Historical Society

The Worthington Advance.

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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Governor Pillsbury's Proclamation

For a Special Election on the Twelfth of June.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas An Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved March 1, 1877, entitled "An Act proposing an amendment to section 32 (b) of article 4, of the Constitution of this State," proposes an amendment to the State Constitution devoting the 500,000 acres of Internal Improvement Lands and the proceeds thereof to the adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds in accordance with "An Act to provide for the payment of the bonds known as the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," approved March 1, 1877.

And Whereas the Act first mentioned requires that the "proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election which shall be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, in the present year," notice of which election shall be given by proclamation of the Governor.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the requirement of the act first mentioned, I, John S. Pillsbury, Governor of said State, do hereby give notice and proclaim that a Special Election will be held on Tuesday, the Twelfth (12th) day of June, A. D. 1877, at the usual places for holding elections throughout this State, upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the said proposed amendment for the disposal of the Internal Improvement Lands as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this Fifth day of May, A. D. 1877.

(GREAT SEAL OF STATE.)

JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

By the Governor:
J. S. IRGENS,
Secretary of State.

Extra Session of Congress Called for Oct. 15th.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress without making the usual appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the two houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do by virture of the power to this end in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to convene and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

A Budget of Casualties, etc.

The steamer Waloon exploded her boiler at Delacroix, nine miles below New Orleans, killing Bernard Donnelly, engineer, and McDuff, fireman. Two others were wounded and six are reported missing, supposed to be drowned. Mr. Henry Sawyer, United States Consul at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, is dead, from injuries received at the hands of a sailor who had been arraigned for some misdemeanors. He had served the country at that post for twenty-three years. The fine cathedral at Metz has been badly damaged by fire. The roof was ruined. The conflagration was caused by an illumination in honor of Emperor William's visit. The Emperor, Crown Prince and Von Moltke, and the Bishop of Metz, were on the spot directing efforts to extinguish the flames. The missing John T. Daly, the millionaire proprietor of the Windsor House, New York, suicided. His body was found hanging in an old house near Woodside, L. I. Before hanging he had tried to shoot himself.

Ben Wade's Letter.

Ben Wade has written a letter in reply to the statement heretofore published that some time during Mr. Lincoln's administration a conspiracy was formed by the Republicans in Congress opposed to his administration to depose him from the Presidency and put either Mr. Fremont or himself in his place as dictator; that a written memorandum of the compact was made at the time; that a copy of it was in possession of Mr. Chase, and by him shown to Mr. Lincoln. Old Ben then says: "Now I desire to brand the above statement in all its parts as a wilful and malignant falsehood, and if Mr. Ward Lamon ever made such a statement as is alleged to any one, I pronounce him a liar."

Ten Persons Buried Under a Land-Slide.

A terrible land-slide is reported on the bank of the river Veillet, a tributary of the Batiscan, parish of St. Genevieve, 100 miles east of Montreal. At the point where the slide occurred the bank is eighty feet high. Over an acre of land moved, burying a saw and grist-mill and a house at the foot of the hill, and turning the course of the river. It is positively asserted that ten persons were buried alive. The bodies of Mrs. Massicotte, wife of the owner of the mill, her three children, aged 3, 7 and 12, and Mr. Cloutier, father of Rev. Mr. Cloutier, of Three Rivers, have been taken from the ruins, and are scarcely recognizable.

No Attack on Catholicism.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, Minister Jules Simon declared the government would tolerate no attack on Catholicism, which they sincerely respected, and which now enjoyed unprecedented liberty. They were determined to make all parties respect the law. The government would protect the clergy while they confined themselves to their spiritual duties, but would deal firmly with them if they encroached upon the civil power. The government had hitherto pursued a conciliatory policy because they desired peace in France and Europe, but they would henceforth act with firmness.

Effects of Postponing the Extra Session.

The Department of Justice will suffer the most inconvenience by postponment of the extra session, as there will be a deficiency of at least $500,000 the 1st of July to be provided for by Congress. There is no money to pay officers of the navy for the months of April, May and June; the amount is about $800,000, for which they will have to wait until the extra session. Army officers will also be considerably embarrased, as they cannot receive their pay after the 1st of July until the army appropriation bills have all been passed.

The Speakership.

Ex-speaker Randall, being asked his views as to the effect of the postponement of the extra session upon his chances, said: "It will make no difference in the world. It will only make it more certain that no combination can be formed against the regular Democratic candidate, and it will probably diminish the number of Democratic candidates." Randall evidently thinks that the postponement will improve his own prospects, as he thinks it will help to consolidate the Democratic party, and enable the Republican opposition to become thoroughly organized, if it is to be organized. He said it would destroy all possibilities of electing a Republican Speaker, and he thought there never had been any.

