Historical Society

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Worthington Advance.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS,

—at—

Worthington, Nobles Co., Minn.

Terms:—Two dollars a year, in advance; One dollar for six months; Fifty cents for three months.

The Old Established Paper. Official paper of the County.

A. P. Miller,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879. NUMBER 35.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

RECEIVED AND REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

REPEALED.

The House joint resolution to repeal certain clauses in the sundry civil appropriation acts of March 3d, 1879, passed. It makes appropriations for the extension of military telegraph lines in Montana and Texas, and repeals the authority heretofore given the secretary of war to lease the water power at Moline to the Moline Water Power company.

METAL MONEY.

Senator Williams introduced a bill to regulate the legal value of metal money and provide for free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion, and to restore coin to circulation. Referred. It proposes, in its first section, to make all gold and silver coin, including the trade dollar, equally legal tender for all debts, public and private, to any amount, and at their nominal value. The bill next provides that the silver dollar of 412½ troy grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, shall hereafter be the standard unite value; that all subsidiary coin shall be exactly proportionate to its weight and fineness; that the gold eagle shall consist of 258 Troy grains gold, nine-tenths fine, and all other gold coins, including a $20 piece, of proportionate value; that gold and silver bullion shall be purchased by the United States mint at the market price and without restriction as to the amount, and be paid for either in lawful money or in coin certificates of deposit, which shall also be a legal tender, and resulting coins shall be paid out for all demands on the treasury, including interest on the public debt, as fast as they can be coined. The bill also provides that after $250,000,000 of silver coin shall have baen issued the treasury department shall provide for the casting of silver bullion into bars, ingots and disks of standard fineness, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, at the rate of 412½ troy grains to the dollar.

REVOKING A LAND GRANT.

Senator Vest introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri the lands heretofore granted the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad company and repealing so much of the act as places a limitation on the grant.

EDUCATION OF THE RED MAN.

Senator Pendleton introduced a bill to increase the educational facilities and establish normal training schools for the benefit of the Indian tribes who have educational claims on the United States. Referred.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The bill giving seats on the floor of the Senate and House to heads of departments was taken up and Senator Pendleton made a speech in its advocacy.

Senator Pendleton said that the measure appealed to no partisan interest. It trenched on no partisan susceptibility. It awakened no party spirit. It touched the relations of two great powers in the Senate and sought to improve their methods of communication with each other. After explaining the provisions of the bill Senator Pendleton made a sound constitutional argument defining the relations of the Cabinet to the executive and legislative branch, and showing that the presence of the Cabinet in Congress and oral statements by them were contemplated by the founders of the government and are perfectly within the powers of Congress to ordain. The convenience and benefits of the proposed change were considered at some length. The bill, he said, proposed a change of methods only, not of powers. If the secretary should refuse to obey this law the power of impeachment would suffice to punish him if even it could not coerce obedience, as in all other cases of official delinquency. Clay resented the idea that departments were a part of the constitutional executive. He declared they were creations of Congressional enactments, and therefore were absolutely bound to obey its provisions. Prof. Lieber declared that while members of Congress cannot be made heads of departments, yet that heads of departments can be admited to the floor with the right of debate. Judge Starr, with that fullness of learning and eloquence which marks all his works, has maintained the

CONSTITUTIONALITY AND EXPEDIENCY

of a law such as I propose. "Aping British ways," I sometimes see it written. No, it is not a British way. It is the way of the government of every civilized nation in the world which has a legislature and executive except our own. It is the reasonable, intelligent, progressive way, the way of improved legislation. No nation has ever abandoned it for the old way, more than a farmer has given up a mower and reaper for the scythe and sickle. [The conclusion of Senator Pendleton's remarks were greeted with applause.]

SENATOR MORRILL

said the departments were no creatures of Congress to be extended at will, but were created by the constitution. The framers of the constitution were particular in providing against mingling the executive with legislative functions, and those who passed the law organizing the treasury department were jealous in guarding against such a result. Senator Morrill then argued that it would be inexpedient to pass this bill, saying, among other things, that American legislators were not so dull and unambitious that they could not imitate and pass measures without calling upon and asking aids of the heads of executive departments. It was no argument in favor of the bill that foreign governments admitted their cabinet officers to their deliberative assemblies. We should adhere to the methods known to free governments, and not adopt those observed in monarchies. One of the

MOST SERIOUS DANGERS

to be apprehended from such legislation as was now proposed, was a new and facile method of changing the principle of our government by a change of rule.

