Historical Society

The Worthington Advance.

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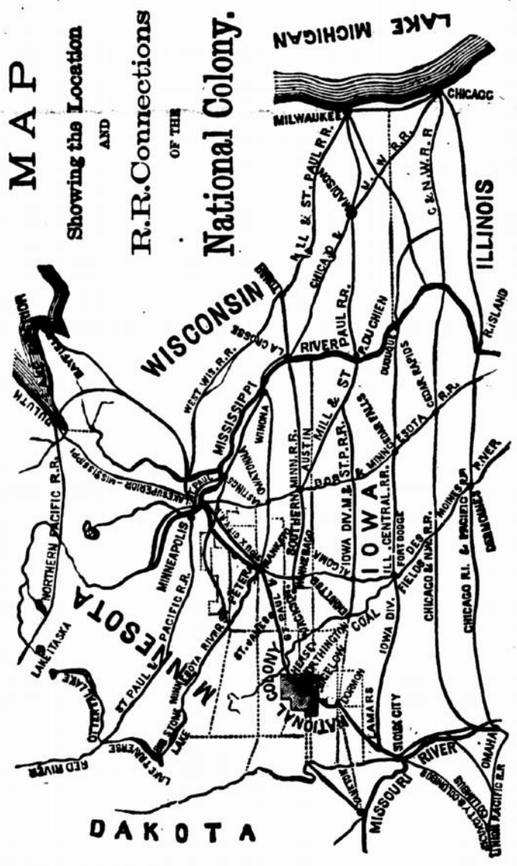
150,000 Acres of Land for Sale on Long Time and Small Payments, by the

NATIONAL COLONY



The National Colony.

The national colony is located in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa. It comprises twelve townships of land in Nobles county, Minnesota, and three and one half townships in Osceola county, Iowa, the land being undulating prairie, watered by streams and lakes, and having a soil of sandy loam from two to four feet in depth. There are twenty townships of land in Nobles county, and it is admitted on all hands that this county lies in the very heart of what is called the "CREAM OF THE PRAIRIES." Southwestern Minnesota, by general consent, long since took the name of the "GARDEN OF THE STATE."

Lakes.

There are some fifty lakes, great and small, in Nobles county. The principal ones are Lakes Okabena, Ocheeda, Indian Lake, and Graham Lakes. Within a radius of eight miles of Worthington there are over twenty-four miles of lake front.

Stock Growing.

The numerous lakes and the luxuriant grasses of this region adapt it to stock-growing in an eminent degree, and a number of settlers are arranging to engage in stock-growing, dairying and cheese-making. The dry winters and fine climate are exceedingly favorable to the health of all kinds of stock. Beef cattle grown here can be delivered in Chicago for less money than by stock-growers living within twenty miles of that city. Two cheese factories now in operation in the county.

Railroads.

Two railroads now in operation to Worthington. The Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad runs in a southwesterly direction across Nobles county, keeping the people in daily communication with both St. Paul, distant 177 miles, and Sioux City, distant 92 miles. The Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad extends westward to La Verne and will soon be completed to Sioux Falls. Preparations are now making to extend the Southern Minnesota to Worthington within the next year. Another proposed road is a narrow-gauge coal road to the low coal fields, which will, in due time, no doubt be built. Another road is projected from Sioux City to Worthington by way of the Rock River Valley. The Southern Minnesota Company contemplates building a branch northwest from Worthington to Pipestone county.

Towns and Villages.

There are three villages in the county, all of which are railroad stations, viz: Worthington, Bigelow and Hersey.

Worthington

Is the county seat, and is a thriving town, drawing trade from nine of the surrounding counties. It is situated on West Okabena Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, having a circumference of about six miles, and presenting upon its shores many elevated sites for residences. It furnishes sand, gravel, boulders, ice and water in abundance for the town, to say nothing of boating, fishing, gunning, etc. The business of the town is represented by over twenty stores, five hotels, several lumber yards, fuel yards, meat markets, livery stables, etc., and one large steam flouring mill and two weekly newspapers. The professions are represented by three physicians, two dentists, and four lawyers. There are five church organizations in the place, viz.: Union Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Disciples. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians both have neat church edifices, and the Methodists own the large building known as Methodist Block, containing Miller Hall, in which they hold services. The various societies are represented by a Masonic Lodge, a Good Templar Lodge, and a Post of the Grand Army.

