

Head Society

The Worthington Advance.

VOLUME VI.

WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

NUMRER 10.

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS

Grand Jury vs. The Governor.
The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gov. Hartranft and other State officers who refused to obey the subpoena of the grand jury, to testify on investigation of the July riots, and against whom attachments were then directed to issue, was argued before a full bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, on the 1st, the attorney general of the State having had the record of the proceedings certified to this court for the purpose of review, as the case is regarded a very important one. The court room was well filled, and nearly all the leading members of the bar were present. Deputy Attorney General Gilbert made the opening speech, and was followed by others, to testify in Monticelli; Messrs. Shiras and Hunter followed in behalf of the county and the argument closed by Attorney General Lear. The argument was an able one both sides, and the case being entirely without precedent and the result is awaited with great interest. The court reserves its judgment.

Gov. Hartranft refuses to obey the subpoena.
The grand jury of Allegheny county Pa., having issued subpoenas to Governor Hartranft, Adjutant General Latta, General Brant and others, to testify in Monticelli; Messrs. Shiras and Hunter followed in behalf of the county and the argument closed by Attorney General Lear. The argument was an able one both sides, and the case being entirely without precedent and the result is awaited with great interest. The court reserves its judgment.

The French Ministry to resign.
According to the semi official statements the ministers have all agreed either to meet the chamber of deputies or resign before it assembles, as McMahon may prefer. The Minister states that President McMahon is disposed to try a ministry of the right, supported by a majority of the senate, but if this plan should fail he would appeal to the leaders of the majority in the chamber of deputies. The ministry of the right would not be merely charged to carry on the administration. M. Pouyer Guertier had an interview with the president, supposed to refer to the formation of a ministry of the right.

The Bankrupt Law.
At a meeting of the chamber of commerce of New York on the 1st, the executive committee presented a report on the advisability of repealing the bankrupt law. The report is adverse to repeal, but favors a modification of the present law. A memorial had been prepared requesting congress to appoint a commission to enquire into the workings of the present law with authority to recommend amendments and also request that the commission be in part merchants. The report was adopted.

Senator Patterson's Case.
The case of Senator Patterson has been further postponed by agreement of counsel at the request of Attorney general of South Carolina, who was unable to go to Washington on the 1st, on account of official business. The case will not again be heard until some time after the 10th of November, the exact time to be agreed upon hereafter, with the express understanding that no further requisition be made or charge pressed during the pendency of the present proceedings before Judge Humphreys.

A Pretty Strong Wind.
A passenger train on the Utah Central railway, coming south on the forenoon of the 30th, when near Farmington was lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over. Coins from the stores were scattered through the cars, but the fire was put off before damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt but are expected to recover.

Trade Mark Treaty.
The trade mark treaty between the United States and Great Britain provides that the subjects or citizens of each country shall have the same rights as the subjects or citizens of the other, or as are now and may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, in everything relating to trade-marks and trade labels, upon fulfilling the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

President Hayes in Richmond.
The President, accompanied by secretaries Sherman, Thompson, and Attorney General Devens, left Washington for Richmond, Va. on the morning of the 30th, and arriving there, was met with an imposing demonstration of welcome. About 50,000 persons participated, despite the heavy rain storm then prevailing.

The Hog Cholera.
The Enquirer publishes reports from a large number of places in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, which indicate that there has been a very general prevalence of hog cholera in those States. The disease in some localities being a regular scourge has caused a heavy loss to farmers, but most reports state it is now rapidly dying out.

A Fearful Disturbance.
Owen Wright, colored, who brutally outraged a white married lady, about a month ago, near Crawford, Ala., was on the 2nd, taken from jail by a party of 100 citizens, who carried him to the woods and, it is said, burned him. His victim fully identified him.

Breaks of An Infant's Mother.
The wife of Stephen May, of Mechanicsville, N. Y. left her home, taking four children, and threw them into a creek, following herself. The oldest child, aged nine years, got ashore and raised an alarm, and the mother and one child were rescued.

One of the workers in the Liberia movement met a wise old negro in Shreveport, La. He was describing the great benefits the negro would enjoy by emigrating, and told him that there were no negroes to work; that the milk and honey and bread and sugar trees covered the forests, and bananas, coconuts, pine apples, lemons, and all the tropical fruits grew everywhere. "Dat's nough of dat story," said the old negro; "dat ain't no, 'cause if it was so de white man would a-went dar long ago, and de niggers nebber would hab knowa nuffin' about it."

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD

A special from Pardin contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gurli Dubrik, October 24th, was at least 4,000 killed besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They assisted the Turks twice during their flight by a destructive fire by displaying a white flag.