Senator Pendleton moved that his bill be laid on the table to be called up hereafter. Agreed to, and the Senate took up and passed the bill providing for the publication of the supplement to the revised statutes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States was then taken up, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

THE TEST OATH.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Decision No. 235. George Burt, plaintiff in error, vs. Maria M. Honjond in error to the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Florida. This was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of two lots of land in St. John's county, Florida, which defendant in error claims under certain deeds of convevance, and by virtue of alleged prior possession. Among the reasons assigned was the ruling of the lower court, to the effect that a certain Henry Holmes, called to be a juror in this case, was not obliged to answer questions touching his qualifications as a juror, under section 820 of the revised statutes. Under this ruling Holmes declined to say whether he did or did not participate in the rebellion. He was challenged on the ground that he was disqualified under the aforesaid section of the revised statutes, and the court overruled the challenge. Upon this point the court holds that a juror is no more obliged than a witness to disclose on oath his guilt of any crime or of any act which

WOULD RENDER HIM INFAMOUS,

in order to test his qualifications as a juror. The question asked him, if answered in the affirmative, would have convicted him of the crime of treason. Whether pardoned by a general amnesty or not, the crime was one which, in the opinion of the court, he could not be required to disclose in this manner. If he were guilty, the challenger had a right to prove it by other competent testimony. As he did not offer to do this, and as the juror's incompetency was not proven, the court was not bound to exclude him. As to the ownership of lots, this court holds that there is sufficient evidence of defendants in error prior possession, and that he is entitled to them both. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justice Field delivered a separate concurring opinion with regard

TO THE TEST OATH

demanded of the juror Holmes, as follows: I agree with the court that the juror Holmes in this case cannot be required to answer the questions put to him; but I go farther. I do not think that the act of Congress which, by requiring a test oath as to past conduct excludes a great majority of the citizens of half the country from the jury box, is valid. In my judgment the act is not only oppressive and odious and repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, but is clearly unconstitutional and void. As a war measure to be enforced in insurgent States when dominated by the national forces the act would be sustained, but after the war was over and the insurgents were restored to their normal and constitutional relations to the Union, it was as much out of place and inoperative as would be a law quartering a soldier in every southern man's house.

Justice Strong dissented from the opinion of the court.

Chief Justice Wait announced to the bar that court would adjourn for term Monday May 5.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

THE VETO.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is stated the President is preparing a message for the House of Representatives to-morrow, vetoing the army appropriation bill.

THE DRAFT PREPARED.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—There is now no reason for doubting that the President will veto the army bill, and he has, after consultation with the secretary of war, prepared the draft of a message, which will be submitted to the cabinet at its meeting to-morrow and sent to the House before adjournment, if time permits. If not, the bill will be returned with the message Wednesday. The President, it is said, takes the view that the subject is of too vital importance to permit him to hold the country in suspense as to his action for any unnecessary length of time, and he will, therefore, announce his decision promptly. It is also intimated that he takes the ground that while there has been no menace on the part of the majority of Congress, as such, the declaration of acknowledged leaders professing to speak for their party after caucus deliberations, amounts to a virtual threat to the executive entirely unwarranted by the relations which exist between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman Rush Clark, of Iowa, died suddenly at his rooms this afternoon after an illness of only a few hours. Mr. Clark was in good health yesterday, and on Saturday occupied his usual seat in the House of Representatives. He was taken sick at 3 o'clock this morning with an attack of meningetis, and although prompt medical aid was summoned he continued to suffer extremely and died after only twelve hours' illness. The news of his death was generally circulated this evening and is received with a universal expression of sincere sorrow.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