Worthington has a good graded school, with three departments, on the Independent District plan. A fine School Building has been erected.

In culture and character, the people of Worthington are admitted to be far superior to those of frontier towns generally. The temperance feature of the Colony, which excludes the liquor traffic, has attracted the better class and excluded the more vicious class of settlers. We know of no place in the west where an investment in town lots will pay better

BIGELOW is a thriving village located some ten miles south-west of Worthington near the Iowa line. It is a railroad station and contains several stores, shops, warehouses, etc., and a cheese factory in successful operation.

HERSEY is another railroad station and village located about eight miles north-east of Worthington. It contains a postoffice, hardware store, lumber yard, hotel, etc, and is located in a beautiful and fertile region, and has a promising future before it.

Temperance and Education.

The National Colony is founded upon a temperance and educational basis. These features entered into the original plan of Dr. A P. Miller and Professor R. F. Humiston, the founders, and were among the chief inducements which brought to this locality the intelligent class of people, who have located here. No intoxicating beverages are sold in the county. The town charter of Worthington prohibits the liquor traffic. The educational interests of the town and county are in the hands of advanced men, who appreciate the importance of superior educational facilities and who will have them whatever they may cost. A few years hence will witness the establishment of the Worthington Seminary upon a permanent basis. There are now about fifty school districts organized in the county.

Climate.

The climate of Southwestern Minnesota is probably its chief attraction. The atmosphere is dry and is almost a specific for all pulmonary and bronchial affections. Consumption and ague are unknown here, and the exhilerating air gives energy to constitutions which would succumb in a more humid climate. The abounding good health and energy of the people are a source of constant remark and congratulation.

Advantages.

The advantages of this region are briefly summarized as follows: Fertile soil, convenient markets, and healthful climate; superior mail, railroad, school, church and other privileges; and no ague, no consumption, no liquor traffic, no desperadoes, no Indians.

The National Colony is a community founded, like any other community, upon legitimate and recognized business and social principles, without any communism or any peculiar feature other than the exclusion of the liquor traffic.

In addition to the advantages above named, every settler upon these lands has all the benefits arising from the location here of the NATIONAL COLONY and of the constant active and efficient work of that organization, of which Miller, Humiston & Co. are the proprietors and managers.

Settlers upon these lands will be transported from Chicago, and intermediate stations, at greatly reduced rates

Descriptive Pamphlets, containing full information in regard to the Colony lands, will be sent free to any one applying personally or by letter to

MILLER, HUMISTON & CO., Worthington, Minn.

ALLEN GIBSON, National Colony Agent, 106 Fifth Av., Chicago, Ill.

Or F. C. TAYLOR, 184 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RECORD OF THE NEWS.

Political, Personal and Foreign Doings and Gossip.

Review of the Markets.

Trade in the mercantile line has been unusually good for mid-winter, in wholsale quarters. The only important changes in prices to note in groceries. Java coffees and refined sugars are down handsomely. It seems to be the opinion that cotton goods will rule strong during the coming season, and that further advance may be expected.

Flour is quite unsettled since the recent rise in wheat. There is quite a broad margin in the quotations. Some brands of XXXX of very good reputation are held at $6.00 ₩ bbl, while choice family flour and "straight" XXXX is held firmly at $6.50 for wholesale and job lots, and $6.75@7.00 for small. Interior qualities are not now in much demand, and quotations are nominal. "Patent Process" flour, which is in demand throughout the country as the equal if not superior of the very best winter wheat brands, sells to dealers and consumers at $8.50@10.00 ₩ bbl. Rye flour is in moderate demand at $5,50@6.00 ₩ bbl; buckwheat is not much inquired for, and with very small stocks on hand quotations are mostly if not entirely nominal.

