The St. Cloud Journal.

W. B. MITCHELL, EDITOR.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 1866.

CHURCH MATTERS ABROAD.

Through the favor of a friend we are in receipt of late files of the *London Daily Times*. Great feeling is being excited between the High Church and Low Church parties of England, and the *Times* devotes much space to it. That our readers may be somewhat posted as to the present features of the discussion we make some extracts The *Times* states the case of the High Church party thus:

The world knows—and, if it did not know, the Bishop of Salisbury has told it—that a certain section of the clergy of the Church of England, headed by at least one Bishop, claims to possess the same powers as are claimed by the Roman priesthood, the principal of these being the operation of some miraculous change on the bread and wine in the Sacrament, and the remitting or retaining of human sins. It follows necessarily from this latter claim that the clergy have the right, not only to hear, but to enforce confession, as the means of instructing themselves as to the spiritual state of their flocks, and also the right to impose penance as the condition of absolution.

The Low Church is advocated by the *Times*, and the following arguments may sound rather strangely in this country where the obligations of Church and State are not recognized as at all similar:

If the Bishop and his followers were an unestablished religious community, they might hold transubstantiation or judicial absolution without placing themselves in a false position.—They might say, "We believe these doctrines, we delight in these ceremonies; we exercise our right of freedom in adopting them, and the majority of our countrymen are equally free to differ with us." But the ministers of a national church are bound to consider the nation Every clergyman is invested with a political character; he is distinctly a servant of the State; to him is committed by the State the performance of certain duties, and a general superintendence over the teaching and the moral guidance of his parish. He is as much bound to zeal and patriotism as a soldier or a civil servant; he is as much bound to study the convictions, the habits, even the prejudices of the country, as if he were a political administrator. The fundamental principle of the Church of England is that every Englishman is a Churchman; the Church is co-extensive with the nation; the portion of the Church with which the clergyman has to deal consists of every inhabitant of his parish. A clergyman, therefore, does not do his duty to the Church unless he brings himself into moral accord, so to speak, with his parishioners. He may be a sincere theologian; he may be a man of tastes which it is very desirable to cultivate; he may be pure in life and character, and eminent for many virtues; but if he deliberately sets himself against the religious beliefs or the moral sentiment of the nation, of which he is bound to inform himself he fails in his allegiance to the institution which he has contracted to support, and which can only live as long as it is the religious representation of the nation. The clergyman who desires to restore any doctrine, practice or ceremony is bound to ask himself whether it is likely to be accepted by the nation at large.

This article is replied to the following day by the celebrated Dr. Pusey, who denies that High Churchmen "enforce or demand" confession. He adds:

If we, clergy or people, think that it is good for our souls to confess our sins specifically, not only to God, but also to His minister, whatever you may think of our wisdom in so doing, you would not deny us the liberty of so doing. * * * The use of confession among us all—priests and people—*is* very large. It pervades every rank, from the peer to the artisan and the peasant

The principles involved in this discussion are practically affecting the Established Church of England, and how it will result remains yet to be seen.

The Minnesota Route to Montana.

There is one paragraph in the report of Gen. Sherman that is of particular interest to the people of Minnesota. The General says:

In the department of the Dakota I propose that Gen. Terry shall make the Missouri River as safe to boats as possible, and that he shall open and protect the new route from Minnesota to Montana, and afford the stages and wagons that travel that long and exposed route all the assistance in his power.

This is the first direct intimation that we have had that the Minnesota route to Montana is to be opened by military authority, and protected.

—At a caucus of the Republican Congressmen in Washington on the 5th inst., Henry J. Raymond plead the right to take part; said he had never voted any but the Republican ticket; that he did participate in the Philadelphia convention, but that he only went there to benefit the Republican party, and he would leave it to gentlemen present if he had injured it any; and that no matter what might be the action of this caucus he would not sever his connection with the Union party. He was permitted to remain.