The treasury department is advised that the instruction in the circular of April 18, reserving the refunding certificates for sale in sums not to exceed one hundred dollars, are being evaded for speculative purposes and announces that where such evasion is manifest or where any person claims more than one hundred dollars, either for himself or others, the certificates will be refused and the authority of any designed depository who fails to enforce the regulation will be withdrawn, and commissions will not be allowed on sales by him. Owing to the great pressure upon the department in the issue of the four per cent. bonds already subscribed for and the redemption of called 5:20 and 10:40 bonds, the conversion of refunding certificates into bonds will necessarily be postponed until on or after July 1st.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill will be considered to-morrow by Senator Davis of West Virginia, Beck and Windom, as a sub-committee of the Senate committee on appropriations, and present indications are that the measure will not be reported to the Senate by the full committee before Wednesday nor taken up for action by that body before Thursday. The House has renewed in this bill the attempt which it had made without success in the preceding Congress, to regulate the number and pay of Senate employes. The Senate will again undoubtedly refuse to consent to the reductions proposed by the House in this class of matters, which have heretofore been controlled by each branch of Congress for itself, and the bill will accordingly be returned to the House of Representatives with a number of amendments.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

The House committee on agriculture, to-day, agreed to report to the House, for printing and recommittal the bill, which has been practically agreed upon, making it a misdemeanor for common carriers to transport cattle affected with pleuro pneumonia or other contagious disease. After establishing a penalty for such action the bill directs the commissioner of agriculture to appoint agents at important points along lines of railroad, whose duty it shall be to examine cattle being transported, and authorizes the secretary of the treasury to designate agents at shipping points, who shall act in conjunction with customs officers in examining all cattle imported or exported.

RADICAL CANARD EXPOSED.

With reference to the recently published statements that officials of the Senate are removing Union soldiers, Senator Wallace said to-day there was no purpose to remove wounded soldiers, and the Democrats could learn of but five such who were Senate employes. These were Messrs. Bunnell, Wilson, Ball, and Merritt, messengers, and Richards, in the stationery room, all of whom were named to be retained. None others allege they are wounded soldiers. One of these is the case mentioned by Senator Conkling during the debate, but Senator Wallace showed this man to have been in the service as a musician, never wounded, and discharged because of hernia. The postmaster of the Senate, in whose room Col. St. Michael, of New Jersey, is to be placed, is said to be a wounded soldier, but this leading Democratic Senators assert was unknown until now. All the wounded soldiers retained are Republicans.

COINAGE.

Representative Warner is authorized by the committee on coinage, weights and measures, to report his bill amendatory of the revised statutes relating to coinage and the deposits of coin and bullion in the treasury for certificates. Several unimportant amendments were made by the committee.

COMMISSION SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the commission of E. W. Keightley, third auditor of the treasury.

CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

Representative Rusk Clark, of Iowa, is lying very low at the National hotel, suffering from congestion of the brain.

LINCOLN'S BIOGRAPHER.

The President has nominated Chas. H. Lamon, of Illinois, United States attorney for Wyoming.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since Saturday $404,360.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Jas. M. Welton, Tennessee, collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Tennessee; and Wilson M. Stanley, Illinois, Indian agent of Los Pinos agency, Colorado.

Rescue of the Buried Miners at Sugar Notch.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 28.—After four days' entombment the miners imprisoned by the fall of the roof of the mine were released this morning. The men sustained life by the meat of a mule, which a boy sent to give them warning had fortunately with him, and a stream running through the mine gave them the needful water. Relief of laborers have been constantly at work night and day, and finally they succeeded in working through the fifty-foot block of coal. The men suffered little from their confinement, and they and their rescuers were loudly cheered as they reached the surface of the mine.

American Print Works to Resume.

FALL RIVER, April 28.—It is stated on good authority that the American print works have completed arrangements securing the desired extension for two years. The Boston bank signed the proposition Saturday, making up the requisite 95 per cent. of the indebtedness, to run the works under the direction of the trustees.

Beans at this season do best planted in an earthen receptacle, with a mulching of swine, and set in an iron or brick hothouse.

OVER THE OCEAN.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL OLD WORLD NEWS.

England.

GOVERNMENT POLICY SUSTAINED.