The Mormons Alarmed.

A Salt Lake dispatch states the feeling aroused throughout the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial relative to Mountain Meadow massacre, has led the Latter Day Saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church accused of sanctioning the commission of that horrible crime. The saints have determined to resist any movement against Brigham Young by the federal authorities, and to this end they are secretly arming and drilling. Orders have been privately issued by the military commanders of the famous Nauvoo Legion, requiring that organization to be in readiness for active service the 21st of the present month.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. Report.

At the meeting of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stockholders Tuesday, the President submitted the thirteenth annual report, showing that the gross earnings of the road for 1876 were $8,054,171, a decrease over the previous year of $201,572; operating expenses $4,953,324, a decrease of $217,029; net earnings $3,100,874, an increase of $15,457. Passengers carried, 1,154,181, an increase of 106,031. Altogether the showing is favorable despite the bad year, the short wheat crop, poor market for lumber, and depression of the times.

Sworn in With Apologies.

In the South Carolina Senate D. T. Walker, Republican Senator from Chester, under indictment of larceny and breech of trust sent in his resignation. This leaves the Senate sixteen Democrats, sixteen Republicans and one independent. In the House twenty-one contumacious members, who refused to recognize the constitutional House, were admitted to seats and sworn in, after first being brought to the bar and made to apologize for contempt. There are still about thirty Republicans in contempt.

Bad Weather in the Black Hills.

A letter dated Deadwood, April 29, says that for the last two weeks snow has fallen daily—one day and night seventeen inches. The nights are cold and days very warm. The gulches are overflowed. Water placer mining is largely compelled to suspend. Quartz mills running day and night with large returns. The Father DeSmet mill cleaned up, the 27th, a large yield. The prevalence of cold weather has retarded prospecting much.

The Special Session.

A Washington special says the Cabinet was in session two hours Monday, and discussed various subjects, one of the most important being the proclamation convening an extra session of Congress. A suggestion was made that a session be called to meet June 15th instead of June 4th, as already agreed upon, and this proposition was favorably received, though it was not finally determined to change the date. The phraseology of the document was considered and agreed upon.

South Carolina Difficulties Settled.

The question of title to State offices was settled Tuesday by council for the Republicans, who went into the Supreme Court and moved to withdraw their answers from file, and consented that judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiffs. The State officers were advised of the entry of the judgment, and Governor Hampton issued instructions to remove the seals from the several offices. The offices will then be formally transferred.

The Extra Session Postponed.

After nearly three hours' session, the Cabinet resolved to postpone the extra session of Congress to 15th of October next. Among other matters which induced this action, it was also considered that as Congress meets in October it may remain in continual session and finish its business before next summer, so as to avoid the inconvenience of the hot season next year, as well. The proclamation calling the extra session October 15th is to be issued without delay.

That Canadian Landslide.

A survivor of the inundation near Batiscon says only five were swept away. The slide occurred half a mile above the mill. The hill-side sloped into and down the river, carrying the water below it like a wall 20 feet high. The bed of the river was filled with trees twisted in all shapes, huge blocks of clay and mud. At the inquest on the bodies recovered a verdict of accidental death was given. The body of a child is still missing.

Pension Agencies Consolidated.

It has been decided to reduce the fifty-eight pension agencies in this country to eighteen, and abolish forty. It is claimed this will save $150,000 per annum. The agencies at St. Paul, Minn., and Madison and La Crosse, Wis., will be consolidated with Milwaukee, and the business will be done at the latter point. In Illinois the Springfield office will be the only one retained, the offices at Chicago, Quincy and Salem being abolished.

Custom House Management.

Auditor Ogden testified before the custom house investigating committee May 2d that there were ninety-nine men in the department, most of whom knew nothing about their duties when appointed. If competent and well paid men were employed, the department could be managed with 20 per cent. less help.

Another Indian Surrender.

The surrender of Crazy Horse's band took place at Camp Robinson, Neb., on the 6th. The band numbers nearly 1,300 souls under Crazy Horse, Little Hawk, He Dog and Little Big Man. Crazy Horse said he was making this peace to last. The ponies surrendered are estimated to number nearly 2,500, in very good condition.

Saved From the Gallows.