—Mr. McCulloch gives evidence in his report that he is still bent on a return to specie payments, and fixes the latest period to which it should be deferred, at July, 1868, but hopes it may be effected within that time. The whole tone of his report is the same as that of last year, economy in the administration of government, no more subsidies to railways, no more unnecessary expenditures, a curtailment of the currency by retiring U. S. notes as rapidly as possible without producing a financial crisis, and a reduction of taxes and a different distribution of imports.

—The following items are brought by the cable:

The London Morning *Herald*, conservative organ, says:

We are authorized to state that the question of the Alabama claims has been recently received by the United States Representative in this country, in most conciliatory and friendly. The subject is now under consideration.

The London *Globe* hints at serious difficulties between the British Government and the Cabinet at Washington, regarding the duties of the latter in maintaining legitimate and faithful neutrality in Fenian matters. Other papers discredit the idea.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIAN PAYMENTS.

A Full and Detailed Account.

THE COUNTRY, THE INDIANS, AND THE MANNER OF PAYMENT.

NO. 3.

FORT CLARK, ON LEECH LAKE, Nov. 10th, 1866.

All things being in readiness—the baggage and supply wagon, as also twenty mounted men from Fort Ripley with supply teams, having been sent forward in the morning—our party left the Agency at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th. We had not gone over one hundred yards, when the spring of one of our wagons broke down. This trifling damage was soon repaired by a block of wood and some cord, when we proceeded without further interruption. I must not forget to mention here, that in addition to Drs. Knickerbacker and Stewart as a visiting board, Mr. A. D. Prescott, of Minneapolis, one of the very best fellows it has ever been my good fortune to meet with, joined our party as commissary for the balance of the trip.

As we passed Gull Lake, we noticed that the Indians had tried to raise some corn there this season, but were told that before it was fit for use by the Indians, the dogs set to work on it and devoured the whole crop. These Indian dogs—part wolf, part fox, part dog, and part Indian,—I do think are the most contemptible, thieving, ungainly and worthless nuisances that ever disgraced their species. Nothing escapes their insiduous, prying search. Our cook told me that they actually on one occasion unearthed his bean pot from under a bed of live coals; and while at Mille Lac I remember that the cook on one evening swung a camp kettle full of beef on a "punk hungen" over the fire close by, covered with a tin lid, leaving it over night, intending to have it for breakfast, when to his great disgust in the morning he found the lid of his kettle lying in the ashes, and the meat gone, the dogs having during the night appropriated every morsel of it. Yet detestable as these creatures are, every Indian family keeps from one to a half dozen around them. At Mille Lac I saw a pet skunk. It really looked pretty, being so fat that with its heavy coat of fine fur it appeared almost as round as a rubber ball; and quite tame, running all round the wigwam, playing with the children and dogs, and sleeping with the squaw who owned it. I was almost tempted to buy it; the price was three dollars. So much for dogs and skunks. Passing our cavalry escort in camp towards evening we arrived at Camp Barnard, on Hay Creek, at seven o'clock, having come a distance of twenty-eight miles. After the "chuck-nogans" had been properly arranged and a good camp fire built, under the direction of the indefatigable Dr. Barnard, we were obliged to do our own cooking, as our cook had deserted us It was really amusing to see some with "punk hungens" and camp kettles boiling tea and potatoes; some with pans frying pork, and preparing the indispensable gravy; whilst others were spreading the table on the ground floor before the fire, and arranging the dishes. Supper being dispatched with a relish usual to camp life, we arranged our beds and prepared for a comfortable night's rest. A somewhat funny incident occurred about midnight when Dr. Knickerbacker, springing up suddenly from his bed, ran to the front of the tent towards the fire, exclaiming in a loud voice and excited manner, "Here, Here, Here!" All hands immediately looked up to see what was the matter, when the Doctor in a very subdued manner returned saying, "Oh, pshaw! I was only dreaming." You may be sure we all enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense, and I am sorry to say that one of our party was so rude as to remark that it was only the effects of bad whisky.