LONDON, April 28.—In the house of commons to-night debate was resumed on Ryland's resolution censuring the government for an increase of national expenditure. Goschen blamed the government for postponing the payment of liabilities. He pointed to the example of the United States which paid off one hundred and fifty millions of debt during a period of gloom and depression. Gladstone declared the increased expenditure had been incurred in furtherance of a policy which had not in a single instance improved our relations with any nation or race on the face of the earth. The estimates of expenditure presented by the government were so incomplete as to tend to make the budget absolutely worthless and unreliable, and thereby imperil the control of parliament over the finances. Rathbone despaired of the maintenance of England's civil policy rules. Like the United States and other countries, she had a government which was determined to avoid complications aoroad. Childers and other members continued the debate on party lines. Northcote closed the debate. He said the expenditure depended upon the policy of the government. If the policy is wrong, let it be censured and abandoned; but if it is right, the country must take the consequence. The house divided, and Ryland's resolution was rejected, 303 to 230.

The announcement of the vote caused great excitement. The conservatives continued cheering for several minutes. Five liberals and three home rulers voted with the government. Eight or ten liberals abstained from voting.

DEATH OF PRINCESS CHRISTINIA.

A dispatch from Madrid announces the death of Princess Christinia at Seville yesterday.

UNTRUE.

Berlin dispatches say it is untrue that Russia has absolutely refused to surrender Kvedja to China.

DEAD.

ROME, April 28.—Countess Forini Mazzini, celebrated botonist, is dead.

TURKEY, ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, April 28.—The rumor that the Porte has obtained relief from its most pressing pecuniary embarassments by raising a loan in London on the surplus revenue of Cyprus, is unfounded. All its financial projects are still unfruitful.

The organic statute for East Roumania has been approved by the Porte, but the manner of putting it in operation is a question of much difficulty.

The Mussulmen are afraid of being left alone with the Bulgarians, and are immigrating in great numbers from Roumelia. From 50,000 to 60,000 are now at Adrianople. The Bulgarians, afraid of the province being again occupied by Turkish troops, are making preparations for resistance.

India.

AN ILLY SUPPLIED COMMISSARY.

LONDON, April 26.—Telegrams from India speak of a complete breakdown of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the Khyber column at Jellalabad and Goudomak. Owing to the lack of transportation the column is said to be incapacited for offensive operations. The garrison of Kandihk is in a very similar position. In consequence of these failures the control of transport has been transferred from the commissariat to the commander of the column, the chief commissary merely advising and assisting. This effects a radical change in the Indian military system. A Pespawan dispatch says everybody, from general down, is tired of the war, which brings endless discomfort and little or no glory.

Russia.

DEPLETING THE ARMY BY ARRESTS.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that two regiments of foot guards and a brigade of artillery lost so many officers by arrests that they have been obliged to draw officers from other regiments. Four thousand seven hundred political prisoners were removed from Fort Petranlovski, Kazansartoff, and other eastern prisons in one night.

Germany.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

BERLIN, April 28.—On the reassembling of the reichstag yesterday, a letter from Bismarck was presented, asking leave to prosecute Deputy Hasselman for smuggling prohibited newspapers into the empire. The introduction of copies of three German newspapers, published in the United States, has been prohibited.

Nihlist Students Sentenced.

LONDON, April 28.—The trial of three medical students, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for disturbing the public order and maintaining secret connections, took place in Berlin not St. Petersburg. Their names are Grewitz, Drohuson and Liebermann. The last named, under the alias of Arthur Freeman, was connected with leading socialists in Europe and America and was on his way to Switzerland from Vienna, where he had been expatriciated after a month's imprisonment, when he was seized and taken to Berlin on account of his communications with Gerewitz and Drohnson. His letters showed a plan for establishing in Berlin a section of three nihilists, to act as a sort of way station for communication between the London and St. Petersburg revolutionists.

A School-Boy Story.

A correspondent of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazttee* tells the following anecdote os his school days: "Honorable liars are scarce. I remember a few, and they were high school boys, of course. A squad of them, pelting each other with snow-balls as they went over the common and up Joy street, on the way to school one afternoon, were not such good shots that one of them did not hurl his missile through a parlor window-pane. Up went the window, and out popped an angry woman's head. 'Which of you boys broke this pane of glass?' 'I did it,' promptly replied the real offender, stepping forward to apologize. 'What's your name, and where do you live?' The boy responded truthfully; but his companions, to save him, cried out: 'No, no! I did it! I. He didn't do it, and his name isn't what he said, and he didn't live there, anyhow. My name is so-and-so, and I live number something, in such a street, and my father'll pay!' The confusion of tongues and counter statements so perplexed the lady that she concluded they were all a pack of liars, and in a rage she shut down the window with a bang, and broke another pane of glass."