John P. Phain, whose execution in Vermont for murder was a short time ago postponed within a few hours of the time fixed for carrying out the sentence, was reprieved by Gov. Fairbanks until April, 1879. This allows time for the full investigation of the case.

Dead Lock in South Carolina.

There is a dead lock in the South Carolina Legislature owing to the refusal of the Senate, which is Republican, to go into an election for Chief Justice until the House had admitted all the members of the late Mackey House.

Latest Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 $1.90; No. 2, $1.89; seller June $1.84½; seller July $1.64; No. 3, $1.62. Corn, No. 2, 55c. Oats, No. 2, 44c. Rye, No. 1, 96½@97c. Barley, No. 2 nominal; 82c; No. 3, 45c.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Western spring extra $7.00@9.00; Minnesota do. $8.50@10.00; do patent process $9.25@11.50; white wheat winter extras $8.50@10.50

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Chicago spring $1.71 cash; salos at $1.80 seller June; closed at $1.75½ seller June; No. 3 Chicago spring $1.63. Corn, 56½c cash and May; 57½c seller June; rejected 32½c. Oats, No. 2, 44c cash; 44¾c seller June. Rye, No. 2, 90c. Barley, 77@85c, according to location.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $15.28 cash; $15.40 seller June; $15.60 seller July. Lard, $9.85 cash; $9.90@9.92½ seller June; $10.00@10.02½ seller July.

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

BENTON COUNTY.

The new Baptist Church in Gilmanton is about completed.... Gerge T. Rice's mill-dam, on Little Rock Creek, was swept away on Thursday evening.

RICE COUNTY.

An attempt was recently made by the prisoners confined in the county jail to effect their escape, which was nearly successful.... An unknown man and woman recently asked and received permission to leave a bundle at the residence of a Mr. Marsh, of Greenvale township, and then drove rapidly away. Upon examination the bundle was found to contain a young infant. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, having no children of their own, have determined to adopt the little waif.... Indications for a good crop are favorable. Grain was sown earlier than usual, and is in good shape.

STEELE COUNTY.

An Owatonna wheat-buyer realized $11,000 from his transactions in wheat during April.... The directors of the Southern Minnesota Stockbreeders' Association held a meeting at Owatonna last Thursday. It was decided to appropriate $2,500 for horse and cattle premiums, and to hold the first fair in that city on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July next.... A western-bound freight train on the Winona & St. Peter railroad was wrecked two miles east of Owatonna Saturday, but happily no one was injured.... On Saturday Dr. D. S. Harsha met with a serious accident by falling through the cellar-way in the rear of his store in Owatonna. It was thought he was dangerously injured, but he is now recovering.

ISANTI COUNTY.

A movement is on foot to establish a new trading association, on the co-operative plan, by the farmers of North Branch and surrounding towns.... On Tuesday last Mrs. H. Nelson, of Stanchfield, in a temporary fit of insanity, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a dull draw-shave.... Mumps are prevalent in the county.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Assessed valuation of real estate in Morris, $92,114; personal property, $42,000; number of dwellings, 118; number of places of business, 40. It also has a good school-house, two nice halls, a Good Templars' Lodge of 70 members, two billiard-tables, and "many other evidences of Christianity."

WRIGHT COUNTY.

A German named Henry Hentz, near Howard Lake, was killed by a falling tree last Friday.... The residence of Louis Allars, two miles east of Rockford, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $1,400; insurance, $800. .... Grain fields begin to look green again, and vegetation is coming rapidly forward.... A 4-year-old daughter of Isak Podas, of Cokato was burned to death on the 24th. Her clothes were ignited, and in her pain and terror she ran into the barn, which was consumed. The child was not known to be in the barn until after its destruction.

DODGE COUNTY.

On Saturday some stables in the rear of the Presbyterian Church at Claremont, were burned, together with a valuable horse, a quantity of feed and grain, and a harvester. A strong southeast wind saved the village.... Claremont does not hanker after the county seat, but in the distant future, when the national capital comes west, it will "hold out some splendid inducements."... At the recent spring examination of teachers there were 99 applicants for certificates, of whom one received a first-grade; 28 second-grade; 13 third-grade; 25 received bonds for certificates, and 32 were rejected.... Ellington is troubled with grain thieves.... John Keinholtz unearthed eight young wolves in Canisteo township a few days since, for which the county paid him $24.... A couple of "esteemed citizens" of Dodge Center were last week requested to leave town within twenty-four hours. They left.... Seeding operations have not been completed so early for the past 15 years. Considerable grain is nicely up already.

STATE AT LARGE.