Next morning we broke camp at five o'clock, stopping at Fourteen-mile creek to cook dinner and feed the horses.—We arrived at Fort Clark, on Leech Lake at five o'clock in the evening having traveled a distance of seventy miles in less than a day and a half.

Next morning, Nov. 6th, being election day, the polls were regularly opened at this place by the white citizens resident here, and an election held, Thirty-three votes were cast; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly receiving a majority of three, and Mr. Richardson two votes.

At about noon the Indians, who by this time had all come in and camped near the trading post on the other side of the peninsula, came in a solid body and in regular order with drums beating and colors flying, marshaled by their young head chief, Flat Mouth. At the same time the cavalry, having just arrived, came galloping in from the direction of the Agency, and the scene was quite exciting. The cavalry immediately went into quarters. The Indians halted outside, sent in a messenger asking, as usual, for a preliminary council, which, of course, was granted, and on this afternoon occurred one of the most interesting incidents I ever witnessed. I am sorry there was not an artist on the ground to photograph the scenery with the different groups that assembled in this council. The Indians were directed by Major Clark to meet him at the flag staff in the center of the ground and near the Lake shore. They accordingly soon assembled to the number of about five hundred, planting their flags, six in number, all bearing the stripes and stars, around the flag pole. They have quite a number of these American flags, of about such size as those carried by a regiment of troops, and they are very proud of them. As the ground was quite muddy, owing to the recent heavy rains, the Indians brought boards from a pile of lumber near at hand, which they placed upon the ground in the form of a semicircle, commencing near the pole on one side, and extending in regular tiers to a considerable distance back Here they all squatted down, Indian fashion, the chiefs and head men occupying the front seats, each smoking his pipe containing the highly aromatic kinnikinik, and observing profound silence and the utmost decorum. Major Clark with his party came forward and took his position by the flag staff, standing, and immediately in front of the Indians, when he announced through his interpreter that he was ready to hear what they had to say. Young Flat Mouth the lineal heir to the head chiefship, (his father, a very influential chief having died a few years since,) arose. First stepping forward with the air and dignity of a statesman and orator, and led off with the first speech. Let me here attempt a description of this gay young chief of the Pillager bands of Chippewa Indians. His age I take to be about twenty one; in height, about five feet ten inches; straight as an arrow; features and form well developed; good looking face, expressive of no small degree of intelligence; his whole bearing haughty and dignified; in dress and costume he certainly evinces most fine taste, and except the inevitable blanket and moccasins, the head trappings and two long braids of hair hanging somely arranged hanging over his shoulders and almost reaching to his waist, his appearence would have been suited to any fashionable circle. He wore a fine black cloth coat, cut in the latest style, closely buttoned, with leggins to match banded below the knee with beautifully beaded braid about four inches broad, with beaded tassels pendant; an attractive broad beaded belt and sash; clean paper collar, with fancy neck tie; the handsomest beaded moccasins I ever saw; and thrown gracefully over his left shoulder a new scarlet blanket. In his right hand he held a tomahawk elaborately ornamented with bead work and ribbons. This is the badge denoting his position. In his left hand he held a scroll containing a copy of their treaty with the United States Government. In speaking he has a merit rare even amongst Indians, that of brevity. His words are few but to the point. In manner he is graceful, and in utterance fluent and forcible. In his last speech, raising his right hand toward heaven, he closed with this exclamation: "The Great Father of Light hears what I say."

After the head chiefs, the other chiefs and head men arose and came forward one after another going through with the customary hand shaking, repeating in substance and indorsing what their head chief had said, until each had had his say and resumed his seat and pipe. Their decorum is perfect. Their orators are all selected beforehand and the subjects to be brought forward systematically adjusted and arranged, so that everything is done and said with the utmost precision and without the least confusion. There is no indication as to who will be the next speaker, until the one occupying the ground has finished his speech and leisurely returned to his place and resumed his seat, when another, without any show of prompting, arises slowly, and with great dignity and evident importance steps forward to say his say. During these ceremonies, there is no noise or boisterous demonstrations on the part of the Indians; simply a "ho! ho!" of hearty approbation, or the deep grunt of approval. They listen with most respectful attention to what their Father, as they call the Agent, has to say in reply. Old chief Schi-bash-kong, at Mille Lac, said in addressing the Agent Major Clark: "We call you our father from courtesy, but we know you are not our father, else we would be nearer one color."