Lottery Vendors Fined.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Judge Cody, of the criminal court, to-day fined about fifty lottery vendors from five to eight hundred dollars each for selling lottery tickets of the Missouri State lottery, and committed them to jail until the fines are paid. The aggregate of fines amounts to about $35,000.

Heavy Grain Shipments from Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28.—It having appeared that some sailors who have shipped to-day at less than union rates were severely beaten, the union to-night adopted resolutions disclaiming responsibility for any such action and offering to expel any member guilty of it. Very heavy shipments of grain were made to-day both by rail and water.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

PARDONED.

Ex-Treasurer Cardozar and ex-Congressman Smalls, convicted of bribery were pardoned, April 23, by the Governor of South Carolina.

BUFORD THE ASSASSIN.

The special term of the Franklin criminal court, called for the purpose of trying Thomas Buford the assassin of Judge Elliott, convened at Frankfort Ky, April 28.

FALSE PRETENSES.

At Cincinnati Ohio, April 23, F. J. Redmond of Nashville, was convicted of obtaining goods valued at $1,600 under false pretenses from John Shellito & Co. Sentence was suspended, awaiting a decision on a motion for a new trial.

SHIP SUNK.

Advices have been received at New York, stating that the steamer Rio Janerio, April 26, was ran down and sunk, in a fog, the bark Velocity. The captain and ten of the crew succeeded in climbing on board the steamer by the anchor chain, but the steward and a boy were drowned.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Elijah Williams, an old and highly respected citizen was instantly killed on the afternoon of April 24, at Toledo, O., by the caving in of a sewer embankment, near his residence, while he was in the trench inspecting the works. Mr. Williams was vice president of the Produce Exchange and a member of the firm of Williams & Halloran, grain merchants.

A BLACK THIEF.

Henry Smith, colored night watchman of the mint at San Francisco, has been arrested charged with stealing about $20,000 gold bullion, a small smelting furnace and about $6,000 worth of gold ingots found buried in the prisoner's garden, and $1,000 coin on the premises. His thefts have extended over a period of three years.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in Chicago, about seven o'clock in the evening of April 25, No. 214 Kenzie street and for over three hours the flames were actively destroying property in that vicinity. Being assisted by the peculiarly inflammable character of the contents, the buildings Nos. 214 to 218 were completely gutted. Loss on buildings were $27,500, and insurance $12,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The friends of Col. John Groesbeck, brother of Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, and brother-in-law of Gen. Joe Hooker, are greatly distressed over his unaccountable disappearance from the Fifth avenue hotel, New York, City, where he had been living for many years. He left the hotel two weeks ago saying he was going West, since which time all trace of him is lost. His personal effects he left in his room.

RESIDENCE AND HORSES BURNED.

The elegant residence of Alex King, East end, Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the early morning of April 24. The stable, containing ten head of valuable blooded horses and six colts, were also totally destroyed. Among the horses burned were the well kdown trotters Nellie Ellis, Nellie and Lady Alice. The loss is estimated at $75,000. There was no insurance of either stock or premises, Mr. King having neglected to renew his policies.

PEDESTRIANISM IN ENGLAND.

There were 11,000 spectators at the pedestrian match in London on the 25 inst. Corkey, the champion, handed Brown, the leader, the key of the champion belt, which the latter carried around the hall in triumph. The match terminated at 9:30 o'clock. The score stood, Brown 542 miles, Corkey 492, Hazael 473, Weston 450. Brown has beaten the fastest previous record, that of O'Leary, by 21 miles. Corkey stopped shortly before 8 o'clock. Fourteen thousand persons witnessed the finish.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A CONDUCTOR.