The first division of Sons of Temperance was instituted in Minnesota January 27, 1876. They now number 68 divisions, with upwards of 2,000 members.... The Orpheus Club, of St. Paul, are giving concerts throughout the State, and meet with good success.... The State Forestry Association offer premiums for 1877 aggregating $2,000, and ranging from $12 down to badges and medals, to encourage tree planting.... The following letter, addressed by State Auditor Whitcomb to the auditor of Stearns county, will be of general interest: "In reply to your inquiry, I have to inform you that, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, the reduction of the rate of interest on delinquent taxes by the recent amendment to the tax-law, does not change the rate on sales already made. The taxes of 1876, when they become delinquent, will draw interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. All taxes prior to 1876 will bear the old rate."... Quite a number of Indians are strolling through the woods in the northern part of the State, stealing everything they can lay their hands on.... The average earnings of Minnesota railroads is about $1,300 per mile.... G. C. Burt, Fish Commissioner, is distributing 150,000 young salmon in the lakes along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad.

The extra session of Congress has been postponed to the 15th of October.

RUSSIA'S WAR WITH TURKEY.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the Prince of Reuss has been instructed to furnish authentic proof at Constantinople that Russia is not pursuing a selfish object, but will be satisfied with the amelioration of the condition of Christians in Turkey. After some victories the Czar would therefore be inclined to yield to mediation of the powers. A Berlin correspondent states that Germany insists that the Russians now in Turkey be allowed to remain there. Having undertaken their protection, Germany considers herself entitled to make this demand, and a departure of the Prince of Reuss threaten to be delayed in consequence of this new controversy. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs as follows: "As things look at present, the British government will possibly be the only one to return a regular official answer to Russia's representation that she is acting in the interest and according to the wishes of Europe. The British answer may possibly indicate the limits within which England would not consider her interests threatened, and would therefore remain neutral. The result of this seems to be that for the moment at least there is an end to anything like concert or even common ground of European policy, each power being intent upon its own interest." The following account of Hobart Pasha, the Turkish commander, running the blockade at Galatz in his steamer, the Rettoima, is given: The Admiral left Rustchuk at night. Approaching Galatz, which was guarded by torpedoes and heavy batteries commanding the river, the lights on the steamer were extinguished; but a rocket from the Roumanian shore showed the steamer coming abreast of the batteries. Heavy guns began to fire, but the Rettoima was run so close in shore that the gunners were unable to depress their pieces sufficiently for the shots to take effect. The Admiral only fired one shot, and the Rettoima passed to the Black Sea safely. A Vienna correspondent confirms the news received from Erzewoum that on both the 29th and 30th of April battles were fought before Kars with strong detachments of Russians, but the result is yet unknown. A Pera special reports that the Bey of Tunis offered the Sultan 8,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, provided the Porte pays part the expense of transportation. The Porte reserves the right of serching suspected vessels both on the coast and at sea. A Special from Bucharest reports that the Turks captured the Roumanian war vessels Fulgerul and St. Fanoalmore. A dispatch reports that disgraceful outrages were perpetrated on the Iows at Guirgevo. Corpses of the murdered lie unburied in the street.

A message from Vienna gives the following account of the battle of Kars: The centre of the Russian army 40,000 strong, under Melikoff, attacked Mukhtar Pasha five miles from Kars on April 29th. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians, supported by powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their positions. Mukhtar called out all his reserves and attempted, on the 30th, to recover the lost ground with 60,000 men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. The Russian losses are considerable, and those of the Turks enormous. The Paris *Patrie* publishes the text of the Khedive's speech to the Egyptian notables. The Khedive says: "Notwithstanding the Porte's desire for peace, Russia has declared war. It is important that Egypt should send troops to Turkey. The notables have been convoked so that the Minister of War may know the strength of the contingent. The estimates do not admit of our furnishing the full number required, and it is necessary to resort to exceptional resources." The Turkish commander on the Danube has been empowered by the Porte to close the river to all navigation, to retain, on requisition, neutral vessels, subject to indemnification, or to order them to repair to or to leave certain ports under penalty of total confiscation, or adopt any measures rendered necessary by military exigencies. Cable dispatches say that the Russian army crossed the Caucasian frontier at three different points. The corps under General Oklobicco, a Georgian by birth, encountered a body of Turkish troops and took possession of their strongly fortified camp. Russian loss 35 killed, and a captain of battery wounded. The Turkish posts on the Asiatic frontier mostly surrendered without a blow. The Russians find the population in Asia everywhere very friendly.