It is officially announced the brigade which was entrenched at Telesche has been dispersed by the Russians. Chevket Pasha is fortifying the neighborhood of Archanie. Suleiman Pasha telegraphs confirmation of reports that the Russian army of the Dobuducha is marching to Kuzhing, near Sillistra.

An effort is being made to gain possession of the Plevna and Rahova road. The Roumanian forces between the rivers Vistula and Iska Nov. 1st made a reconnaissance along the Danube in the direction of Rahova. At Vadeni they found a Turkish detachment occupying some earthworks, and after a brief cannonade the Turkish magazine exploded and the garrison retreated in the direction of Rahova. Two companies of Roumanians occupy the redoubt.

The attack on Telesche simultaneously with the capture of Dubrik on the 24th ult. was repulsed with a loss of a thousand men. The loss at Dubrik was 3,000 men. Every brigade and regiment commander was killed or wounded, and as nearly all the officers of the Guards are personally known at headquarters the fact that 300 officers had been placed in front of combat, has cast a gloom over the staff at Buda.

A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot, Nov. 24, says Gen. Kunsaff announces the capture of Dulewton, northeast of Orchanie, where there were seven large and thirty small fortified positions. The Turks left upwards of a hundred dead on the field. Our loss was insignificant. We seized a large quantity of provisions, tools for entrenchments, cartridges, and a herd of cattle. Yesterday the Grand Duke Nicholas Novyeboroff was here. He was occupied at Gory Dubrik, from which the Turks, on the approach of the Russians, on the 1st ultimo, withdrew during the night to Plevna. Thus this important point has passed into our hands without fighting. The same day we advanced from Dubrik two versts to Plevna. We are also entrenching in a new position towards Orchanie. Our infantry occupied Lukovtza and cavalry made a further advance. Chevket Pasha is retiring without fighting toward Orchanie.

FOURTY FIFTH CONGRESS

SENATE, Oct. 30.—A resolution authorizing the presiding officer to appoint a select committee on the subject of securing and declaring the result of the election of President and Vice President, was agreed to. Mr. Calkins introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Texas for repelling invaders of Indians and Mexicans which was referred. The Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

SENATE, Oct. 31.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred, the most important of which was one by Mr. Burnside to remove all restrictions regarding the emigration of the Chinese to the United States. The bill strikes out the word "color" and abolishes all distinctions on account thereof in the army. Adjourned, Oct. 31. Not in session.

HOUSE, Oct. 31.—Mr. Butler offered a resolution for a committee of seven to enquire into the ventilation of the hall of the house, also into the practicability of changing its location so as to bring in light and air without pumping the one and straining the other through stained glass. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Ewing introduced a bill repealing the third section of the act known as the resumption act, Jan. 14th, 1875. Mr. Fort presented a memorial from the committee on banking and currency reported a bill repealing the third section of the act known as the resumption act, Jan. 14th, 1875. Mr. Fort presented a memorial from the committee on banking and currency reported a bill repealing the third section of the act known as the resumption act, Jan. 14th, 1875. Mr. Fort presented a memorial from the committee on banking and currency reported a bill repealing the third section of the act known as the resumption act, Jan. 14th, 1875.

SENATE, Nov. 1.—The Vice President appointed Mr. Withers a member of the board of directors of the Smithsonian institute. Several bills were referred when senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 1.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Cabell for the compensation of officers of cotton or tobacco in the States of West Virginia after April 10th, 1865. Mr. Goode offered a resolution commending the president and the cabinet for their conduct in the South. Mr. Ewing called up his motion to reconsider the vote recommitting his bill for the repeal of the resumption act. After some discussion it was put off until the morning hour.

SENATE, Nov. 2.—Mr. Wood, of New York, introduced a bill to offer several resolutions looking to investigations which were cut off by objection. Mr. Atkins reported the army appropriation bill. It appropriates \$35,725,000 for the fiscal year 1878. A bill was introduced to fix the pay of letter carriers. The bill for the repeal of the resumption act coming up with the morning hour, representative Ewing called consent to accept representative Fort's bill which allows free banking to substitute for the committee. Objection being made, representative Fort offered his bill as an amendment. The eyes and nose being called in a motion to lay on the table coming up with the morning hour, resolutions for adjournment to Wednesday and Monday being voted down, the house appointed a committee to attend Senator Morton's funeral and adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 3.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Price, providing for the reorganization of silver. The discussion of the bribe for the reorganization of silver was resumed and continued until the close of the morning hour. Mr. Clark introduced a bill for the reorganization of silver and recoinage of the standard silver dollar. Also a bill by Mr. Backner for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar. Still another bill of the same purport was offered by Mr. Townsend. A bill was introduced by Mr. Finley amending the constitution so as to elect President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

Captain Boynton's Picture.

