, again, is insufficient, unconsciously the hands begin to move and the feet to dance. To set forth correctly the successes and failures (of Government) to affect heaven and earth, and to move spiritual beings, there is no readier instrument than poetry.—*Sacred Books of China.*

CORK was the material of which the ancient Egyptians made coffins, but the moderns have changed the uses of this article from grave to gay purposes.

Enterprising Druggists.

Messrs. Gray & Hoffin of Minneapolis, the live Druggists of Minnesota, are always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of their many customers. They have just received a supply of that wonderful remedy, that is astonishing the world with its marvelous cures. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Phthisic, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling in the Throat, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at any Drug Store and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size bottle for one dollar. As you value your life, give it a trial and be convinced as thousands have all ready been. For sale at wholesale and retail by Gray and Hoffin, Minneapolis.

Dr. E. B. Halliday's medicines are the only medicines that bear acquaintance—the older they get the better they sell.

Everybody in the vicinity of 146 West Third street are surprised at the vast amount of Dr. E. B. Halliday's medicines that are being shipped, and Noyes Bros. & Cutler are set back at the amount of orders that are coming in. Large cities, such as Dubuque, Des Moines, Davenport, Keokuk and Milwaukee, which never ordered this medicine before, are sending for large orders. And still the cry is: "Give me Dr. Halliday's medicines; they seem to help me most.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Billiousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

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

Every person has two educations—one which he receleap from others, and one more important, which he gives himself. But bear in mind the education Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil teaches in its wonderful cures of all pains and aches is easily learned, by immediately procuring a bottle, and giving it a trial. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale agents, St. Paul.

Loss of appetite restorer, Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary. This inestimable and widely esteemed remedy also cures crick in the back, rheumatic complaints, kidney ailments, pains, etc. It is used inwardly and outwardly. Note—*Eclectric*, selected and electrized. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, wholesale agents, St. Paul.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic gives tone to the stomach and digestive organs.

One pair of boots or shoes can be saved every year by using Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard, without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well,

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.—*Express.*

When exhausted by mental labor take Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy action of all organs.

REED'S GILT EDGE TONIC — A THOROUGH REMEDY for disorders of the stomach, torpidity of the liver, indigestion and disturbances of the animal forces which debilitate. It has no equal, and can have no substitute. For sale by Druggists, Grocers and Wine Merchants Everywhere.

WANTED. For the Farm Department of the GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Baltimore. Reliable agents in every county. Apply to M. D. MILLER, State Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

TO TREE CLAIM PLANTERS! 1,500,000 one and two-year Cottonwood, Box Elder, Soft Maple and White Ash Trees for sale by M. A. MOULTON, Summit Nurseries, Minneapolis, Minn.

ADIRONDAC BEER. Requires no license to make or sell. H. JENNINGS, Danbury, Conn.

OPIUM antidote discovered by Dr. H. Taylor. Address box 613, Chicago.

WANTED, Agents—Outfit FREE! THE BIBLE for the YOUNG and FIRESIDE COMMENTATOR. The Most Popular and Fastest Selling Book ever Issued from the American Press. 880 Pages Handsomely Illustrated. ANDREWS & DORMAN, Publishers, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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NATRONA Bi-Carb Soda. Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Penn'a Salt Manufac'g Co., Phila.

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REVOLUTION! $17 BUYS THIS STYLE "STANDARD SINGER!" New agents wanted in every town. Sample machine furnished on application, $2 to be forwarded with order as a guarantee of good faith—the balance, $15, to be paid after five days' trial. Every machine warranted, and a written guarantee given with each machine to keep in order for two years. Special prices on large orders. C. G. AKAM, 22 E. Adams St., Chicago.

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HOME TREATMENT! A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, in Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men. DR. T. WILLIAMS, Milwaukee, Wis.

St. Paul N. U. No. 11.

When you write to Advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

LOCAL.

A House and Three Lots for Sale on Front street. Enquire of
H. A. CAMPBELL.

The New Home Sewing Machine—the best machine made—at the Post Office.

Thos. R. Congdon is visible on our streets once more—returned to share the boom.

Notes, Drafts, Receipts, Time Checks and Blanks of all kinds for sale at the TRIBUNE office.

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

Senator A. McCrea, of Perham, was in the city this morning and favored the TRIBUNE office with a call.

Builders' Talent Adjustable Store Fire Backs. Fit any stove. For sale at the Hardware Store. Fifth street

Dr. Conger is prepared to extract teeth without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, at Dr. Roser's office.