The battle of Kars seems to have been an insignificant engagement with field artillery in which the Russian loss was one killed and five wounded. The Russians also captured 100 Turkish prisoners. The Roumanians are making extraordinary preparations. The militia has been called out; it musters thirty-four infantry and twelve cavalry batallions. Even heads of families are obliged to serve. The damage done to Ibrail by the Turkish bombardment was unimportant; nobody was killed. Only one Turkish monitor appeared, and had only fired twice when it was set on fire by the Russian batteries and compelled to withdraw. The Egyptians are neither willing to fight or pay a special tax for the support of the troops promised Turkey. The Turkish official journal states that no important battle has been fought in Armenia. The Russian vanguard has only made an appearance at Batoum. The Roumanians have taken military possession of Kalafat; the occupying force numbers 9,000 men, with twenty-four Krupp guns. They will fortify and defend the position against any attempt the Turks may make to occupy it.

The Porte has notified the representatives of the powers that it has declared a blockade of the whole of the Russian coast of the Black Sea. A delay of three days would be granted vessels wishing to enter, and five days to those intending to leave. Letters from St. Petersburg report that the mobilization of the Russian army will not become general; three divisions of the St. Petersburg corps have been placed on a war footing. The first and second divisions of infantry of the guard are being mobilized. These troops will for the present remain as a reserve in their garrison quarters. At Cairo the committee of the Assembly of notables having decided upon the imposition of an extraordinary war tax of £480,000, the Khedive has telegraphed to Constantinople that the Egyptian contingent now in Turkey, which numbers 9,000 men, will be raised to 12,000 men. The remainder of the Egyptian contingent will be kept in Egypt for the protection of the Suez canal. The Montenegrins hold Duga Pass, blockading Gorausko and Nicsics. Sulaiman Pasha, with 20,000 men, is advancing to relieve Gorausko. Severe fighting is expected. It is stated that the Turks have persuaded 20,000 south Albanians to take arms on condition of Montenegro being given up to plunder. All the northern Albanian clans favor the Montenegrins.

Turkish monitors have bombarded Reni, Ibrail, and Oltenitza. All of the Russian ministers have been instructed to declare that Russia does not seek conquest, but only desires to compel Turkey to accept measures necessary to insure internal peace. There are serious dissensions in England on the war question. The Cabinet is divided and Thomas Carlyle has written a letter to the London *Times* declaring that Disraeli intends to involve England in war.

Lord Derby has written a note to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg strongly condemning Russia's course in declaring war. The news of the Russian defeat at Batoum and the capture of three of their guns has been confirmed. Everything tends to show, however, that the Russians are very strong in Asia, and are likely to advance quickly. The Russian forces have invested Kars and a severe battle is imminent. The fall of Kars was reported on the 7th, but the report was premature. The Czar, in an address at Moscow on the 5th, said: "Six weeks ago I expressed here the hope of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question. I wished to spare to the utmost the precious blood of my subjects, but my efforts have been in vain. My Kischeneff manifesto announced to the Empire that the moment I foresaw had arrived. To-day I am happy to be able to thank my people for that patriotism which has been proved by deeds that their readiness to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfill our task, and bless our troops who are about to engage in combat for faith, Emperor and fatherland."

MILLY'S THANKSGIVING.

"O, mamma, I'm so cold! I'm so cold!" said little Milly, as she came up to the stove, where a forlorn-looking fire seemed to be trying to keep itself alive, with scarcely anything to feed upon. Milly stood as close as she could get to it, and tried to warm her poor little blue fingers. She had on a gingham hood, and a thin worn-out shawl, and her undergarments were not much warmer.

"Well, darling," said her mother, "I know you must be almost frozen. I wish I could make more fire and give you a good, thorough warming; but the wood is all gone." As she poked she looked at the poor little thing, so young to suffer, and the tears came into her eyes, that were almost worn out with weeping.

"Wait a minute, dear," she continued, "and I will give you this sewing to take home. If Mrs. Phillips should pay for it right away I could buy a little more wood, and warm you before you go to bed."

Milly took the work with quite a light heart, and trudged along to Mrs. Phillips. She did not have to go very far, and when she found that Mrs. Phillips was at home she said to herself, "Now we shall have some fire, and get so nice and warm." But Mrs. Phillips did not come down stairs herself; she only sent the servant to say she had no change at present, but would pay when all the work was finished. If she had come, in place of her messenger, she would have seen a poor little shivering figure trying to get a little warmth from the scant shawl she was drawing tightly around her.

