Mower Co Transcript

The County has no Official Paper.

—AUSTIN, MINN.—

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1877.

A. A. HARWOOD, Editor & Proprietor

THE COMPROMISE.

When the terms of settlement by a new tribunal were announced, we expressed the opinion that the result would be no more satisfactory to the country than it would be were President Ferry to make the decision, and it seems we were entirely right. The new regime seemed to afford the Democrats an opportunity to get over a barrier which theretofore had seemed to them insuperable, hence they were eager for its adoption. To republicans it promised nothing except "a peaceful solution," but there was no need of that. The Democrats never meant anything but bluster, and would have accepted the Vice-President's decision more gracefully than they will that of the Commission, and they would have been unable in any event to prevent Governor Hayes from holding the high office to which he has been elected. Mr. Hayes has been twice chosen President and President he will be, but not more legally nor acceptably than if he had been "counted in" according to ancient custom. To us it seems that the creation of the Commission was a great blunder, and that our success through its mediation is attributable wholly to the election of Judge Davis to the U. S. Senate in place of General Logan. Had Logan succeeded, Davis would have been a member of the Commission, and being a Democrat, it is safe to assume that he would have voted for Tilden, but we have saved by fortuitous circumstances what we hazarded by injudicious action. Te Deum Laudamus.

SIGNIFICANT.

It should be remembered that in all the long struggle for the Presidency no prominent Republican has ever made a threat either to assassinate or to go to war, in case the decision should be adverse to the interests of his party, while on the other hand an increasing effort has been put forth to coerce a compliance with Democratic demands through the operation of intimidating announcements and revolutionary pretenses. This is the difference between the two parties. One abides by the law, the other defies it. One regards as sacred the formulated expression of the peoples' will; the other desires the success of its own schemes regardless either of the interests or the wishes of the majority. One seeks the good of the many, the other of the few. One seeks power for protection, the other for plunder. One would govern in the interest of the people, the other would rule only for themselves. These are not random comparisons—they are recognized facts, and unless they are taken into account in the management of the affairs of this nation, the boasted American Republic will be short lived. The contingencies growing out of the recent election have served to impart a lesson which the masses will heed, and we shall hereafter achieve results so emphatically decisive of the public will as to leave no room either for doubt or dispute. We do not properly estimate our privileges until we see them put in jepordy. Then we realize their value. Impending danger is the only antidote to absolute stoicism. Patriotism is aroused by fear.

THE COUNT.

We go to press to-day without being able to state whether a President of the United States will be inaugurated or not on Monday next. There remain yet four more States to count before the work will be consummated, and about ninety of the Democrats are doing all in their power to prolong the delay until it shall prove an effectual bar to the inauguration of Gov. Hayes. It does not seem possible for them to perpetrate so gigantic a fraud, but so far as the will is concerned a certain class of the Democratic leaders can do anything, no matter how mean. The prevalent feeling in Washington and throughout the whole country is in favor of a speedy and quiet submission to the destiny that has thrice named Hayes for the high office of Chief Magistrate, and it seems probable notwithstanding the fierce opposition that the federal magistracy will be placcably transferred on the fifth of March.

A CONTINGENCY.

As we said last week there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Democrats to prevent the consummation of the electoral count until after the fourth of March, with a view to preventing the inauguration of Governor Hayes. It is possible that the better elements of the party will not consent to such trickery, but we cannot foresee what may transpire. If such a result seems imminent it is not improbable that President Grant will resign his office on the 3d of March, in which event the President of the Senate will become President, of the United States, and hold the place until it shall be filled according to law. Whatever may be done it is safe to say that the Democrats will gain nothing at all by their resort to dilatory measures.

TRIED.

Meigs, the great "bull-dozed," got upon a rampage the other day, swore, threatened to whip somebody, shook his fists, and made himself as terrible as "an army with banners." He was taken before Justice Woodward who fined him ten dollars and fifty cents, whereupon the ex-caucus packer and convention manipulator retired from the halls of justice with the proud consciousness that he went there "prepared to meet all necessary expenses." If Esquire Woodward has ever written any private letters to the ex-postmaster he may expect to see them in print very soon.