Pork and Beef at wholesale at the Brainerd Meat Market. All Meats fresh and first class. Give me a call.
M. B. ANDERSON, Prop'r.

Dr. Conger finds his work on hand will keep him here another week. He will not leave until Saturday the 20th.

Mrs. L. Thompson makes ladies and gents' hair chains, switches, puffs, etc. Orders by mail promptly filled. South half Fourth street.

The death of Charles Jabez, well known along the line of the N. P. as one of the early day conductors, is reported in the Parson, Kansas, papers.

All indebted to this office, or having claims against it are requested to call and settle at their earliest convenience. We are preparing statements from our books, and shall call upon those we have claims against as soon as possible.

Time Check Blanks, a neat thing for lumbermen, farmers, millers, contractors, or anybody employing men, for sale in book form at the TRIBUNE office. A stub attached keeps the account perfect. Price 75 cents per book.

LOST—A gold neck chain, with breast pin and two tassels attached, lost between my residence and Mr. Guibert's on Friday, March 5th. The finder will confer a favor by leaving same at the Post-Office.
MRS. A. MAHLUM.

The Missis-Banning will re-appear before Brainerd audiences on Wednesday and Thursday, March 24th and 25th, in their entirely new and popular programme. We trust they will be greeted by a full house on each evening.

A. L. Yeon, cabinet maker, Fifth street, has just laid in a well-selected stock of burial caskets, of various styles, shrouds, trimmings and undertakers' wares generally, and hopes hereafter to be able to supply all demands on short notice.

W. H. Leland returned on Monday morning last from his visit to the Hot Springs, Ark., where he says he has left his old rheumatic enemy, "deader'n a smelt." His many friends will be pleased to learn of his renewed health and welcome him to our business circles once more.

F. G. Sunberg, watchmaker in Mr. Ferris' jewelry establishment, was made the happy recipient on Thursday evening last of a family gift in the form of two bouncing boys—twins. Mrs. Sundberg and the little fellows are, we are pleased to learn, doing finely. Just in time for the census.

A. A. and W. H. White, constituting the firm of White Bros., of Fargo, D. T., were in Brainerd this week and gave the TRIBUNE a pleasant call. They cannot ignore their fondness for our City of the Pines and their abhorrence of the blizzards of Dakota. Al says he will not spend another winter in the Red River country.

The celebrated Fifteen puzzle has at last infected Brainerdites, and orders from our notion dealers have gone in for large supplies. Meantime, buttons, cards, chips and every conceivable substitute is being improvised to consummate the rage, and already 13, 15, 14 rings on every corner in every store, on the street cars, in saloons, at church socables adding private families. Gr.at is Humbug.

The Celebrated New Home Sewing Machine—the best machine in every respect in the market—is still on sale at the Post-Office for the small sum of $28.00 for a drop-leaf, cover and three drawer machine, including castors and the plain attachments, delivered anywhere in the city or shipped to any address in the United States or Canada, securely packed. Apply to or address W. W. HARTLEY,
Northwestern Agent

E. W. Allen, deputy U. S. marshal, well known in this vicinity, died at Taylor's Falls, Minn., on Tuesday morning the 9th inst., of pneumonia, caused by overwork at a fire at St. Croix Falls, in trying to save his shop from being burned, from which he took a severe cold, resulting as above. Mr. Allen was a member of Franklin lodge, No. 9, A. O. U. W., of St. Paul, and his widow will receive $2,000, insurance from that order.

By an overnight town election day, Tuesday last, passed in Brainerd without any election being held. A number of citizens assembled on Wednesday evening, however, at the Drug Store and fixed Tuesday, the 23rd inst., as election day, when a full board of supervisors, town clerk, two justices of the peace, two constables, assessor, treasurer, overseer of highways and poundmaster will be elected, and a town tax will be levied for the next year.

The chief engineer of the N. P. railroad is having offices fitted up in the Headquarters building for his occupancy. Mr. Adna Anderson has a record as a capable and efficient engineer, excelled by few, if any, in this country—holding the position of superintendent of construction of government roads during the war. He has been superintendent, general manager and chief engineer of several railways. His connection with the N. P. is significant of extension. It means business.

Well, boys, we have been "around the other corner" this week. It is all the same as the other one. But I takes a long time to get back—*some times*. It's a "strait" way, and wear some, but again with a big load to carry, and all that, and the "don't cost it is" how to carry the load?" The 15 puzzle is nothing to it, because no one could ever carry it successfully. It is an unsolved combination, and there are millions worried almost to death over its solution. 'Tis'nt a "horse trade" either.