The local offerings of wheat have been unusually liberal, stimulated of course by the very high rates which have prevailed. We have to note a very sharp decline within the week, aggregating 10c ₩ bushel on all qualities. The decline is largely in excess of any similar movement in the great markets, and can only be accounted for by the supposition that buyers found themselves paying more for grain than it was worth, or than it was likely to be worth in the spring. The sudden hutting down of a large number of the flouring mills of the State, not only in Minneapolis but in nearly all the principal centres of flour manufacture, has undoubtedly had a depressing influence on the current buying price of wheat. The reason given for this evidently concerted movement is the alleged disproportion between the price of wheat and its product, flour. Millers asserted that they lost money on every bushel of wheat that they bought and manufactured, although they were careful not to give figures to support the statement, or to give producers credit for the profits made on the vast amounts of flour formerly sold on advancing markets, which was manufactured from low priced wheat. But there will be no serious embarrassment likely to follow the sudden disinclination of local manufacturers to buy our leading cereal. Millers will want wheat in the spring, if they do not now, and will then be compelled to pay all that it is worth.

Crookedness in the Louisiana Returning Board.

With regard to the examination of Kenner, of the Louisiana returning Board, by the Congressoinal committees in Washington, concerning certain alleged changes in the returns of Vernon parish, a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune states that the Democrats have by some means become possessed of a number of the original returns, and are confronting the returning board authorities with the same, much to their surprise. How they became possessed of these original documents seems to be one of those mysteries which "no fellah can find out," but it is a fact that they have possession o the original returns from several parishes in which changes and erasures appear, and "expect to show that these changes have increased the Republican vote of the State and diminished the Democratic sufficiently to elect Packard and three Republican electors, who were actually defeated, even after the vote of every poll which was chal enged had been rejected."

The Election of Ben Hill.

Speaking of recent election of Ben Hill to the U. S. Senate, from Georgia, a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writing from Atlanta, says: "The scene when the ballot was closed was indescribable. Grown men wept like children, the members rushed to each others' arms, hats went to the ceiling and men jumped to the tops of the desks. The vast crowds in the corridors now caught the enthusiasm, the whole of the great capitol literally rang and trembled with applause. The deafening cheers, coming mysteriously from an invisible audience, entered every door of the House, drowning all other sounds. The two houses separated in the tumult, and the crowds hurried to the telegraph office and in ten minutes the news of Hill's triumph had gone all over the State and the Union.

Working of the New Indian Policy.

The following from a reliable party at Red Cloud, dated the 31st ult., gives the status of affairs at that agency: "The Sioux and Araphoes Sioux, who took part in the McKenzie fight, mustered out and were paid off last week, are immensely pleased with their treatment, and convinced that loyalty pays. The policy pursued here since last October has been a success. The change which has taken place in the attitude of the Indians since the disarmament is wonderful. One can scarcely believe that the Indians he now sees here submissively obeying the slightest behest of the agent, can be the same as those who last May showed such supreme contempt for the government and its desires."

Foul Play in Kansas.

About three weeks ago George Clark Jesse Eaton, Virgin Wright, and W. C. Powell, well known citizens of Austin, Sumner County, Kansas, left that place for Kiowa Barbour County, with four wagons loaded with corn. Not returning at the time they weree xpected to, the opinion prevails that they were murdered by Indians, and their teams run off. The opinion is strengthened by the report that the remains of four wagons and harnesses have been found on the road by hunters, and by the fact that a party of Sioux passed through that section of the country some time ago. A number of friends of the missing men have started out in search of them.

Horrible Suicide.

Edward Clyde, a young man living in Napoonee, Ind., committed suicide recently in the following horrible manner: He first drove a penknife into each temple, but not satisfied with that, procured an old, rusty pocket-knife with a blade three and a half inches long, and then drove that into his forehead to the handle and then broke it off, leaving the blade in his head. He was soon after discovered by his parents and endeavored to escape from them, running more than half a mile before being caught. He was covered with blood from head to foot. The cause that led to the sad affair is not known.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Sessio

A large number of female suffrage petitions were received by the Senate, on the 30th. Senator Christiancy in presenting a petition, said he was informed, and believed there was not a single drunkard, gambler, or person of vicious life among the petitioners, and his observation satisfied him that the people advocating the amendment were among the most thoughtful and intelligent people of the country. The five members of the joint committee for counting the electoral votes were then selected unanimously, as given in another column.