The Washington Republican says that on the 12th inst., Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, fired ten minutes of hot shot, grape and cannister into the Democratic side of the house. "It was a fervid speech, denunciatory of the outrageous breach of faith perpetrated by the Democracy in the Florida decision. It was lively while it lasted and sent a ripple of uneasiness over the Democracy that was quite perceptible from the gallery."

Hotchkiss has published Mr. Dunnells letters to Meigs twice, and we suggest that it would be no more than fair for him to publish Meigs' answers to those letters. Let the public hear both sides, let it be known with what virtuous indignation he plead against bearing the burdens which Mr. Dunnell heaped upon him. Let us see how manfully he struggled to be free.

The Pioneer-Press says that Mr. Charles Collins, formerly editor of a paper in Sioux City, and now occupying the same position on the Atlantic (Iowa) Democrat, has written for that paper a long article containing "heretofore unpublished facts as to how the famous James brothers eluded capture in Northern Iowa." Mr. Collins says he went out with Sheriff McDonald's party from Sioux City, for the purpose of capturing the bandits, but he changed his mind and sent the party on a wrong trail, while he came up with the robbers and offered to help them to escape if in return they would give him an account of the plan by which they undertook to rob the Northfield bank, their subsequent adventures, the biographies of all who had participated in the Northfield raid, and such other items as would be interesting to the public. This proposition struck the brothers as so novel that they indulged in a hearty laugh, but it was finally accepted, and Collins took them in his wagon to a point adjacent to the Missouri river, where they spent the night, during which they related their promised history to Collins, but under a solemn oath from him not to divulge it, save under circumstances which have not arisen. In the morning Collins took them to the mouth of the Little Sioux river, aided them to procure a skiff and provisions, and set them adrift on the Missouri. The arrangements for traveling were, that they should float along at night, and during the day pull their skiff into some timbered or unfrequented nook in the river; that after reaching Nebraska City they would then float down the river in day time, as the interest in their capture was not yet awakened so far south. The James boys had a safe transit down the Missouri, and reached St. Joseph in just eight days from the time Collins parted with them. Collins seems to have been as much enthused with the chivalrous yarns of the bandits as were some of the reporters who hung upon the lips of Bob Younger at Madelia and Faribault, but excepting his version of their escape he adds little to the stock of information already possessed by the public. Mr. Collins is an eccentric, harum-scarum sort of a fellow, and the hero of many interesting adventures, but we do not take a great deal of stock in his relation of the escape of the James brothers, for it is very evidently merely an advertising dodge for a catch-penny robber story to follow in due time, when public curiosity has become sufficiently whetted to make it a paying affair.

The Owatonna Journal advises farmers to plant a larger percentage of corn and root crops than usual, with a hope that if the grasshoppers make their appearance in force, some crops at least, may escape. It advises farmers to "husband carefully their resources, pay their debts as fast as possible, stop paying interest just as soon as they can, cut down expenses in every direction, do their work within themselves without hiring help, and purchase nothing that is not absolutely indispensible. Prudence, economy and industry, will bridge over the hard times and enable you to fight even grasshoppers with success."

A free exhibition of rope-walking is given every day on the East River bridge at New York. The man carrying the outer end of the section to be laid, walks backward on a single rope until the inner end joins that already laid, when he stoops down, places it in position, and steps from the rope on to the walk. This, at the height of 270 feet, is said to be the most dangerous part of the great work of building the bridge. The careful and cool headed manner in which this perilous work is performed relieves the spectator from any over-anxiety as to the fate of the workmen.