The subject of the first harangue was a demand that their annuities should be paid in gold. They said they did not like paper; they could not count it, it was very *weak*. When it was explained to them that the treaty did not stipulate for the payment of gold, they then demanded that as paper money was very "weak," each should receive twelve dollars as a share; and when it was shown to them that the amount of money to be paid them according to the treaty would not allow so much to each share, and being assured that they should receive all the money sent them, they then asked that an unlimited number of traders should be allowed to trade with them that they might get more credit. The agent told them that he had not the authority to license traders, but that any person wishing to trade with them and presenting all the necessary papers, should have their applications forwarded to the Department, where license to trade with Indians originates. The Agent, however, afterwards at their particular request, granted a special permit to Robert Fairbanks as an additional trader. These three propositions were taken up and disposed of separately in this council, which occupied nearly all the afternoon.

The rolls of the different bands having been completed in the interim and the goods divided into patterns suitable for paying out to families, the payment commenced on Thursday evening. After paying two bands, the work was adjourned until next day. The steamboat having returned in the meantime from an exploring trip of two days in search of the most feasible route for travel and transportation to Red Lake, we commenced on Friday morning to ship the annuity goods and supplies on board the steamer, and finished paying the Indians in the afternoon. The number of Pillager Indians paid was one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven. The amount paid in money to each share was five dollars.

Z.

—Dr. Folsom, of Boston, says the Mankato *Record*, purchased of Capt. Potter and C. N. Gilchrist an excellent water power on the Watonwan, several miles from Garden City, where he intends putting up a grist mill and woolen factory. The doctor has ample capital for both undertakings, and has obligated himself to make valuable improvements next spring.

DECLINE IN PRICES.—The *N. Y. Tribune* concludes an article on the above subject with this paragraph:

"The things we eat are daily becoming less costly in the markets. The decline is not so perceptible at the stalls and shops of retailers, and to the actual consumer at the hotels and boarding-houses it is wholly unknown. The full supply of provisions in the country, pressing upon the crowded store-houses in the city, must eventually break down all speculation, and force down the prices to consumers, in order to induce more rapid consumption of the perishable articles of food. Finally, in the course of time, the decline will reach the people who buy to eat, and the good old days will return wherein the laborer was able to sit down to a hearty supper without first balancing accounts between his appetite and his day's earnings, so as not to leave the latter in debt to the former."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

majority of those who read newspapers, never give even a hasty glance at a business advertisement, and if a

MAN

actually has a choice variety of goods, which he is selling at the very lowest prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore, I have

FOUND

it best to simply invite everybody to call and examine my STOCK and PRICES before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

to their own interests, to buy their Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and everything

IN

the Silver and Plated line, of

A. W. BUSH.

SAINT CLOUD.

v9n21-f

C. HUBER,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

The undersigned has opened a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES,

Embracing all grades of

SUGARS AND COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, FRUITS,

Molasses, Oils, Woodenware, &c, &c.

His goods are of the best, and will be sold as cheap as by any other house in St. Cloud.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Store on Washington avenue.

G. HUBER.

St Cloud, Dec. 4th, 1866. v9n20

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tax lists for 1866 have been placed in my hands for collection, and that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving said taxes, viz.: at place of holding last election in—

Watab, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1866.

Langola, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1866.

Gilmanton, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1866.

St. George, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1868.

Sauk Rapids, at my office, on and after Wednesday, January 16th, 1866.

And that the amount of tax on each dollar valuation is as follows.