While Milly was standing in the hall she had a great temptaion, and she resisted it, like the noble little girl she was. Lying on the marble floor, as if it had been dropped carelessly, was a five dollar note. When Milly first saw it her heart almost jumped with delight, for a vision of glowing fires, and good, hearty meals rose up before her; and she very likely thought the money would last a lifetime, it seemed such a large sum to her. All this passed through her mind in two or three minutes as she stood and looked at it, reading "five," "five," in all the corners; but the little honest heart asserted itself, and when the servant returned she handed it to her. It was a sweet little voice that said, "Will you please give this to Mrs. Phillips, and tell her that I found it in the hall?"

Then poor Milly, not realizing that way up in heaven the angels were watching her, turned her little disappointed face homeward. She did not know that any one was interested in her; but beside the angels, there was one near her who could do what they could not. Mrs. Phillips had a brother whom she sometimes accused of being crazy, because he was so apt to stroll around quietly among the poor, imitating Christ and his love for them. He was not a bit like other people, he always seemed to find things out in such a queer sort of way.

When Milly stood in the hall with the money in her hands, he was looking through a glass door, and wondering what she would do with it. He gave a chuckle of delight, so low, however, that Milly did not hear it, as soon as he saw that she had decided. He read it all in her face before she had parted with the money.

"I must know more about that child," said this brother Carl; and away he went, right after Milly. But he did not have to walk very fast to keep her in sight.

When she reached the house and disappeared through the door, instead of rushing in after her, and saying to her mother as soon as he saw her, "My good woman what can I do for you?" he only screwed up his eyes (for he was near sighted,) at the number of the house, and then went right home again as fast as possible.

He soon found out Milly's name from his sister, and then flew out of the house to order some wood for Milly Lennox, 121 Crane street. After attending to this he shot off in another direction, and bought a cloak and a warm worsted hood for the same little girl.

When the load of wood arrived Mrs. Lennox and Milly were perfectly amazed; they thought surely there must be some mistake. But the man who brought it said Milly Lennox meant Milly Lennox, and he guessed they'd better take it without any more bother.

Afterward the cloak and cap appeared, and Mrs. Lennox was certain there was something wrong somewhere; but the boy who brought them was so used to carrying things around for that queer Mr. Lewis, that he did not say anything. He just set the bundle down, and walked away.

"Why, mamma," said Milly, as her mother untied the parcel, "isn't it splendid?" And she danced around the room in delight, arraying herself in the cloak and hood—the latter hind part before, in her hurry. "But you, poor dear mamma," she said, as she stopped suddenly, her little face getting back its sorrowful look again, "what will you do without some nice, warm things?"

"I shall do well enough, darling. You know I seldom go out. But come! I am going to make a splendid fire, and when that is blazing away, I am sure we shall feel thankful enough to welcome the day to-morrow."

What was their surprise the next morning when there came a tremendous knock at the door, and on opening it Milly saw a great basket standing there, and a turkey-claw sticking out of one corner.

"O, mamma!" she said, "come quick!" And she rushed into the kitchen, shutting the door, and leaving the basket and turkey and everything outside.

"What is the matter, Milly? Are you crazy, child?"

"O mamma! Thanksgiving has come! Thanksgiving has come! And it's all by itself out on the door step!" Mrs. Lennox went to the door, and there she found the basket with her little girl's name on it, as on the other things.

What could it all mean? She had never heard of such a thing before. But, nevertheless, she and Milly had a charming dinner, and as thankful a time as there was in that great city.

By degrees Mr. Lewis made himself known to them, and such a friend as they found him! He called himself "Milly's adopted uncle," because he had found out that ever so long before, he and Mr. Lennox had been great friends.

The Elder Booth.

One evening, when the elder Booth was playing Richard III. in a Baltimore theater, in his maddest mood, just as the second act was about to commence, a messenger covered with dust rushed behind the stage, and, before he could be stopped, was in conversation with the tragedian. "What!" said Booth, as he pressed his long fingers on the broad, white temples as though he had tried to clutch the brain beneath, "dead, say you? My poor little child—my loved, my beautiful one?" And then, seeing the curtain raise, he rushed on. The scence between Ann and Gloster was never better played. The actor gave the words of the bard with thrilling effect, but there was a strangeness about his manner that told his mind was not upon his character. Still the multitude applauded till the old roof rang again, and those behid the scene stood breathless with eager delight. The third act came out, but Booth was no where to be found. * * * * It was a bitter cold night, and a farmer, as he drove his wagon to market, was startled from his reverie as he saw a horseman wrapped in a large cloak (and it opened and displayed a glittering dress beneath) ride rapidly past him.