Most of you have heard of the artist who was employed to paint "The Crossing of the Red Sea." and finished a flat expanse of water with not a living soul in sight. The Israelites had "all gone over," he said, and the Egyptians were "all drowned."

Captain Boynton, while in England, employed an Irish artist to paint him in full sub-marine armor, the scene to be

aid in mid-ocean. In due time the picture was presented for approval. It represented a wide stretch of water, horizon and sky, a ship or two, but no Boynton.

"Why, how's this?" asked the captain, indignantly; "where am I in this picture?"

"An' shure, you're down undernathy the water, where yiz belong," was the Irishman's reply.

No Place For Rogues.

The United States Minister to the Hague reports that there has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last forty years, and that the paper money of the banks during that time has been equal to gold. There is no case on record of the failure of a fire insurance company, and while the rate of insurance does not average more than one-half of one per cent., the companies are in the most flourishing condition, realizing twelve to sixteen per cent. per annum. First-class railroad travel is only one cent per mile, and yet the roads pay good dividends. Pilfering officials are scarce, and when one is detected he is severely punished and for ever disgraced. No free passes are granted, and managers and directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free. All must pay the public rates. Dishonesty of any kind or failure in business means public dishonor, and utterly bars the guilty ones from any future public consideration.

Four millions of people live within an area of 20,000 square miles, a fact unprecedented in any other country, and all appear to be happy, prosperous, and contented. The secret of this prosperity lies in the fact that all live within their income, and that industry and honesty are principles so firmly established that their violation is looked upon as an outrage on the national characteristics.

"Farmer George."

Majesty is sometimes shorn of his titles, to the amusement of royalty itself. Lord Yarmouth says that George III. at one day determined to keep many parts of the parks and forests in his own hands, on a farming system, "in order to give a respectability to the profession of farming."

Our sovereign was invested with the title of "Farmer George," which got into circulation shortly, and which, it is said, he first learned from meeting a peasant, early in the morning, driving some sheep towards Windsor. The king stopped to look at them, and asked "who they were for?"

"For 'Farmer George,'" was the answer. "And who is Farmer George? I thought I knew all the farmers in this neighborhood."

"'Hing lives at that great house, you'der," pointing to the castle, and zum folks calls um the King; but we calls um Farmer George."

Murder-Blood Indelible.

There are a great many things in this world that are regarded as superstitious, and of so many a nature as to be discredited, but the old saying that it is impossible to wash murder-blood out of wood is verified in the fact that the blood stains on the floor where Mabel Hall dropped after her murder at the hands of Edgar Moore, at the Comique Theatre, are still ingrained on the walnut paneling. Since the event of the murder, the restaurant in which Mabel was murdered, has been converted into a barber shop, in connection with the Comique. Every Saturday morning the floor of the shop is scrubbed, but the blood of Mabel will not wash out. The spots are ingrained and though perfectly sleek from attempts to rub them out they stand there to remind one of the cold-blooded murder which stained the community at that time of its perpetration. Here is a question for theorists, and if it can be determined that the blood of a murdered person is indelible while that of a simple wound from accidental causes is not, no further proof of Divine curses will be needed. The above statements are well authenticated.

Loveberry's New Hat.

"O, yes, certainly; there's nothing I've being married," admitted young Mr. Loveberry to a wedded Mail reporter yesterday. "The life of a single man is lonely and incomplete as you say. A noble woman's love must be a grand thing to have, I know; but just excuse me yet awhile, my boy. You know Smith the sewing-machine man? Well, we were out on a little time last night, and about one in the morning Smith asked me to go with him and have some lunch. He said the old lady would be in bed, but he knew where to find things. We went. Somehow Smith couldn't manage the latch-key. I opened the door and went in first. Perhaps you notice that I have a new hat. Feel there," and young Mr. Loveberry bared his head, and held it down for the reporter to touch a large wen-like lump on his crown. With the brief observation: "Rolling pin," the graceless youth winked, and stepped sauntily away.

The Wife's Fin Money.

We do not know if it is possible for a man to understand a sensitive, high-spirited woman's reluctance to ask for money, because he can't put himself in the place of a woman and a politician. It was one of three delegates from Indiana to the Pittsburg convention of 1856, the cradle of the infant republican party. This convention paved the way for the Philadelphia convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton.