A singular thing happened to a horse belonging to John Luhert, of Lake Washington, a few weeks ago. The horse had a lame foot last summer and was not used until late in the fall, when Mr. Luhert brought him to town and had him shod. His lameness continued, and he was shod again in December. In driving him home he at first appeared a little lame, but had pretty much recovered before reaching the Lake. Soon after arriving home all four of his hoofs actually dropped off, and Mr. Luhert shot him the next morning to relieve him of misery. Our informant is reliable.—St. Peter Tribune.

Mr. Carr, of Indiana, who succeeded Speaker Kerr, in the House of Representatives, lashed the Democracy with remarkable vigor when the Florida question came up in the House. He told them that they had sacrificed the rights of their constituency and would be held to a strict accountability for their perfidy in due time. His speech was short, sweet and full of blue lightening, and made the democracy squirm in their seats."—Ex.

That fellow down at Austin who has undertaken to reform the civil service all on his own hook at Dunnell's expense has now undertaken to cope with the newspapers. He comes at us with a fine flourish of capital I I I I and sickly argument, and is going to bury the newspapers and Dunnell together. How the ghost of that post-office will haunt Meigs then, when he'll wish he hadn't.—Windom Reporter.

The Hastings people got fooled this year by waiting too long before commencing the ice harvest, and are now filling their houses with a thin and inferior article. The citizens will stand it without ice, for they never drink much cold water, but it will be decidedly rough on travelers and commercial men.—Lake City Sentinel.

There is something refreshing in the absolute astonishment that visitors to a printing office sometimes display at the commonest things. "What is that black-looking thing standing up in that corner? is sometimes asked by an unsophisticated observer, and the nearest typo answers, "That is the printing-office towel. We always stand it up in that corner to dry."—Ex.

Meigs, the virtuous decapitated postmaster down at Austin, having "finished" Dunnell to his own satisfaction, now takes a "turn" at the editors for defending Dunnell, and uses Old Hotch's newspaper for a mouthpiece. Well, the editors will have to stand it; Dunnell had to; so we have good company.—Windom Reporter.

A copy of nut-Meigs' mouth-piece containing his eruption against Dunnell was laid upon the desks of the members of the legislature about the time of its publication, by whom it was contemptuously thrown away.—Windom Reporter.

Meigs don't wean easy. His bleating is pitiful indeed, and shows more calf than courage.

Buying a Wife.

LIBERTY, Ind., Feb. 14.—A singular case of a purchase of a wife occurred here recently. An old man named W. M. Smith, aged seventy, who lived near here, became a widower some two years ago, and had since lived in entire seclusion. Deaf, demented, and hideous in appearance, he, though reported wealthy, was shunned by nearly everyone, until finally a few weeks ago he announced his desire to marry again, and offered $5,000 to any one who would furnish him a wife. The announcement created some little merriment at the time, but nothing further was thought till this morning, when it was announced that the old man was married to Miss Phoebe Johns, a highly-respected young lady, aged seventeen, living in the neighborhood. Inquiry to day develops the fact that the old man's offer, made several weeks ago, was at once taken up, and by Powell Slade, with whose family the young woman lived, and who commenced negotiations by which the purchase was made. Slade receiving the $5,000, $2,000 of which was paid to the girl's father, the girl herself received as an inducement a deed from the old man for his farm of two hundred acres, very valuable land. The negotiations, which had been pending some time, were completed last week, and the wedding occurred last night in the presence of a number of guests, a grand supper being one of the conditions imposed by the bride before consenting to the sale.

The Two Sexes.

I have no manner of sympathy with the cackle and clatter we sometimes hear about the relative excellences of the two sexes, about the superiority of one or the inferiority of the other. To me the idea that a woman wants only a "clear stage and no favor," wants training and education and suitable circumstances, in order to develop as big a brain and as vigorous a muscle as a man, and so to be able to cope with him in the struggle of life, to me such a thought is utterly repulsive. The great charm of a woman is that she is diverse from man; not a man in a lower stage of development. She is the complement of the man; her nature, her disposition, her powers supply what is lacking in his. The two together make a complete orb; apart, they are only segments of a circle But, in order to stand in this relation to each other, it is obvious that they must not be alike, but diverse. Most unprofitable and unmannerly to me is that discussion about superiority. I would as soon think of contending with you which was the most beautiful flower, the rose or the lilly; which was the more essential to the life of the human frame, the brain or the heart; which was more valuable to the world, the glare of the day or the darkness and silence of the night; which did more for the movement and security of the planetary system, the centripetal or the centrifugal force. Common sense tells us that both are necessary, that each is admirable in its place, and that the one was contrived for the express purpose of being an adjunct and an auxiliary to the other.—Rev. Gordon Calthrop.