In the House, on the 30th, the bill appropriating $500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for constructing the "jetties" at the mouth of the Mississippi, was passed. The bill abolishing the Board of police Commissioners of the District of Columbia was passed over the President's veto. The House then proceeded to vote for members of the electoral commission, each member rising and giving the five names of his choice; The result was, Payne, 238; Hunter, 255; Abbott, 262; Garfield, 238; Hoar, 261. Three votes for McCrary, of Iowa, were given by Becker, Chandler and Smith of Georgia; four for Foster, of Ohio; and one each for Mills, Singleton, Blackburn, Lynde, Townshend and Wood. A bill was passed providing that no damage for infringement of patents which shall have occurred more than one year previous to the notice of infringement.

The Senate on the 31st received notice, that the four associate justices selected by the arbitration committee had chosen Associate Justice James P. Bradley as the fifth member of the commission. A resolution was passed regulating admissions to the south wing of the capitol during the counting of the electoral vote. The Pacific railroad bill was further discussed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Garfield introduced a bill providing for the more thorough investigation of accidents on railroads. The resolution declaring Colorado a State and admitting James B. Belford as a member of Congress from that State, was passed and the new member sworn in. Barnes, the telegraph agent, was discharged from custody, he having delivered up the papers demanded of him. The House held an evening session but no business was transacted.

In the Senate on the 2d inst., a series of resolutions, signed by 300 names of colored voters of South Carolina, was offered, the resolution denying that intimidation was used in that State to induce the blacks to vote the Democratic ticket. Messrs. Ingalls and Allison were appointed as tellers under the compromise bill.

The Speaker appointed as tellers on the part of the House, under the electoral bill, Messrs. Cook and Stone. Mr. Kasson called the Speaker's attention to the fact that the two names were chosen from the Democratic side. The Speaker informed him that the President of the Senate would select two from the Republican side, when Mr. Kasson replied that he would do so on account of the action by the Speaker. The Speaker said he had done his duty, and Mr. Cox concluded the tilt by saying thal it was insolence, on the part of Kasson, nevertheless.

The Senate, on the 2d, passed a bill limiting claims against the United States which heads of departments of bureaus are called upon to decide, to six years time, or they shall be void. A bill was introduced to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

In the House, the time of the short session of the 2d was taken up with the legislative appropriation bill. The section fixing he pay of Senators at $4,500 was first stricken out, then that fixing the pay of Representatives was also stricken out, and the House adjourned.

Minnesota Matters.

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual report of the State Historical Society has just been printed and laid before the Legislature. It shows a very gratifying condition of prosperity on the part of the Society. During the past year there were received over 700 works. The Library now comprises 7003 bound, and 10.015 unbound books, or a total of 17,000 publications, being the largest collection in the State, and comprising a great number of rare, curious and valuable works, in addition to General Standard literature, the whole valued at $50,000. One of the main objects, of course, is the collection of material for the history of Minnesota. On this subject, its library is very complete, and there is nothing too small or apparently valueless to escape its notice. It endeavors to preserve every newspaper, book and pamphlet printed in Minnesota, or elsewhere, relating to it, It has now 558 bound volumes of Minnesota newspapers alone, a collection of the utmost value to futnre generations, as material for the history of the State, and of great use even at present. Of most of these journals, it has the only copies in existence, and persons frequently make journeys of considerable length for the purpose of consulting them. The necessity of a fire proof building, for the safe keeping of these, and other irreplaceable records of our state, is noticed. If once destroyed, they could never be secured again. The Society wish to secure a complete history of every county, town and village in the State, which ought to be done by some competent person before the old settlers are all taken away, as most of this material is preserved only in the memory of our pioneers. Gov. Pillsbury, in his message, warmly commends the Society for its usefulness, and the good management it has been under. J. F. Williams, who for 10 years past, has been its Secretary and Librarian, still holds that position, and is working steadily for the success and advancement of the Society. Contributions towards the Library of the Society should be sent to him.

A Sound Life Insurance Company.

FROM The New York Insurance Chronicle, Jan. 25, 1877.