For State purposes	6 mills.
For General County	7 "
For School	2 "
For Special County	3 "
Watab Town Tax	4 "
Langola " "	1 "
St. George "	4 "
Gilmanton, "	1 "
Special School tax District No 6	3 "
St. George Special School	1½ "
Sauk Rapids Special School	4 "
" " Town	2 "
" " Road	7 "

GEO. GOODHUE,
Treasurer Benton County.

n21-3w

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.—Exclusive Territory—No Competition—No Risk.—WANTED: In every township and village, honest, energetic, industrious persons (Male and Female), to act as Agents. Clergymen, Teachers, Students and Ladies who can devote all or a part of their time to their work, will find something especially adapted to their wants.

☞ A rare chance is opened for a few intelligent, thorough-going, experienced canvassers, to act as General Agents.

LADIES, here is a chance for you. Try it. Send stamp for full information.

R. A. CAMPBELL,
131 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by David Howes of the City of Dubuque in the State of Iowa, to William H. Peabody of said City of Dubuque, dated the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1862, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Stearns, in the State of Minnesota, on the ninth day of July A. D. 1862, at eight o'clock A. M., of said last named day, in Book "B" of Mortgages, on pages 208 and 209, by which the said Mortgagor, David Howes, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto the said mortgagee, William H. Peabody, his heirs and assigns forever, all those tracts, pieces, or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Stearns and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: Lots numbers nine [9] and ten [10] in Block "M." Lot number three [3,] in Block number twenty six [26.] Lots numbers nine [9] and ten [10,] in Block number thirty three [33.] Lots numbers six [6,] seven [7,] eight [8,] nine [9,] and twelve [12,] in Block number thirty nine [39,] and the south east one third [⅓] of Lot number seven [7,] in Block number seven [7,] said last mentioned tract of land having a front of twenty two [22] feet on Washington avenue, and running back with uniform width at right angles to said avenue one hundred and thirty two [132] feet, to the rear of said lot number seven [7,] all of said lots being in the Town of Saint Cloud, and described according to the plat of said Town, made by John L. Wilson, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Stearns County.

Which said Mortgage was given to secure the payment, unto the said mortgagee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, of the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) and interest, according to the condition of certain claims of said Mortgagee, against said Mortgagor, and which said Mortgage, and the claims to secure which it was given, and the money due or to grow due thereon with interest was for a valuable consideration duly assigned and made over by said William H. Peabody to Ferdinand S. Winslow, of Chicago, Illinois, on the third day of October, A. D. 1866, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Stearns County, Minnesota, on the third day of December, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Book "A" of Assignments and Agreements on pages 109 and 110;

And at the date of this notice there is claimed to be due, and actually is due and unpaid on said claims and mortgage the sum of thirteen hundred and twelve dollars and seventy five cents ($1,312.75) and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been had, or instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale, contained in said mortgage, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of Lot number three—3—in Block number twenty six—26—and Lots numbers six—6—seven—7—eight—8—nine—9—and twelve—12—in block number thirty nine—39—and the south east one third—⅓—of Lot number seven—7—in block number seven—7—in the Town of Saint Cloud, in said County of Stearns, being a part of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of St. Cloud, in Stearns County, Minnesota, on SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1867, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, by the undersigned, Sheriff of said County of Stearns, to satisfy said debt, interest and costs of foreclosure.

Dated December 10th, 1866.

MATHIAS MICKLEY,
Sheriff of Stearns County, Minnesota.

Moses & Kerr,
Attys. St. Cloud, Minnesota, Atty's for Assignee. d13-7t

FINE Silver Thimbles, warranted equal to coin, for sale at BUSH'S. Any name or initials engraved gratis.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the rates of Taxes levied on all the taxable property for the year 1866, in the County of Stearns, State of Minnesota, viz:

STATE TAX.

	Mills.
State Interest.	1
State Sinking Fund;	1
State Revenue.	4

COUNTY TAX.