Another Swindle.

From an Iowa Exchange.

One F. S. Taylor and others are traveling through the country, swindling the farmers with a new dodge. They are selling a wire cloth for sieves for fanning mills. Their mode of operation is to go to a farmer, offer to sell him the sieves and deliver the goods at $2.50 per sets of three, telling the parties they shall have exclusive right of the county, to sell, and that they can readily dispose of ten or fifteen sets at $5.00 a set. In payment they take the victim's note, payable in 30, 60, or 90 days, just as they can get it, at the same time giving the purchaser a contract agreeing to take back all sieves that may be on hand at the time the note matures at the agent's first cost, which amounts to about 40 cents each. He also states in the contract (?) that it is no patent right, clearing himself from any breach of law in selling two persons the same territory. So soon as the sharpers take in one party they go to another and make the same trade. They immediately take the notes to some bank and dispose of them. In this way Taylor and his agents have made a rich harvest in this county.

These chaps are heading northwest, and the press will do the public a favor by exposing them in advance.

Don't You go to the Black Hills.

Milton, Wis., Letter to the Chicago Times:

Mr. Argie, a gentleman who is visiting relatives in this village and who has been mining in the Black Hills, was interviewed by our correspondent to-day. Mr. Argie is a well informed man and has spent the last ten years of his life in the mines of Montana and the Black Hills, going to the latter region last season. He advises men not to go out into that country this spring, and especially men without capital, for the following reasons:

The territory where placer mining pays is quite limited in areas, and is all claimed that shows "color." The inhabitants as a class, are old experienced miners, and the "pilgrim" stands a poor show. Wages are low, hardships innumerable, the necessaries of life are very high in price, and the country full to overflowing. He says the country is all staked out and no opportunity open to secure paying ground, except by purchasing. Quarts leads show very rich and are well defined and traced on the surface, but he thinks that the shafts at their present depth do not prove anywhere near the value which many spectators are claiming. The statements of Mr. Argie can be depended on as true and uninterested.

Navigation Open.

This has been the most remarkable winter ever experienced here in the memory of that ubiquitous individual, the oldest inhabitant. In fact, the times seem to be completely out of joint. Ordinarily the ice does not leave here so that boats can either arrive or depart until about the first of May, and, on one or two occasions even, the ice has obstructed navigation until nearly the last of May. Indeed, only last year the ice did not entirely disappear until the 3d of July. Old settlers tell us that some twenty or twenty-five years ago the ice left, one year, sometime in March, but such a thing as its leaving on the twelfth of February was never heard of until this year, when it actually did just that very thing, and mirabile dictu, navigation is now open from Duluth to the Sault, and the steamers now in our harbor could leave if they were only ready, which they are not, and will not be for some weeks to come. This sort of weather is a surprise to everybody, and our steamboatmen are no better prepared for it than other people.—Duluth Tribune, 17th.

A Sign Board.

I will paint you a sign, rum-seller,
And hang it above your door—
A truer and better sign board
Than ever you had before.
I will paint with the skill of a master,
And many shall pause to see
This wonderful piece of painting,
So like the reality.

I will paint yourself, rum-seller,
As you wait for that fair, young boy,
Just in the morn of manhood,
A mother's pride and joy.
He has no thought of stopping,
But you greet him with a smile,
And you seem so blithe and friendly
That he pauses to chat a while.