"Able, prudent and honorable." This is the verdict pronounced by the New York Insurance department upon the management of the Washington Life Ins. Co., of this city, after a careful and thorough examination, out of which it comes as gold from the furnace, purified and well refined. The reports of the results of that examination elsewhere published, will come to every friend of life insurance as glad tidings of great joy. Nobody of sense doubted the abundant solvency of the Washington; but few expected a demonstration so complete and satisfactory. Rightly named was the Washington Life Ins. Co., and right worthily does it bear that name which is the synonym of purity, prudence and everlasting success.

IT IS WONDERFUL to realize the new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As the Globule comes in contact with the Juices in the Mouth, a gas generates, which soothes and heals any Soreness in the Throat or Lungs, stops Coughing and Consumption. Trial boxes, 25c., by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

The Presidential Tribunal.

Its Organization, Rules and Proceedings.

The Presidential Commission was completed on the 31st of January, by the selection of Justice Bradley, of New Jersy, as the fifth Judge. The whole Commission is as follows:

Judges—Clifford, Field, Miller, Strong and Bradley.

Senators—Edmund, Frelinghuysen, Morton Thurman and Bayard.

Representatives—Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield.

The Republicans have engaged as counsel Wm. M. Evarts and E. A. Stoughton, of New York, and Stanley Mathews and S. Shellabarger, of Ohio. All these gentlemen are present and have entered upon the preparation of their case except Stoughton, who is expected to-morrow. They are authorized to associate with themselves any others they may desire, who are familiar with the Louisiana and Florida cases. The Democrats have as counsel Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and Ashabel Green, of New York. The rules of the tribunal are substantially the same as those governing the Supreme Court. The sessions for hearing argument will be held in public in the Supreme Court room. The duration of oral arguments is limited to two hours for each side on objections, and four hours for each side on main points at issue in each case. Limitation as to number of counsel who will be recognized as conducting a case is two for each side. All these limitations may, however, be enlarged on at the discretion of the Commission, whenever a majority deem the point in controversy of sufficient importance to warrant more extended argument.

The Count Commenced

At one P. M. on the 1st inst., Speaker Randall announced the arrival of the Senate in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President.

The President of the Senate took a chair, having the Speaker on his right. When the Senators and members were seated, the President of the Senate said: "The joint convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice President will now come to order." Perfect silence followed, and the President of the Senate continued: "In obedience to the constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the electoral votes for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing the 4th day of March next. In compliance with the law the President of the Senate will now proceed, in the presence of the two houses, to open all the certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama."

Senators Allison and Ingalls, both Republicans, were appointed tellers on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Cook and Stone, both Democrats, on the part of the House. The States were called in alphabetical order and Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut and Delaware were counted for Tilden and Hendricks, and California and Colorado for Hayes and Wheeler. Then Florida was reached and Mr. Stone, the teller, proceeded to read the certificates. The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida to be for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer handed the tellers another certificate, received from the same State, which upon being read by Mr. Stone showed four votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by the late Governor Stearns; the latter by Attorney General Cocke. Then the presiding officer handed down to the tellers still another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger the 31st of January, and corresponding with the one received by mail the 30th of January. This third certificate is the authentication of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks and is made by the present Governor, Drew. Objections to the first certificate for Hayes and Wheeler were sent to the clerk's desk, signed by Senator Jones, of Florida, Casper, McDonald, of Indiana, and Representatives Field, Tucker, Jenks and Springer. The Clerk of the House read the paper. It asserts that those persons—Pierce, Humphreys, Holden and Young—assuming to act as Presidential electors, never were duly appointed by the State of Florida, or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons had been elected, and had irrevocable title to the office; that the certificates of election of the first four persons was untruly and corruptly procured and made, in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurped, and that their votes are illegal, null and void.

Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk, on behalf of himself and Senators Conover, Sherman and Teller, and of Representatives Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson and McCrary, three several sets of objections to the votes cast by Messrs. Call, Hinton, Bullock and Young, the Democratic electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated, as required by the constitution and laws. Senator Jones, of Florida, made an objection specially to Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States. Mr. Kasson made an additional objection to the third set of certificates; because they were not authenticated by the person who held the office of Governor at the time that the functions of the electors were exercised:

Presiding officer—"Are there further objections to the counting of the vote of Florida?" After a pause. "If there be none, the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber. So that the House may sep arately determine the objections."