County Revenue,	6
County Road and Bridge,	1½
County Interest and part of principal on bonds,	1½
County Poor,	1
General School.	2

TOWN OF ST. CLOUD.

Town Revenue,	1½
Town U. S. M. Volunteer Bounty,	32
Town Road and Bridge,	1
Incorporate Town of St. Cloud,	5

TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH.

Town Revenue,	3

TOWN OF WAKEFIELD.

Town Revenue,	4
Town Bridge.	6

TOWN OF MUNSON.

Town Revenue.	2½

TOWN OF OAK.

Town Revenue.	1½

TOWN OF AVON.

Town Revenue,	3

TOWN OF GETTY.

Town Revenue,	2½

TOWN OF SAUK CENTRE.

Town Revenue.	2½

TOWN OF VERDALE.

Town Revenue.	1
Town U. S. M. Volunteer Bounty.	½

TOWN OF ROCKVILLE.

Town Revenue,	2

TOWN OF LE SAUK.

Town Revenue,	3
Town U S M. Volunteer Bounty,	41½
Town Bridge.	1

TOWN OF BROOKWAY.

Town Revenue.	8

TOWN OF ST. AUGUSTA.

Town Revenue,	3
Town U. S. M. Volunteer Bounty,	14

TOWN OF LYNDEN.

Town Revenue.	3

TOWN OF MAINE PRAIRIE.

Town Revenue.	2

TOWN OF FAIR HAVEN.

Town Revenue.	2

SPECIAL SCHOOL TAXES.

	Mills.
School District No. 3, St. Cloud,	2
" " " 7, Brockway,	31½
" " " 8, "	7
" " " 14, Wakefield,	12
" " " 15, "	16
" " " 17, "	2
" " " 18, "	30
" " " 19, Munson, school house	4
School District, No. 19. Munson, school purpose,	4
School District No. 20, Munson,	8
" " " 21, St. Martin, school house,	9
School District No. 21, St. Martin, school purpose,	3
School District No. 22, St. Martin school purpose,	10
School District No. 22, St. Martin, school house,	1
Schoot District No. 25, Oak, school house,	4
School District No. 27, Verdale, school house library,	1
School District No. 27, Verdale, school purposes,	2½
School District No. 28, Maine Prairie, school purpose,	5
School District No. 29, Maine Prairie. school purpose,	11½
School District No. 30, Maine Prairie. school purpose,	11½
School District No. 31, Fair Haven, school purpose	6
School District No. 32, Fair Haven, school purpose,	5
School District No 33, Lynden, school purposes,	10
School District No. 36, St. August school purpose,	13
School District No. 36, St. Augusta, school house,	6½
School District, No. 37, St. Augusta, school purpose,	10
School District No. 38, Lynden, school purpose,	10
School District No. 40, Rockville, school house,	11
School District No. 40, Rockville, school purpose,	5
School District No. 42, St Cloud, school house,	8
School District No. 43, Verdale, school purpose,	12
School District No. 44, Rockville, school purpose,	4
School District No. 45, Verdale, school house.	41
School District No. 45, Verdale, school purpose,	6
School District No. 47, St. Cloud, school house,	16½

And further Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Treasurer of Stearns County, or his Deputy, will be in attendance at the several places of holding election, or places otherwise named hereafter, for the collection of Taxes for the year 1866, viz.:

At the Treasurer's office, in the Court House, from the first day of December, 1866, to the first day of January, 1847.

Town of St. Cloud, Jan 2d and 3d, 1867, at the County Treasurer's office.

Town of Avon, Jan. 4th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Oak, Jan 5th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Sauk Centre, 7th, and on the 8th till 2 o'clock, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Getty, Jan. 9th, 1867, at the house of E. Derenberger.

Town of St. Martin, Jan. 10th, at the place of holding election.

Town of Munson, Jan 11th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Verdale, Jan. 12th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Wakefield, Jan. 14th, 1867, at the place of holding election

Town of St. Joseph, Jan. 15th, 1867, at the house of Jos. Zimmerman.