I will paint you again, rum-seller,
I will paint you as you stand,
With a foaming glass of liquor
Held out in either hand;
He wavers, but you urge him,
Drink (pledge me just this one,
And he lifts the glass and drains it,
And the hellish work is done.

And I will next paint a drunkard:
Only one year has flown,
But into this loathsome creature
The fair, young boy has grown.
The work was quick and rapid—
I will paint him as he lies
In a torpid, drunken slumber
Under the wintry skies.

I will paint the form of the mother,
As she kneels at her darling's side;
Her beautiful boy that was dearer
Than all the world beside.
I will paint the shape of a coffin
Labeled with one word—"Lost!"
I will paint all this, rum-seller,
I will paint it free of cost.

The sin, the shame, and the sorrow,
The crime, and want, and woe
That are born there in your rum shop,
No hand can paint you know;
But I'll paint you a sign, rum-seller,
And many shall pause to view
This wonderful, swinging sign board,
So terribly, fearfully true.

Lost Nation Wheat.

An inquiry comes to us from Rock County about Lost Nation Wheat, whether it is good for milling purposes? In order to fully satisfy our correspondent, we made the tour of the Minneapolis mills, and everywhere heard it condemned. It was pronounced too soft for patent flour, and of the same class as Odessa, Rio Grande, White Hamberg, etc., which has had its day here and disappeared. Samples were shown us, which, to all outward appearance, seem very fine, but utterly failed in the inside, hardly any gluten being discernable out of which the patent flour is made. "Tell the farmers we shan't buy it here if they raise it, so long as we can get the Scotch Fife," said one of the millers, and we cheerfully make the statement. It will doubtless produce largely at first, the same as did the Odessa and other kinds, but in the end will prove as worthless as they. Sow, therefore, the hard Scotch Fife, and let the new and untried varieties alone.—Pioneer Press.

Population of the Black Hills.

A correspondent of the Sidney Telegraph estimates the population of the different towns in the Black Hills as follows:

Deadwood	2,500
Gayville	1,000
South Bend	500
Washington City	250
Lead City	250
False Bottom	200
Montana City	200
Crook City	400
Spearfish	200
Custer City	500
El Dorado	100
Rapid City	150
Total	6,500

From reliable sources it is estimated that an emigration of at least 30,000 persons will take place the coming season, so that at the end of 1877, the Black Hills will have a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. With this population it is expected that a large amount of capital will be brought in, and an increased and highly productive business insured.

But Where's the Cat.

The skeleton of a cat walked into Ryan's store at Hohokus. Ryan, seeing her bawled out, "Mickey, didn't I tell ye a month ago to fade that cat a pound of mate a day until ye had her fat?" "Ye did, and I'm just afther fading her a pound." "Has that cat ate a pound this morning?" "Yes, sir." "Shure, I think it's a lie ye're telling. Bring me that scales. Now bring me that cat." The cat turned the scales at exactly one pound. "There didn't I tell ye she had eaten a pound of mate this morning?" "All right, my boy, there's yer pound of mate, but where the divil's the cat?"—New York Mail.

American Beef in England.

An engrossing topic is the growth of American trade with England, especially the importation of American beef The heavy importations have reduced the price at Liverpool and other great provincial towns; but the London butchers are apparently fighting against the inevitable. They buy up American beef, selling it as "prime Scotch." It is as good as English beef, and brings the same price.—Dispatch to New York Herald.

Abraham Hewitt and his brother went through Columbia College on the co-operative plan. The brother earned enough money to support them both; Abram attended the college classes during the day, and at night imparted to his brother what he had learned.

The Cherokees have over eighty common schools. The Chickasaws have four public and about ten district schools. The Choctaws have two public schools and over fifty district schools. The Creeks have three public schools and about thirty district schools.

THE
CHICAGO MILLWAKEE & ST. PAUL
RAILWAY.

Is the best route to

CHICAGO, NEW-YORK,

New England, the Canadas, and

All Eastern and Southern Points.

It is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern or Southern Lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to reaching any depot, hotel or place of business in that city.