It was Booth in his Richard III. costume! Madness had seized him, and, regardless of everything, at the still hour of midnight. he was going to pay a visit to his dead child. Drawing his flashing sword and throwing his jeweled cap from his head, he lashed his horse's flank with the bare weapon until the animal snorted in pain. The tall, dark trees on each side of him touched his heated brow with their silver-frosted branches, and, thinking they were men in pursuit, the mad actor cut at them with his sword and cursed them as he flew rapidly by. At last, after a gallant ride of two hours, the horseman came in sight of a country grave-yard, and, as he saw the white tops of the monuments peeping through the dark foliage like snowy crests upon the bosom of dark billows, he raised a shout wild enough to have scared the ghosts from their graves. He dismounted, and away sped the riderless horse over hill and dale. It was but the work of a moment (and the insane are cunning beyond imagining) to wrench the wooden door from the vault containing the body of his child. He seized the tiny coffin in his arms, and, with the strong arm of a desperate man he tore open the lid, and in a moment the cold blue lips of the dead child were glued to the dead actor's! The next morning some member of the tragedian's family heard a wild strain of laughter that appeared to come from his sleeping-room. The door was forced open, and Booth was discovered on his bed, gibbering in idiotic madness, and caressing the corpse of his little one.

A Dishonored Monument.

London Correspondence of the New York Times.

The fiat has gone forth. Temple Bar is on its last legs. The new law courts are raising their giant heads against the sky. Yes, the sky, for we see it at last. There is a bit of real blue and white away up beyond where the mist and fog has been so long lying over us. The new buildings are ascending higher and higher above the boarding of the advertising agent, above the contractor's little house, leaving Temple Bar, a lone decrepit-looking archway on crutches, with notices writ thereon that you must drive slowly when passing beneath it. How are the mighty fallen! I have no pity for Temple Bar. Three years ago I denounced the relic in the pages of Mr. Cave, denounced the Bar as an imposter in Sylvanus Urban's own historical pages. It was in reply to the difficulties of finding a last resting-place for the Bar. I advised London to make it a present to New York. I have seen Americans stand beneath it bare-headed in deference to its age and history. I have myself knelt at old shrines, but not at Temple Bar. It may seem ungracious, therefore, that I ask London to give it to you.

But if they acted on my suggestion I should send it to Central Park, not so much as a relic of antiquity as a warning against anarchy, a memento of the splendid tyranny of kings, a caution against the ambition of those who, impressed with the pageantry of monarchs, would like to see the United States under imperial government. For Temple Bar represents the bitterness of regal sunshine. It was the traitor's gate of "the Merry Monarch" who garnished it with heads that would have delighted the "bluggy" instincts of the youngest of "Helen's Babies." And it has kept up its sanguinary reputation even in the days of representative parliaments and a free and great America.

We have just buried George Odger, "the tribune of the people," who helped to fling down the railings in Hyde park. In the merry days of Charles we should have hanged and quartered him, and decorated Temple Bar with his remains. Mr. Bradlaugh would have contributed similar articles to the Bar. Even Mr. Bright would have been asked for his head. Instead of that, he has actually been allowed to say of the government of his country that he would collect any day a better set of men from the miscellaneous crowd passing through Temple Bar. No, these are not the days for Temple Bar. Let it go in peace, but without a tear. It will never again see so glorious a day as that when Queen Victoria and her son passed beneath its portal, their paths strewn with violets, on their way to thank God at St. Paul's for the life that had so long been held in the balance. Yet even on that day, when the illuminations were beginning to disperse the evening mist, the cruel Bar pinched and crushed people to death, suffocating them in its narrow ways, jealous, perhaps, of the people's freedom to come and go.

A Pleasanter if Not a Better Job.

From the Rochester Express.

One of the Methodist ministers of this city was, a few days ago, called upon by a German and requested to conduct the funeral services over his wife, who had just died. Brother L——, with his usual unbanity, consented, of course, and the services were held with due decorum and solemnity. After the funeral was over the forlorn widower stepped up to the minister and the following dialogue easued:

German—"Vell, Mr. L——, how much you charge for burying my vife?"

Preacher—"Ah! I do not charge anything for attending funerals."

German (smiling significantly)—"Vell, now, this is ferry kind uv you. But sthop a minute. In a few days I give you better job than dat."

Preacher—"Why, what may that be?"