A very narrow escape from a serious conflagration occurred on Thursday evening in the office of Erb, Wilson & McKee's meat market on Sixth street, next door to the TRIBUNE office. The office was closed at nine o'clock, as usual, leaving a large fire in the stove which subsequently ignited the floor and would have gotten well under headway when it was accidentally discovered by W. W. Hartly from the window of his office, he having entered at a late hour for the purpose of putting some books in his safe. A few buckets of water soon restored the town to safety, and once more Center block was snatched from the jaws of destruction. A good sized hole, some eight or ten feet across, in the floor, is left however as a reminder.

A Dialogue.

The following dialogue, with perhaps some variations, has been repeated in so many households in Brainerd the past week, that it will be pretty generally recognized by our readers:

Mrs. A.—"John, did you bring the TRIBUNE home with you?"

Mr. A.—"Yes, here it is,"

Mrs. A.—(Reads in the local column) "What does this item mean, John about the boys hustling around the corner?" (Reads the item to him.)

Mr A.—"O, something about the Mertz horse case, I guess."

St. Patr ck's Day

Our friends of St. Francis (Catholic) church are making extensive preparations again this year for a public celebration of this revered anniversary. The programme of the "proceedings" having been kindly furnished us, we give the following outline: Divine service—high mass—will be held at the chapel in the morning at 10.30 o'clock, and in the evening at Sly's Hall will be given a grand supper, to which the doors will be open at 6 o'clock. This will be followed by a poem delivered by Father Richards, in honor of St. Patrick, and during the evening many valuable and fancy articles will be sold, among them a gold mounted cane will be presented to the most popular man in town; a set of gold bracelets to the most popular lady; and other attractions and matters of interest will be advanced. Entrance to the hall will be 50 cents, supper 25 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all, irrespective of church or creed.

To the Citizens of Brainerd.

I want everyone to know that I will be prepared to do all kinds of House and Sign Painting, Graining, Glazing and Paper-Hanging—Kalsomining a Specialty—during the coming season, and at prices to suit the times. Thanking you for your past favors, respectfully solicit your future patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed or you need not pay a cent.
T. R. CONGDON.

Corsets! Corsets!

Having secured the right and full instructions for manufacturing Madame Duke's new patent, perfect-fitting Corsets, I am prepared to take orders and supply all demands, short notice.

I take the measure in every case and guarantee a perfect fit, a thing custom made corsets can never do.

Ladies, if you would be comfortable, give me a call. MRS. E. B. LYNDE,
Over the Post-Office.
Brainerd, Minn.

Farm for Sale or Trade.

Said farm located on the Sauk Rapids and Brainerd R. R. Branch, eight miles from Brainerd, within 75 yards of Crow Wing station. Fifty acres under cultivation, and all the land well fenced.
Price $500. Address
WALLACE BRANE,
P. O. Box 128. Brainerd, Minn.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I have this day given my minor son, Frederic Davenport, the remainder of his minority.
BRAINERD, March 4th, 1880.
P. D. DAVENPORT.

House and Lots for Sale OR TRADE.

Lot 6, of Block 82, with a good house on it, and Lots 8 and 9 of Block 156, for Sale or Trade. Address
W. H. Wood,
St. Paul & D. R. R. Shops,
St. Paul, Minn.

SUMMONS.

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

Ella Crowell, Plaintiff,
against
Fred Crowell, Defendent.

The State of Minnesota, to the above-named Defendant: You, Fred Crowell, are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court in and for Crow Wing county, Minn., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Brainerd, Minn., within thirty days after the service on you of this Summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.
Dated Feb. 23rd, A. D. 1880.
C. B. SLATTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

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Saint Paul, Minn.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

With a Handsome New Dress and printed on

The Fastest and Best Press in the World.

With eight pages added to its former size, and a new Web Perfecting Press, the Pioneer Press is now the largest publication in the Northwest, and is printed, cut and pasted in the form, in one hour and a half in size, contents, etc., it is now the largest and in all the particulars of

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with the leading Chicago and St. Louis dailies. There is no city south of St. Paul and Minneapolis, in the extent and completeness of its arrangements for the collection of general and Northwestern news, which, in addition to the ordinary agencies of the Associated Press, embraces a widely-extended system of special correspondence, and mail correspondence from Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, the Mississippi and all prominent news centers in the Northwest.