The residence of Joseph Merger, of Lancaster, Ohio, with all its contents was destroyed by fire on the morning of April 22 All the family escaped by jumping from a second story window except a girl eight years old, who perished in the flames. No insurance. Merger is a freight couductor on the Herekin Valley railroad, and was about leaving Lancester with his train when he was told that his house was on fire. Feeling that his duty was to his employers first he remained with his train and brought it through while his house was burning.

LUMBER FIRE.

A large amount of lumber, between 800,000 and 1,000,000 feet belonging to Pratt & Rhenis of Princeton, was burned at Anoka, Minn., on the night of April 22. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The lumber burned stood in close proximity to the main yard of the Anoka lumber mills, and also their planing mill and saw mill, all of which would certainly have burned had it not been for the timely use of the steamer, which did good work, and effectually checked the flames and kept the fire from spreading. As far as can be ascertained there was no insurance on the lumber burned.

VILLAGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Nearly all the business portion of the village of Gorham, New Hampshire, was burned April 28. Flames were discovered in a barn in the rear of the store of W. H. Philbrook, and rapidly spread, burning the dwelling of John W. Groalaw, the store and dwelling of W. H. Philbrook, the *Mountaineer* office, the residence and hardware store of Demond Bros., the postoffice, etc. etc Nearly all Exchange street was burned. Thirty families are homeless and twenty buildings destroyed. Loss $50,000. The most thickly settled and business portion of the village is gone.

RESCUE OF BURIED MINERS.

After four days entombment at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the miners imprisoned by the fall of the roof of the mine were rescued on the morning of April 28. The men sustained life by the meat of a mule, which a boy, sent to give them warning, had fortunately with him, and a stream running through the mine gave them the needful water. Relief of laborers have been constantly at work night and day, and finally they succeeded in working through the fifty-foot block of coal. The men suffered little from their confinement, and they and their rescuers were loudly cheered as they reached the surface of the mine.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of April 23, states that Lieutenant Dubravin, who has been arrested near Novgarod, is suspected to be one of the chief members of the revolutionary committee. The assassination of another spy who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing office in Toprovo is reported. The czar, who until lately drove out unattended, now has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks. A high court of criminal justice, under the presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the czar, has been appointed for trial of Solavieff, who attempted the assassination of the czar. The moderate liberal party in Poland adopt a more conciliatory policy toward the government. An influential deputation is about to proceed to St. Petesburg to congratulate him on his escape.

NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

The trial of three medical students, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for disturbing the public order and maintaining secret connections, took place in Berlin not St. Petersburg. Their names are Gerewitz, Drohuson and Liebermann. The last named under the alias of Arthur Freeman, was connected with leading socialists in Europe and America, and was on his way to Switzerland from Vienna, where he had been expatriciated after a month's imprisonment, when he was seized and taken to Berlin on account of his communications with Gerewitz and Drohuson. His letters showed a plan for establishing in Berlin a section of three nihilists, to act as a sort of way station for communication between the London and St. Petersburg revolutionists.

CONTESED SEATS.

The following list of representatives of the present Congress whose seats are to be contested, together with the names of contestants, was furnished the House April 15, by Clerk Adams and submitted by Speaker Randall immediately before adjournment: From the Sixth Massachusetts district, Benelon against Loring; from the Twentieth Pennsylvania, Curtin against Yocum; from the First North Carolina, O'Hara against Ketchem From the Second South Carolina, Mackey against O'Connor. From the Fourth Alabama, Haralson against Steely. From the Third Louisiana, Merchant against Acklen From the Second Arkansas, Bradley against Hemons. From the Second Florida, Bisbee against Hull. From the Third Minnesota, Donnelly against Washburn. From the State of Oregon, McDowell against Whitaker.

A BRAVE GIRL.

A tramp entered the residence of G. H. Kitchen, a farmer near Lebanon, Ohio, on the morning of April 26, during the absence of the family, and began searching a bureau where a large amount of money had been placed. Carrie Roberts, a young girl, the domestic, who was in the upper part of the house, heard the noise and discovered the tramp at work. She approached him unobserved, suddenly clutched him by the hair with one hand and endeavored to wrench a box of valuables from his grasp with the other hand. Finding her efforts unavailing she released her hold, sprang upon a chair, secured a revolver from the top of the clock and fired at the tramp several times in quick succession. The latter dropped the box, ran into the yard, scaled the fences and escaped. Upon examination it was found that nothing of value had been taken.