Town of Rockville, Jan. 17th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Le Sauk, Jan. 18th, 1867, at the house of Peter Blumer.

Town of Brockway, Jan. 19th, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Lynden, Jan. 21st, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Fair Haven, Jan. 22d, 1867, at the place of holding election.

Town of Maine Prairie, Jan. 23d, 1867, at place of election.

Town of St. Augusta, Jan. 24th, 1867, at the house of J. P. Hammerel.

From and after the 25th day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, in the Court House, at St. Cloud.

Further notice is also given that all Real Estate taxes shall be paid before the first day of March next; if not paid, a penalty of five per cent. will be added, as required in Section 117, Chapter 1, Statutes of Minnesota.

Personal property taxes must be paid before the first day of February next; if not paid, a penalty of five per cent will be charged, as required in Section 92. Chapter 11, Statutes of Minnesota; and taxes and penalties will be collected by distrain after said first day of February.

ANDREW SCHROEDER,
Treasurer of Stearns County, State of Minnesota dec6-3w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HUBER & BOYD, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The accounts of the firm will be settled by G. HUBER.

The Grocery and Provision business will also be continued by him at the old stand on Washington avenue.

G. HUBER,
W. F. BOYD.

St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 3d, 1866 20:3w

R. O. STRONG'S

CARPET HALL,

233 Third street, St. Paul.

DEALER in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings Curtain Materials and Trimmings Upholstering and Furnishing Goods. Window Shades, Wall Paper, Mattresses, Feathers, &c. v7n40-1y

OLD PAPERS for sale at THIS OFFICE

TO THE PEOPLE!
TO THE PEOPLE!
TO THE PEOPLE!

REMEMBER
REMEMBER
REMEMBER

WHEN YOU VISIT
WHEN YOU VISIT
WHEN YOU VISIT

ST. CLOUD,
ST. CLOUD,
ST. CLOUD,

AND GO TO THE
AND GO TO THE
AND GO TO THE

Regulator!
Regulator!
Regulator!

WHERE WHERE

PICKIT & ABBOTT
PICKIT & ABBOTT
PICKIT & ABBOTT

KEEP AN ASSORTMENT
KEEP AN ASSORTMENT
KEEP AN ASSORTMENT

OF ALL KINDS
OF ALL KINDS
OF ALL KINDS

DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS

DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRESS GOODS
DRESS GOODS
DRESS GOODS

Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Clothing, Hats and Caps,

Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,

In FITCH, OTTER, BEAVER, SQUIRREL, CONEY, &c., &c.

Also,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

And many other kinds of Goods, to which we invite everybody who wishes to buy good goods at the lowest market prices.

PICKIT & ABBOTT.

St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 5. 1866. v9n20

TICKNOR, TOLMAN & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. W. & L. G. SIMS,)

Broker's Block, Saint Germain Street,

ST. CLOUD, - - - MINN.,

Take pleasure in informing their friends and the citizens of St. Cloud and Northern Minnesota that they have just completed their Fall and Winter stock of

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS,

Glass, Glassware,

And all other articles usually found in a first-class Drug House.

Agents for all the

POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

A full line of

LAMPS AND LAMP CHIMNIES,

KEROSENE OIL, ALCOHOL,

Pure Wines and Liquors.

TOILET GOODS

From the best French, English, German and American factories, comprising

POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS for the handkerchief,

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDERS,

And all the latest cosmetics of the season.

The above goods were bought for cash in the Eastern markets, and will be sold at a small margin.

☞ German spoken.

TICKNOR, TOLMAN & CO.
St. Cloud, Oct. 24th, 1866. v9n14

Livery! Livery! Livery!

CENTRAL HOUSE

Livery and Sales Stable.

My friends and patrons are hereby notified that I am prepared to furnish them with

EVERYTHING IN THE LIVERY LINE,

On the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Office at Central House.

J. E. HAYWARD, Proprietor.

STONE FOR SALE.