The same year the republicans of Indiana held a state convention. It was necessary for it to put forward as candidates for governor a man who, though certain to be beaten, would make a sturdy fight, and introduce the new party to the public in a creditable way. The onerous distinction of the gubernatorial nomination was given to Mr. Morton, then only 33

years old. He canvassed the state vigorously, speaking in all the prominent places, though he was not disappointed in his expectation of being beaten, he made his lasting reputation as a stump speaker, and gave his party much prestige.

For the next four years he took little part in politics, but in 1859 he was nominated for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, and was elected by ten thousand majority. A few days after his inauguration Gov. Lane was elected United States senator, and Mr. Morton became governor of Indiana.

Previous to this, Nov. 22, 1860, Mr. Morton made a speech to a mass-meeting in Indianapolis that drew to him the gaze of all American and all those interested in American affairs. It was the first time that the coercion policy of the south had been boldly and openly advocated. He threw on the south the responsibility for whatever might follow by declaring coercion was the only enforcement of the law, and that there would be no coercion till the law was violated. He plainly avowed a preference for secession in American affairs, and of the whole policy of the government. It is the policy I shall pursue from the first."

Death of Senator Morton.

Indianapolis Telegram, Nov. 1st.
Senator Morton died at 5:35 p. m. About noon Mrs. Morton and her sons, by her request, were left alone with the senator for about one hour. What passed between them is not for us to inquire. Before five o'clock it became evident he had entered upon his last hour on earth. His last words were those of a dying man in a half sitting position. As he grew weaker the supporting pillows were withdrawn so that he lay prone upon the bed. A death rattle pervaded the room and remained unbroken except by an occasional question to the dying man. Once when the senator exclaimed, "I am dying," his sister in law, Mrs. Holloway, inquired, "you are not afraid to die, Oliver?" He indicated no by shaking his head. Soon after a similar exclamation, question and answer passed between him and Dr. Thompson. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock he exclaimed "I am dying, I am worn out," and these were his last words. From this on was difficult to discover that life remained. On the doctor's announcement, "He is going," the gaze of the husband and father, with now and then a piteous look of inquiry towards the doctor, until his further announcement, "It is over." The wife will also be missed. He died quietly, but in tones never to be forgotten. "My darling boy!" The friends withdrew early in the morning, and they were led tenderly from the room. The evening of the 15th of April Mr. Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, but before Gov. Morton had heard of this he offered the president, by telegram, ten thousand men. The state's quota was six regiments, and on the following day the governor issued his call for them. The state treasury contained less than \$15,000. The state had no militia, and hardly any arms or military stores, but recruits poured in and were rapidly organized into regiments. Anticipating a call for more men, he began organizing six more regiments. On April 24 the legislature met and appropriated \$1,740,000 for military purposes. Ten days from the issue of the president's call the state's quota was filled. A few days later the governor bought a quantity of Belgian muskets in Canada and ordered a dozen pieces of artillery from a Cincinnati foundry. In May the Indiana levies went to West Virginia, and at once engaged in hostilities.

In 1864 Morton was re-elected governor over the present Senator McDonald by a majority of more than twenty thousand. A republican legislature was elected. It appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the financial bureau, and they were found entirely correct.

In 1865 Gov. Morton went to Europe for a few months' recreation. In 1866 he opened the state campaign with a speech on the political situation which was circulated as a campaign document to the extent of three million copies. The legislature elected in 1866 was republican and it elected Gov. Morton United States Senator, and he took his seat in the senate March 4, 1867.

Senator Morton was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, and was subsequently a member of the famous eight-to-seven commission. Though a thorough adherent of Grant's military policy at the south, he wrote a letter last May giving in his adhesion to Hayes' policy, but rather as a necessity under the circumstances than as anything at all desirable in itself.

In financial matters he was above reproach. He was charged with dishonesty only once, and then to the utter discomfiture of his enemies. But whatever has been thought of him socially or politically, none can deny that for over sixteen years he has been one of the most prominent figures on the political stage, and one of the most successful politicians of our history. For twenty-three years in one capacity or another he has been a leader of the republican party.

THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States.—The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which religious people celebrate with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of constant dependence of man upon the Father for all good gifts of life and health and peace, and happiness, so early in our history made a habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year grounds for its joyfulness and grateful manifestations. In all blessings which depend upon benign seasons, this has been a memorable year. Over a wide territory, in our country, with all its diversity of soil and climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent and widespread disease. No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardships to merchants or mariners and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation, in all that touches the permanence and security of our government, and the beneficent institutions on which it rests, in all that affects the character and disposition of our people, and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society now permanent throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting Providence of God and is full of promise and hope for coming generations. Under a sense of the obligations to the Great Ruler of times and seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if in any degree that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people do not altogether, always and

everywhere prevail. Let us with one spirit and one voice lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for his manifold goodness to our lands, his manifold care for our nation.