MINNEAPOLIS DEPOT, cor. Third st. and Washington ave., South; city office, Nicollet House.

ST. PAUL DEPOT, cor. Jackson st. and Levee: city office, 118 East Third st.

WINONA DEPOT, head of Centre st. on Mark st.; city office, cor. Centre and Third st.

LA CROSSE DEPOT, on Vine st. and Levee.

THE ONLY THROUGH LINE BETWEEN

Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Winona,

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SEEDERS

SEEDERS!

DRAGS!

DRAGS! DRAGS!

THE NEW

VAN BRUNT

FORCE FEED

Seeder & Cultivator

Combined, stands ahead and acknowledges no equal as a

LIGHT DRAFT MACHINE

It is a positive Force Feed, will sow all kinds of grain, grass seed, and clover. It can be adjusted to sow the desired amount of grain without the delay of change of gear, or the annoyance of carrying extras, with a liability of losing them, thereby disabling the machine until the lost gear is replaced by sending to the agent or the factory. Each drag bar is raised with a separate chain, obviating vexatious and often expensive delays experienced by other cultivators raised by a cross bar under the drag bars by the bar being broken by an obstruction or gathering trash, preventing perfect work until the machine is stopped and trash removed. The new

Van Brunt Cultivators

are brought forward, thereby making it a perfectly balanced and the

Lightest Draft Machine

in the market. It has the famous

BELL SCATTERER,

the only wind proof scatterer ever invented. For sale by

J. KEENAN,

AUSTIN, MINNESOTA.

Office and yard first door west of Clemmer & Pooler's drug store.

You will also find the Celebrated

Monitor Force Feed Seeder

and Cultivator Combined, for sale by J. KEENAN.

It is offered on trial with any machine in the world, it having a high wheel, wide tire and a perfect

Sand Proof Axle,

which we warrant to perform all that we claim for it. It is manufactured of the very best steel, wood and iron. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and by taking off one drop bar you can make a perfect

CORN CULTIVATOR,

of it, which you cannot do successfully with any Seeder having a cross bar running under the drag bars.

I have also got the well known

DECORAH HARROWS

made of the very best white oak, and thoroughly seasoned, and well painted and varnished, and every one warranted, which I will sell very cheap for cash, or on time.

Also the celebrated Decorah

Wagons AND Buggies

with the wheels boiled in oil before setting the tire, thereby preventing the tire from getting loose by standing out in the sun and rain, as some wagons do that are not put up upon honor. Please call and see my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

48-tf J. KEENAN.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern RAILWAY.

2 PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

On and after Dec. 31st, 1876, Passenger Trains on this line will run as follows:

a.m.	p.m.	ST. LOUIS.	p.m.	p.m.
8 20	7 10		8 20	8 20
a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.
7 30	8 10	Burlington	10 10	11 35
9 30	10 10	Col. Junction	8 15	9 30
10 18	10 55	Nichols	7 35	8 46
10 38	11 16	West Liberty	7 20	8 28
12 45	1 30	Cedar Rapids	5 50	6 40
2 02	2 35	Vinton	4 14	5 20
3 37	4 00	Waterloo	2 40	4 00
4 10	4 20	Cedar Falls	2 20	3 45
7 40	p.m.	Nora Junct	a.m.	1 29
8 20		Plymouth		1 00
p.m.				p.m.
6 35		St. Paul		5 00
6 40		Minneapolis		5 10
p.m.				a.m.

PACIFIC DIVISION ACCOMMODATION.

a.m.		p.m.
9 00	Cedar Rapids	6 20
9 48	Palo	5 35
10 14	Shellsburg	5 45
11 05	Vinton	5 20
11 40	Benton	4 30
12 25	p.m. Dysart	3 35
1 15	ar Traer	2 50 p.m.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.
4 30	1 40	Cedar Rapids	6 30	11 00
8 15	3 40	Independence	3 40	8 15
12 10	5 27	West Union	12 10	6 08
2 30	6 40	Postville	9 30	5 00
p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.