Its Field of Circulation

is immense, embracing Minnesota, West Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Dakota and Manitoba. Within that field, which embraces a million people, it has already no rival or competitor except upon its eastern or southern frontiers, where it is met on equal terms with the great Chicago dailies. Their poor as a general rule, and always at a disadvantage, in that they lack the needs of the great constituency whose wants and interests it supplies. The Pioneer Press has a large and wide border of its circulation is maintains in all its issues and owns a LARGE corps of newspaper and local correspondents in every county in the Northwest. Its mail reports reflect the current daily history of that vast region from Lake Superior to the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains.

A Leader of Opinion.

It need not be said that the PIONEER PRESS, by its intelligent, candid and independent discussion of political questions, financial and industrial topics and issues of the day, has long maintained a high place among the leading journals of the country. It has also been a leader in the orders and educators of public opinion. The following are some of the subjects that will be discussed that this is the year of another presidential election and the campaign opens in the Pioneer Press with unusual interest in the history of the country.

Its Unequaled Market Reports.

Conspicuous among the new features of the PIONEER PRESS will be found the greatly extended and improved market reports. Its corps of reporters and correspondents being given to the local grain, provision, livestock, and lumber markets, and the space devoted to these is equaled to procure the latest, fullest and most accurate information by telegraph from all the leading produce and eastern food centers.

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Queen of the Family Journals

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Its Weekly Review of the Markets,

prepared especially for its columns, is alone worth many times the subscription price to every farmer and business man in grain, provisions, groceries, lumber or any sort of farm product.

The subscription price of the Weekly was last year reduced to

One Dollar and Fifteen Cents per Year.

This reduced price is still maintained, notwithstanding its enlarged size and it's great increase in the price of paper.

Taking into view its size, the mass, variety and value of its contents, and its special adaptation to the wants of the rural families of the Northwest, it is by far the Cheapest and Best Weekly Journal published in the West.

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

WEST AND NORTH.

Leave		Arrive at
St. Paul,	17.40 am	Breckenridge, 7.45 pm
Minneapolis,	8.30 am	Crookston, 6.00 pm
Breckenridge,	8.10 pm	Fisher's Land. 2.00 am
Glyndon,	10.15 pm	Winnipeg, 8.10 am

EAST AND SOUTH.

St. Vincent,	5.20 pm	Glyndon 3.55 am
Fisher's Land.	4.00 pm	Breckenridge 6.15 am
Crookston,	12.30 am	Minneapolis, 6.25 pm
Brock. bridge	8.45 am	St. P. 7.10 pm

Except Saturday. Except Sunday.

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

Branch Line Trains.
—FOR—
Anoka, Elk River, St. Cloud, Sauk Center, Alexandria, St. Olaff and Sauk Rapids.

Leave	—NORTH.	Arrive at
St. Paul,	7.05 am	St. Cloud, 11.55 am
St. Paul,	5.40 pm	St. Cloud, 10.15 pm
Minneapolis,	7.45 am	Alexandria 6.05 pm
Minneapolis,	5.05 pm	Alexandria 2.50 am
Alexandria,	6.30 am	St. Olaff 10.00 am

—SOUTH.

St. Olaff	3.00 pm	Minneapolis, 9.45 pm
Alexandria,	12.30 am	Minneapolis, 6.00 pm
Alexandria,	2.00 pm	St. Cloud, 10.05 pm
St. Cloud,	8.50 am	St. Paul, 6.35 pm
St. Cloud,	12.50 pm	

All trains daily, except as below.
Except Saturday. Except Sunday.

ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TRAINS.
7 DAILY TRAINS EACH WAY.
(Except Sundays.)

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at Minneapolis	Leave Minneapolis	Arrive at St. Paul
7.05 am	7.40 am	† 8.00 am	8.32 am
9.40 am	8.50 am	10.45 am	11.15 am
2.10 pm	2.45 pm	1.40 pm	2.15 pm
12.00 m	12.30 pm	4.40 pm	5.10 pm
3.10 pm	3.40 pm	† 6.35 pm	7.10 pm
5.40 pm	6.30 pm		
6.30 pm	6.50 pm		

Except Sunday. † Except Saturday.
JAS. J. HILL, S. ALEXANDER,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis LINE.

Time of departure of Passenger Trains from St. Paul, in effect December, 1879.
Leave for Chicago and the East, 11.35 a. m.
" " " " 8.30 p. m.
Arrive from Chicago and the East, 8.50 a. m.
" " " 3.34 p. m.

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MERCHANT
TAILOR,
Fifth St., bet. Front and Laurel.