German—"Oh! ferry much better job than dat. I be's going to get married again."

Latin State Mottoes.

From the Detroit Post.

Our forefathers ran fearfully to Latin mottoes. In the early days, every gentleman expected to learn to read Latin, though he might not know how to use good English. Latin mottoes were put on city and State seals, as a matter of course. The national seal of the United States is thus ornamented. But, fortunately, the mania of Latin did not spread greatly, so that only fifteen of the State seals have Latin mottoes; and it is safe to say that, if they had the thing to do over again, these fifteen would show their good modern taste by leaving out the Latin. Owing to the weakness in the early founders of Michigan, every year, or oftener, some anxious inquirer writes to us asking the exact meaning of the Latin motto which meanders over the great seal of the state of Michigan, upon the ribband, or halter, which ties the hind legs together of the rampant deer which rear against the shield. The motto reads: *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice.* The motto is a parody upon the inscription upon the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, in England. Its exact meaning is: "If you are looking for a nice peninsula, walk right in, stranger. We can sell you just the quarter section you want." Upon the Michigan shield appears the word *Tuebor*. It means: "Michigan maintains her Repulican majority." Now don't let us be bothered again with questions about this thing.

While we are about it, we may as well explain all the Latin State mottoes, for the benefit of such of our readers as are not classical scholars. As we have remarked, but fifteen of the States were led into this folly. Maine leads off with the motto: *Dirigo*—I direct. Properly translated it means: "My son, Jimmy Blaine, points the right way." A very good motto; but it would be better in plain English.

Massachusetts runs to length, like Michigan. Her motto is: *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam.* This is sometimes translated as "Give us a rest." Its proper meaning, however, is: "Let us have peace, if we have to fight for it."

Connecticut has a shorter motto—*Qui transtulit sustinet*—He who transported will sustain. The hidden meaning of this, however, is: "Bound to make a living unless the dam breaks." And a very pertinent motto it is.

New York has for her motto the single word: *Excelsior*—higher. Its meaning has been made obvious a great many times: "However high may be the Republican vote in the country districts, Tammany sees it and goes one higher."

Then comes Maryland with the motto: *Crescite et multiplicamini*—increase and multiply; which means: "Taxes increase as Democrats multiply." The beauty of this motto is its truth.

Virginia also has a pertinent motto: *Sic semper tyrannis.* This is such easy Latin that everybody can translate it. It means: "Virginia played the tyrant till it made her sick."

Missouri again runs to length, with her: *Salus populi suprema texesto*—let the safety of the people be the supreme law. The genuine translation, however, runs thus: "The laws are not allowed to fool with the safety of our people." The motto is a favorite with the Younger and James brothers, and other outlaws o Missouri.

Arkansas has a brief but very expressive and pertinent motto: *Regnant populi*—which, whether translated freely or strictly, means, "Mob rule."

Kansas chose her motto in her fighting and speculating days. It is: *Ad astra per aspera.* A Kansas man says this means; "To the stars through tribulation." He is mistaken. The proper translation is: "Knocked higher than a kite," as any good interpreter can see.

Minnesota goes in for French. Her motto is: *L'etoile du Nord*—Star of the North. This clearly means: "Come North, young man; come North." It is a motto which Horace Greeley highly approved as soon as he found out what it meant.

California has a Greek motto in the single word *Eureka*, signifying: "Dig and you may find." The evident pertinence of this in a State whose people never create wealth, but always find it, will at once strike the popular mind.

Nevada has also a good motto: *Volens et potens*—willing and able; or, in the modern sense: "In case of a muss, count me in."

Wisconsin. being organized in hard times, couldn't afford any motto of her own. So she borrowed her motto, along with various other things, from Uncle Samuel, and puts *E pluribus unum* on her shield. In her case this means: "One pig of a litter."

This motto, as it appears on the shield of the United States, however, according to the recent decision of the Electoral Commision, as either Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hendricks will testify, means: "One too many." And a very good motto it is; as the United States has always proved one too many for any and every accident.

By carefully studying these explanations, a very good idea of the Latin language may be obtained; and the reader will also be convinced of the immense superiority of our own vernacular.

A merchant in a provincial town in Scotland had a habit of saying "It might hae been waur" to everything that was told him, however sad the story might be. A neighbor, thinking that he would knock the wind out of him, one morning said, "Man I had an awful dream last night." "Ay, what did ye dream?" "I dreamed that I was in hell." "It might hae been waur." "How could it hae been waur?" "If it had been a reality."