The Tripartites Consider Florida.

At 3 P. M. on the 1st inst., the tripartite commission assembled in the Supreme Court room and the following communication was read:

Hall of the House of Representatives, Feb. 1, 1877.—To the President of the Commission: More than one return or paper, purporting to be the return as certificate of electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received, and this day opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, said returns, with all accompanying papers, and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the Commission, as provided by the law.

[Signed] PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The commission voted to have all the papers printed and after quite a lengthy conversational session relative to the manner of procedure and rules the commission adjourned until 10:30 a. m. on the 2nd. The Democrats announced they had as counsel, Mr. O'Connor of New York; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Judge Trumbull, of Illinois; Mr. Merrick, of Washington, and Mr. Green, of New Jersey. The Republicans announced, Wm. M. Evarts of New York, Messrs. Stanley Matthews, and Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and E. W. Stoughton as counsel.

The Presidential Commission assembled at 10 a. m. on the 2d inst., to listen to the argument in the Florida case. Messrs. Field and Tucker addressed the Commission at length in behalf of the Democrats, and Messrs. Kasson and McCreary in behalf of the Republicans. The Commission then adjourned.

The argument in the Florida case was continued before the tripartite commission the 3d inst., Messrs. Merrick and Jerre Black speaking for the Democrats, and Stanley Matthews and E. W. Stoughton for the Republicans.

Dr. Walcott has well said that the turnpike road to people's hearts lies through their mouths and this accounts for the immense popularity of the Greenman House, corner St. Peter and Fifth streets, St. Paul, and its accommodating proprietor, John Baugh. Travelers should not fail to give him a call.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Senate on the 30th indefinitely postponed Lineau's bill substituting the guillotine for the gallows, and declined to memorialize Congress to pensioning soldiers of the Mexican war. Mr. Donnelly introduced a bill asking Congress to amend the tree culture act so as to require but ten acres of trees to be cultivated instead of forty acres. A bill was passed providing a bounty of $200 for catching a horse thief. House bills were passed changing the name of the town of Liberty to Lake Park; incorporating the village of Reads. In committee of the whole it was recommended to strike out the clause in the insurance law compelling companies to invest $100,000 in U. S. bonds.

In the House on the 30th, Mr. Bonniwell called up his resolution for sending for persons and papers as testimony before the railroad committee, and it was passed after a good deal of opposition. A communication was received from the Attorney General in answer to a resolution asking for an opinion on the St. Paul and Pacific railroad question; he deciding that the act of 1776, chapter 117, is constitutional and of forcee. Bills were introduced by Mr. Crooks to empower railroad companies to enter into agreement with bondholders; and to empower railroad companies to issue preferred stock. Mr. Mott introduced a bill increasing the number of commissioners of Winona county to seven. Bills were also introduced to amend the savings bank law; giving $2,000 to the Forestry association; to incorporate Zumbrota; relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and for bounties for the planting of trees. A bill was passed amending the charter of Northfield, and also amending the charter of Hamline University.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 31st, to provide for posting constitutional amendments for the information of voters; amending the act incorporating the Minnesota Western railroad company; to create a new judicial circuit of Anoka, Wright, Sherburne, Mille Lacs and Isanti counties; besides several other bills. Senate bills were passed on various unimportant local matters, also several important House bills. The bill to admit James R. Bennett to practice law was passed—22 to 17. The bill asking Congress to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, was again brought before the Senate by reconsidering the vote by which it was on the previous day postponed. Mr. Donnelly's usury bill was passed, after repeated amendment, by a vote of 18 to 3. The bill to establish a second hospital for the insane, to be located at Rochester, was discussed at much length, Mr. Williston moving to strike out Rochester and insert Red Wing. After much comment the Senate adjourned without acting upon either the bill or the amendment.