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Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice. If you want your clothes made to fit you go to ADDISON'S

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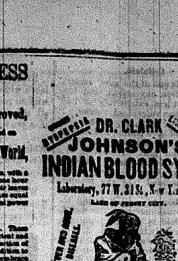
A good Horse, 8 years old, and set of harness for sale cheap.
Apply to P. M. LAMBORNE.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
Laboratory, 77 W. 31 St., New York City.



The Best Remedy Known to Man!

Dr. Clark Johnson having purchased, and is now in full control of the Indian Blood Syrup, formerly manufactured by Dr. Kathman, of Cincinnati, is now prepared to fill orders and to supply the trade with this valuable remedy.

The experience of Dr. Kathman in the manufacture of Ind. Blood Syrup, dating back over a period of 20 years, on account of which it has become so well known to the public, is a guarantee of its purity and efficacy. Until 1878, the facts of which are so widely known, the Indian Blood Syrup was manufactured by Dr. Kathman of Mt. Eaton, Ohio, and sold by him to the trade in that section. Since that time it has been manufactured in this city, and sold by the proprietor, Dr. Clark Johnson, to the trade throughout the country. Hereafter all orders for the Indian Blood Syrup will be made known to the trade through the Laboratory of Dr. Clark Johnson, 77 W. 31st St., New York City, and will be filled from there.

Wakamekla, the Medicine Man

Nothing has been added to the remedy in nothing has been taken away. It has proved to the BEST PURIFIER of the BLOOD and SYSTEM ever known to man.

This Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver,
It acts upon the Kidneys,
It regulates the Bowels,
It purifies the Blood,
It tones the Nervous System,
It promotes Digestion,
It builds up the Wasted Tissues,
It cures all forms of Skin and Blood Diseases.

It opens the pores of the skin, and produces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint in the blood, which generates Scrofula, and all manner of skin diseases and ulcers.

There are no strifle ailments to which the human family are heirs, for which this remedy will not be found effective. Even in the case of the aged and feeble, cures are frequently effected.

Lewis Tewksbury In Indian Costume.

IN AND NEAR YUMA AMONG THE APACHES AND APACHERIA. A neat volume of 300 pages, being a simple statement of the horrible facts connected with the massacre of a whole prison family, and the capture and subsequent adventures and escape of the surviving members. For sale by agents generally. Price $1.50.

The incidents of the massacre, briefly narrated, are followed by graphic accounts of Apache life.

Mr. Tewksbury is long almost constantly at the front, engaging in fighting and, during the intervals of which the medicines he composed, the sole guidance management devolved upon Mrs. Tewksbury and the remedy has been called, and is known as

Dr. Clark Johnson's INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER.

Price of Large Bottles $1.00
" Doz of Small Bottles 10

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

Testimonials of Cures.

Pain in the Side.

HAYWOOD, Chester Co., Miss.

Dear Sirs—I have used your excellent Indian Blood Syrup for Pain in the Side, and it is the only medicine that has given me relief. MISS SILL.

An Agent's Testimony.

LAKE BLUM, Washington Co., Miss.

Dear Sirs—My wife was troubled with Cramps and after using medicine for several days, and three different physicians without benefit she resolved to try your Indian Blood Syrup, a short time which cured her and I think it the best medicine made.
J. W. LOHMAN.

Rheumatism Cured.

ARNOT, Cottonwood Co., Minn.

Dear Sirs—I wish to state to you the benefit I have received from your Indian Blood Syrup. I was troubled with Rheumatism in my left Shoulder for three years, and could not get relief from any other medicine, and at the time was unable to sleep for pain. At last, by advice of your agent, I tried your medicine, and had only used it a short time, when it made a thorough and well man of me. I recommend it to suffering humanity.
DAVID MARCOTT.

Liver Complaint.

RUSH RIVER, Sibley Co.

Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I have used Indian Blood Syrup for my Liver Complaint, after two years' suffering with wonderful remedy.
L. E. FUT

Redemption Notice.

TO F. X. GOULET, ESQ.

You are hereby notified that the following land mortgage held by the undersigned, a citizen of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, as described in lease dated the Eighteenth (18) of March, A. D. Forty-seven (47) in the town of Brainerd, according to the recorded plat thereof, has been forfeited and the sum of Fifty Dollars, and Rent due on said lease, to-wit: Lot No. Seven (7) of Block No. Fifty-seven (57) in the town of Brainerd according to the recorded plat thereof, being the property conveyed by said lease, and the sum of Fifty Dollars, and