Now therefore I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend and pray, and I earnestly thank you for the prayers of the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

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 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

[L. S.] (Signed) R. B. HAYES.
By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

Marriage Outfits that were Worn in the Olden Time.

From the Philadelphia Record.
History and tradition have handed down to us wonderful accounts of the magnificent ceremonial and the gorgeous raiment which have signalized the weddings of bygone days, though some of the high-born dames of old have stood at the altar simply attired. When Louis XIII married Ann of Austria, her robe was white satin, and her hair was simply dressed, without a wreath or a crown. Isabelle of Portugal, as the bride of Burgundy, wore a dress of splendid embroidery, a stomacher of ermine, tight sleeves, a cloak bordered with ermine falling from her shoulders to the ground; but she had no ornaments, and her head-dress was white muslin. When Ann of France found the Arch Duke Maximilian tardy in his wooing, gave herself and dominions to Charles VIII, she appeared at the imposing ceremonial of her marriage in a robe of a cloth of gold, with designs in raised embroidery upon it, and bordered with priceless sable. James I nearly ruined himself in order to celebrate the marriage of his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth; and great and determined was the opposition shown by his subjects to the marriage tax he raised to defray the £53,394 cost. The ceremony took place at Whitehall with so much pomp that it has formed the precedent for all other royal weddings in England which have followed. The train of the bride's dress which was of silver cloth cost £130. Her hair floated on her shoulders, intermingled with pearls and diamonds, and a crown of pearls was on her head.

Perhaps, however, the marriage of Henry VIII with Matilda of Scotland bears off the palm for its unusual splendor and grandeur. Bishop Anselm performed the ceremony, in presence of all the beauty and chivalry of the realm. The marriage of Edward I in Canterbury was little less magnificent.

As many hanks as she had spun before her daily bread she spun still, and one over, to buy her nightly candle; and from that time to this, for fifty years, through youth, maturity and old age, she has turned night into day, and in the snow-storms of winter, through driving mists, deceptive moonlight and solemn darkness, that northern harbor has never once been without the light of her candle.

How many lives she saved by this candle, and how many she won by it for the starving families of the boatmen, it is impossible to say. How many dark nights the fishermen, depending on it, have gone forth, cannot now be told. There it stood, regular as a light-house, steadily as constant care could make it. Always brighter when daylight waned, the fisherman had only to keep it constantly in view and safety was assured. But one thing to intercept it, and that was the rock. However far they might have gone out to sea, they had only to bear down to that lighted window, and they were sure of a safe entrance to the harbor.

But what do the boatmen and boatmen's wives think of this? Do they pay the poor woman? No, they are poor; but poor or rich, they know better than that. Do they thank her? No. Perhaps they think that thanks of theirs would be inadequate to express their gratitude; or perhaps long years have made the lighted casement so familiar, that they look upon it as a matter of course, and forget for the time the patient watcher within.—*Jan Angelow.*

Cleave Fast to Thy Youthful Dreams.

Kate Beach in Sacramento Union.
It is sad to think of all the female music teachers who have their names hung out on the signs in the city have glided quietly into the Music Convention here, thin enough and pale enough, goodness knows, and looking as delicate as though they were nothing but soul, and that they had been fed and nurtured from earliest infancy on the tones and semi-quavers and flats and sharps. A small old lady sat in front of me who had a double row of false teeth, even and white in contrast to her sallow skin, but she had a good kind sort of smile that made her face fall into benevolent wrinkles, and she was always bobbing her head to the music, and I watched her in astonishment to see if she really would sing. Sing! Bless me, yes. She tuned up by and by in a faint, high-pitched voice, that seemed to wander in and out the others in old and somewhat pitiful tremulo that seemed like the far-away and wavering echo of a fresh young bubbling voice at her right that was clear and firm and musical as a chime of bells. Alas! the old voice was cracked and out of tune, worn out with laughter in the old lady's girlish days, and broken, and weary in contrast to her sallow skin, but she had a good kind sort of smile that made her face fall into benevolent wrinkles, and she was always bobbing her head to the music, and I watched her in astonishment to see if she really would sing. Sing! Bless me, yes. She tuned up by and by in a faint, high-pitched voice, that seemed to wander in and out the others in old and somewhat pitiful tremulo that seemed like the far-away and wavering echo of a fresh young bubbling voice at her right that was clear and firm and musical as a chime of bells. 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