MUSCATINE DIVISION.

a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.
8 10	2 00	Burlington	11 35	10 10
10 55	6 40	Nichols	5 50	7 20
12 00	7 45	Muscatine	4 30	6 10
p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.

Palace sleeping cars, owned and operated by this line, accompany all night trains.

CONNECTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

At Burlington, with Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R'y for Peoria, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Cincinnati; with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. for Chicago, Keokuk, Quincy & St. Louis West to Ottumwa and all points in Kansas and Nebraska, and with Burlington & Southwestern R'y, for Farmington, Bloomfield, and all points in Missouri and Kansas.

At Columbus Junction, with Chicago & South Western Railroad for Washington and Leavenworth.

At Nichols, with Muscatine Div. B., C. R. & M., for Muscatine.

At West Liberty, with Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, for Iowa City, Des Moines and Davenport.

At Cedar Rapids, with Milwaukee Division of B., C. R. & M., for Independence, West Union, Postville and McGregor; with Chicago & North-Western Railway for Omaha, Council Bluffs and Chicago, and with Dubuque & Southwestern Railway for Dubuque.

At Vinton with Pacific Division of B. C. R. & N. R'y for Traer.

At Waterloo and Cedar Falls, with Illinois Central Railroad for Independence, Dubuque, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

At Shell Rock with Stage for Waverly.

At Nora Junction, with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for Mason City and Charles City.

At Plymouth, with Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for all points in Minnesota.

At St. Paul, for all points on Northern Pacific Railway; the great Lake Superior region, and all points North and Northwest.

E. F. WINSLOW, Gen'l Manager.

C. J. IVES, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 40-1y

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Tickets to and from all parts of Europe by the Anchor Gulan, and all other lines, sold at low rates.

Responsible parties can obtain Tickets on Credit, at liberal rates, until after next harvest if desired.

Money loaned on Real Estate or Collateral Securities.

LeRoy, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1876.

First publication Feb. 8.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed by Thomas K. Johnson, and Nellie Johnson his wife to William E. Wheat, bearing date November 29th, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Mower County, Minnesota, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 162. Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of Three Hundred and Twelve (312) dollars and interest thereon according to the conditions of a promissory note, made and executed by Thomas K. Johnson to William E. Wheat, payable on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1872, and there is claimed to be due, and is due thereon at the date of this notice the sum of Three Hundred Fifty Seven (357,24) and 24-100 dollars, and no proceedings at law or otherwise have been had to collect the same or any part thereof. Now therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein discribed, to-wit: the northwest quarter of the north west quarter of section number two (2), in Township number one hundred and one (101), north of Range number eighteen (18), west, in Mower County, Minnesota, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor, at the office of Crandall & French, in the city of Austin in the county of Mower, and State aforesaid, on Saturday the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the amount then due on said note and mortgage, together with Fifty (50) dollars attorney's fees, allowed by the terms thereof in case of foreclosure, besides costs and expenses allowed by law.

Dated February 8th, A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM E. WHEAT, Mortgagee.

CRANDALL & FRENCH, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Austin, Minn. 45-7w

(First publication Feb. 15th.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the county of Mower, State of Minnesota, bearing date the 7th day of February, A. D. 1877, and to the Sheriff of Mower county, Minnesota, directed and delivered in favor of Jacob Hangi and against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Catharine Brown; I have seized and taken in execution the following described real estate of Catharine Brown; to-wit: lots numbers three (3) and four (4), in Block number twenty-seven (27), in Railroad Addition to the city of Austin, Mower County, State of Minnesota, together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging, and notice is hereby given, that as Sheriff of said Mower County, in pursuance of the power in me vested and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall expose said premises for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Austin, in said County, on Saturday the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of seventy-nine dollars and twenty-two cents, ($79.22) together with interest thereon from the 7th day of February A. D. 1877, and the cost of sale.

46t7 R. O. HALL, Sheriff in and for Mower County.