On the 31st ult. petitions poured in from all over the State asking for the passage of the bill regulating the sale of liquor, introduced by Mr. Wilson. A large number of petitions from sportsmen were also presented protesting against the passage of the bill forbidding the killing of birds which prey upon grasshoppers. Bills were introduced on numerous unimportant local subjects. Senate bills were passed leaving the summoning of grand juries discretionary with circuit judges in counties having less than 12,000 population; amending the act incorporating the St. Louis Dalles Improvement company; exempting benevolent associations from the insurance laws. House bills were passed relating to replevin; Child's amended usury law; incorporating Benson; authorizing the draining of certain lakes in Isanti county; amending the general law for incorporating villages. The bill submitting the twice defeated constitutional amendment to another vote by the people was passed, also the bill authorizing towns in Isanti, Mille Lacs and Sherburne counties to vote bonds to aid in building a railroad. In committee of the whole the bill for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of public money in sectarian schools was amended so as to apply to all schools where religious ceremonies or services are had, and a motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 43 to 54.

In the Senate, on the 1st inst., after the presentation of the usual number of petitions, Mr. Hall introduced a memorial to Congress opposing any extension of time for the completion of the Hastings & Dakota railway. Mr. Stacy introduced a bill reducing the required test of kerosene to 110 degrees. Various other bills of a minor character were introduced, after which Donnelly's usury bill was called up and amended so that one-half of all penalties collected under its provision shall go to the school fund. The bill was criticised by Messrs. Williston, Wheelock and Edgerton, and strongly defended by Mr. Donnelly, R. I. Smith, Nelson, Wilkinson, Doran and others. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 26 to 11. The bill, in brief, provides that the rate of interest in no case shall be greater than twelve per cent., and if so collected the whole amount of interest paid may be recovered, and all notes of bills upon which more than twelve per cent. shall be charged shall be void, whether the fact be shown on the face of the instrument or otherwise. The bill then provides for clerical errors and other proper exceptions.

The House on the 1st inst., passed the Senate bill to prevent catching fish in Round Lake, and House bills appropriating $2,500 for repairing the Normal School at Mankato, relating to writs of habeas corpus, and changing a school district boundary in Isanti county. A large number of bills were introduced, among which the only ones of importance to our readers were the following: to compel children to attend school; to provide for draining wet lands or swamps; and amending the laws of 1873 relating to county treasurers. In committee of the whole the bill to pay Wheeler and Manning, who killed two of the Northfield robbers $500 each, was recommended to pass. Mr. Mills offered a resolution declaring the office of Railroad Commissioner unnecessary and a sinecure; the resolution went over under notice of debate.

A large number of bills were introduced in the Senate on the 2d, among which was one legalizing printing country newspapers upon the co-operative plan, and a bill legalizing the conveyance of real property with but one witness. The committee appointed to enquire into the eligibility of Senators reported that they had been unable to find any suspicion or doubt upon the eligibility of any Senator. A bill was introduced authorizing Wilkin, Becker and Wadena counties to issue bonds to aid in building the Minnesota Northern railroad. A lengthy debate was had on the inebriate asylum on the bill repealing the law creating that institution. Senator Daniels, Stacy, Hall, Edgerton, Robbins, and others spoke in favor of the asylum, and Wilkinson, Donnelly, Lineau and J. Smith, Jr. against it. A motion to recommit the bill for amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 20.

In the House, on the 2d, the ways and means committee reported against appropriations to build a new wall and blacksmith shop for the State prison, and considerable discussion was occasioned. The bill was recommitted. Twenty-three bills were introduced, few of which deserve special mention. That of most importance was by Mr. Crooks, appropriating $75,000 for the purchase of seed grain for sufferers by grasshoppers. The grain to be furnished the destitute farmers, and his receipt taken therefor, and the amount of its actual cost be charged up against him upon the books of his county auditor to be collected in the first two years when he shall raise a crop. Mr. Crooks also introduced a bill providing bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers, giving one dollar per bushel for insects caught before June 1st, and a proportionate amount thereafter. Mr. Muir attempted to have the bill providing for repairing the roof of the Mankato Normal school building, brought back from the Senate, but failed.

In the Senate on the 3d. Mr. Nelson stated that a subpeona from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the national House of Representatives had been served upon Senator Finseth to appear at Washington to give evidence as to his eligibility as an elector. Mr Nelson said it was for the Senate to determine whether Congress can take a Senator of this state away from his duties by a telegraphic dispatch. The matter was referred to the committee on federal relations. Among the Senate bills passed was one legalizing a vote on cattle fencing in Meeker county; for a state road from Becker station to Sauk Rapids; Authorizing Wabasha to issue ferry bonds; and for paying the $1,000 reward for the capture of the Northfield robbers.