FIFTY CORDS

FIRST QUALITY BUILDING STONE.

Inquire of J. R. CLARK.

St. Cloud, Nov. 17, 1866. v9n18-tf

TO PRAIRIE FARMERS.

SEEDS OF

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.

MOST all kinds of Tree Seeds are best planted in the Fall or Winter. Good also clean Seed of different kinds of Evergreens, Maples, Forest, Fruit, and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants and Flowering Shrubbery, will be sent by mail, with directions how to grow them, for 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for $1.00. Large packages for hedging, $1.00. Postage prepaid, being only eight cents per pound.

HENRY WILBUR,
n18-3t Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE largest and best assortment of CLOCKS may be found and purchased very low at BUSH'S. They are warranted.

SCHULTEN & CO'S COLUMN.

HERE! HERE! HERE

HERE! HERE!

C. Schulten & Co
C. Schulten & Co
Schulten & Co

are selling their large stock of

Boots and Shoes,
Boots and Shoes,
Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,
Hats and Caps,

Crockery,
Crockery,
Crockery,

Yankee Notions,
Yankee Nontis,
Yankee Notions,

At Cost,
At Cost,
At Cost.

Great Bargains
Great Bargains!
Great Bargains!

Dry Goods and Clothing
Dry Goods and Clothing
Dry Goods and Clothing

30 per cent
30 per cent
30 per cent

BELOW COST!
BELOW COST!
BELOW COST!

HEADQUARTERS

CORNER JEFFERSON AVENUE AND ST. GERMAIN STREET,

SAINT CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

J. B. MILLS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provision

And AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Highest Market Price in Cash paid for

HIDES. FURS,

AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

JOSEPH BROKER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Groceries, Provisions,

Glass, China and Crockery Ware,

ST. GERMAIN STREET, ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

Just opened, an entirely New Stock of Goods, fresh from the East, consisting of

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS,

COTTON, WOOLEN AND SILK FABRICS,
LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY PIECE GOODS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS,
DENIMS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.

A Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE.

v8n47-tf JOSEPH BROKER.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!

THE Estbished OLD Stand.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,
Pure Wines and Liquors, &c.;

Kept in full supply, to be sold at the lowest market prices.

ALL THE POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES, of the choicest and best kinds

GROCERIES

A full stock of Fresh Family Groceries, including

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, PRESERVED FRUITS, OYSTERS, LOBSTER ALSO, NUTS, CONFECTIONERY, RAISINS, &c.

WE warrant satisfaction to all our customers; and would respectfully request a call from every one wishes a pure article of Drugs or Medicines, or first-class Groceries, at reasonable prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

☞ *Remember the place*

S. MARRATT.

Corner Washington avenue and Chapel street, next door to the Post Office

v8n3-1y St. Cloud, Minn.

142 THIRD STREET.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS!

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 25th, 1866.

We take pleasure to inform you that we have now in store a Splendid Stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

bought for cash in New York, with a view to the Wholesale Trade of the Northwest. We propose entering more largely into the Jobbing Business, and are desirous of securing new customers. "A new broom sweeps clean," and we promise to make it

An Advantage for you,

to look our Stock through the first time you visit St. Paul; it is for your interest to have a large acquaintance among the Trade.

We shall be happy to see you, when visiting this market, and you may find Goods and Prices to suit you better with us than elsewhere.

Yours Truly,

JOHN H. CAMP.

v9n10-1y

REMEMBER THAT

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

Always sell

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

They have received large additions to their stock for the

FALL TRADE,

And enumerate a few articles and prices, viz:

The Best Prints, 20c and under,

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, 25 and 30,

Heavy Brown Sheetings, 25 to 15,

BLEACHED SHEETINGS, 14 to 40,

AND ALL

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES

AND

Ladies' Dress Goods

AT

PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION,

AT THE OLD STAND OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,
SAINT PAUL, - MINNESOTA

September 22d, 1866. v9n10-1y