KINSMAN & MERRICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Austin, Minn.

(First publication February 15th.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court, of the County of Mower, State of Minnesota, bearing date the 7th day of February A. D. 1877, and to the Sheriff of Mower County, Minnesota, directed and delivered in favor of John Walsh, and against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Catharine *Brown*; I have seized and taken in execution the following described real estate of said Catharine Brown, to-wit: Lots numbers three (3) and four (4), in Block twenty-seven (27), in Railroad Addition to the city of Austin, Mower County, State of Minnesota, and the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and notice is hereby given that I shall as Sheriff of said County of Mower, in pursuance of the power in me vested and of the statutes in such case made and provided, expose said lands and premises for sale at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Austin, Mower County, State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 31st day of March A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of seventy-seven dollars and eighty cents (77.80.), and interest thereon from February 7th, A. D. 1877, and the cost of sale. [46t7] R. O. HALL, Sheriff in and for Mower County.

KINSMAN & MERRICK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Austin, Minn.

[First insertion Feb. 15th.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the County of Mower, State of Minnesota, bearing date the 7th day of February A. D. 1877, and to the Sheriff of Mower County, State of Minnesota, directed and delivered in favor of Anton Frederich and Peter Gies, doing business under the firm name and style of A. Frederich & Gies, and against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Catharine Brown; I have seized and taken in execution the following described real estate, the property of said Catharine Brown, to-wit: Lots numbers three (3) and four (4), in Block number twenty-seven (27), in Railroad Addition to the city of Austin, County of Mower, State of Minnesota; and notice is hereby given, that I shall as Sheriff of said Mower County, in pursuance of the power in me vested, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, expose said lands and premises for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Austin, in said County, on Saturday the 31st day of March A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum of sixty two dollars and twenty cents ($62.20) and interest thereon from the 7th day of February, A. D. 1877, and the costs of sale.

Dated, February 14th, A. D. 1877.

R. O. HALL, Sheriff in and for Mower County, Minn.

KINSMAN & MERRICK, Attorneys for Plaintiff's, Austin, Minn. 46t7

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An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

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And have marked them at the lowest living profit. Remember we make

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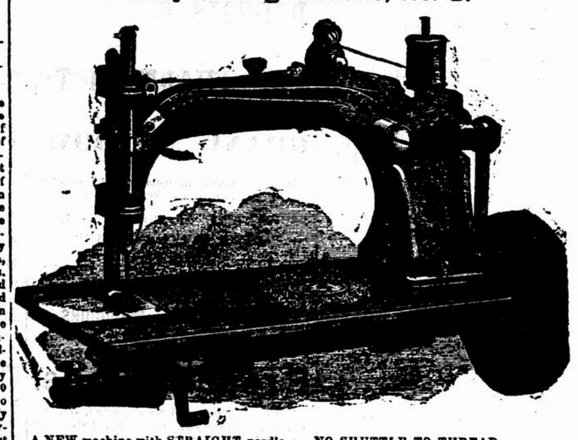

A NEW machine with STRAIGHT needle. The work runs back from the operator. It has a take-up, preventing the thread from breaking. It will sew the heaviest or lightest goods, and from one to the other without change of tension.

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The NEW Wheeler & Wilson No. 6 Machine is recommended for Leather work; and the NEW No. 7 for Leather work and Tailoring—especially for Tailoring.

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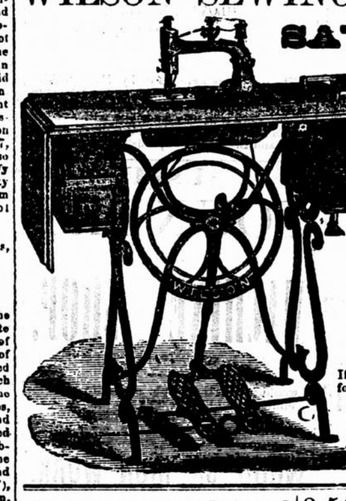

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