The House held a short session on the 3d, adjourning at 11 o'clock to visit the State prison A few bills were introduced, but they were of a purely local and unimportant character. It was generally admitted, in the course of remarks, that few appropriations can be made for bridge building, as there is very little of the internal improvement fund available. Two bills of considerable importance were passed, one to enable railroad corporations to make and enter into agreements with bondholders; the other to empower railroad corporations to issue special and preferred stocks. A bill was passed to extend time for payment of personal property taxes in Redwood county.

The Bee That Saved a Kingdom.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," St. Nicholas for Feb.

Here is a fable that has never been told in print, though it is a very popular in the bee country.

Once upon a time, there was a bad king, and the people wished him to make a certain good law.

"No," said he, "I will not make that law,—it is too good. It will make peace. Here is the law I wish to make Then all my people will go to war."

The two documents lay in front of him on the table all written out, and whichever one he signed would be the law of the land. He took up a big quill pen, drew the bad law nearer to him, and dipped the pen in the ink.

Just then, a bee began to buzz. It was a wise bee.

"Z-z-z-z-z! No zuch zlaw zhall pazz!' buzzed the bee, over and over again; but no one noticed him. Zign ze ozzer ze-ozzer--ze ozzer---ze ozzzer!',

The king would not listen; so the wise bee lit on his nose and stung him just a litle, still buzzing: "Sign ze ozzer, ze ozzer, ze ozzer!"

"Open the window," roared the king. "and drive out this bee, or kill him!"

They opened the window. Out flew the bee, and in rushed the wind. It blew very hard. The papers flapped and flew across the table. The bad king was so mad that he stamped his foot, seized one of the papers, and signed it in a rage. There was his name,—"King Blunderbuss,"----and nothing could alter it. Then he saw that in his haste and rage he had signed the good law. But he was too proud to own his mistake.

The bee hurried to the garden and whispered to the honeysuckles:

"Zome of your bezt,----zome of your bezt! Zhe good law is zigned, and all zhall be peaze and happinezz!"

So the honeysuckles gave him all their best honey, and the people outside of the king's palace built great bonfires and shouted with joy:

"Long live the king! Long live the good King Blunderbuss!"

"Oho!" said the king to himself, when he heard this; "that is the best sound I have heard for many a year.

"And after that, he was afraid to give way to anger, for fear he might sign a bad law by mistake. The bee did not have to light on his nose again The king made only good laws, and to the end of his days his people shouted:

"Long live the king!"

A Thrilling Scene.

The following incident occurred during a general review of the Austrian cavalry a few months ago. Not far from 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child—a girl of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They made the detour for the purpose of saluting the Empress, whose carriage was drawn up in that part of the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop—down directly upon the child. The mother was paralyzed, as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators.

The Empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable—and such terrible destruction—the trampling to death by a thousand iron hoofs. Directly under the feet of the horses was the little one—another instant must seal its doom—when a stalwart hussar, who was in the front line, without slackening his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child and placed it in safety upon his saddle-bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron.

Ten thousand voices hailed with rapturous applause the gallant deed and other thousands applauded when they knew. Two women there were who could only sob forth their gratitude in broken accents—the mother and the Empress. And a proud and happy moment must it have been for the hussar when his Emperor, taking from his own breast the richly enamelled Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, hung it upon the breast of his brave and gallant trooper.—London Standard.

A graphic idea of the demoralized condition of society in South Carolina was furnished to Congressmen Abbott at Charleston, S. C., the other day. An old darkey, was trying to build a fire in his room, was so slow that the judge asked what the matter was. The reply was prompt and comprehensive: "Fact is, judge, that dar is no coal down stairs. It's no use talking, dis country is gwine to h—l as fast as it kin! I'se been up and down the alley, and stole all the wood I could find, and in the present demoralized condition of society, I can't do no better."

The way to glory is through the place; to fortune through the market; to virtue through the desert.