BOOTH, THE ACTOR, SHOT AT.

On the night of April 23, at Chicago, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Edwin Boott, the tragedian. The play was Richard III, and when the last act had been reached, and Booth had the stage alone in the prison scene, the audience was startled by two pistol shots in quick succession. At the time of the shooting the stage was quite dark, and it is probable owing to this fact that the would-be-assassin missed his fire, and the bullets instead of entering the person of the actor penetrated the scenes and buried themselves in the stage floor, from whence they were extracted after the curtain fell. The man who fired the shots was at once arrested and he gave his name as Mark Gray. Mr. Booth knows nothing of this individual, and cannot divide why he should be singled out as the target for his bullets. The supposition is that Gray is some crazy fool or was drunk.

GREAT STORM IN TEXAS.

A heavy and very destructive rain storm occurred in Texas April 26, railroads were washed, and traffic suspended. At Houston the water rose 18 feet in two hours and carried away all the railroad bridges, and many lower houses along the banks of Buffalo bayou. The old cemetery was almost entirely inundated, and many grave railings have been torn away and carried down stream. Many buildings were submerged and residents driven out. On Texas avenue the water rose from four to ten feet in the dwellings. Many houses were floated away and others were in danger. The long bridge across the bayou on Houston street, was momentarily expected to succumb to the pressure of accumulated drift. Warehouses, foundaries, stores, etc., were flooded, and all the buildings on the south side, from the corner of Main and Commerce streets to Travis, have their ends and cellars filled. Many valuable buildings were entirely swept off.

BURGLARS.

At Rochester, Minn., the house of John Furlowe was burglarized on the early morning of April 25. Wm. Furlowe, a son, first heard them in his room at work on the hinges of his trunk, and in springing up shouted burglars, his room being at the head of the stairs. The thieves immediately ran down, followed closely by the young man four or five steps behind them. As the first one reached the foot he fired through the door into the wooden steps, and their pursuer halted and returned after his revolver. Getting it he made another advance, and on opening the door with his left hand received a ball in it, the powder filling his hand, his assailants having stopped on the step to shoot any parties who should follow them further. It numbed him so that he did not get a shot. By this time the whole family were aroused and came to his aid. The burglars fled. Only seven dollars in money, are known to have been taken.

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE BURNED.

Notre Dame university, near South Bend, Indiana, was destroyed by fire April 23. The college building, six stories high, the infirmary, old men's home, Music hall and Missions hall, were all entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $200,000; insurance $60,000. No lives were lost. A student named P. K. Dougherty was seriously injured by jumping from the second story. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The circulating library of 25,000 volumes valued at $10,000, and seventeen pianos and other musical instruments in the music hall, were burned. The institution was one of the largest of the kind in the West and was founded by Father Torin, chief of the order of Brothers of the Sacred Heart, headquarters at Paris. The Emporer Napoleon was a warm friend of the institution, and made it several fine presents, including a chime of bells, one of the largest on the continent.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF BOOTH.

Mark Gray, who attempted to shoot Edwin Booth, while acting on the stage at Chicago, on the night of April 23, was arraigned before Justice Summerfield on the morning of April 24, on the charge of attempting to kill. After an identification and a brief recital of the facts by Mr. Booth, Gray pleaded guilty. The magistrate said it was lucky that the charge was not murder, whereupon Gray returned, "I wish it was." Bail was at first fixed at $10,000, but as Mr. Booth represented that he had been told Gray had expressed a determination to kill him when he was free it was made $20,000 and the would-be assassin went to jail. The grand jury being now in session an indictment and speedy trial are not improbable. The penalty for the crime is from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary. It transpired that Gray made an attempt on his own life about three years ago in St. Louis. At that time he was very dissipated, but has since reformed. He bought his revolver with the express purpose for which it was used. It is said he is stage struck and intended to go on the stage next fall.

FUNERAL OF GEN. DIX.

The funeral of Gen. John A. Dix took place on Tuesday, April 22, at Trinity church, New York. The pall bearers were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thurlow Weed, Edward Pirrepont, ex-Gov. Morgan, Gens. Cullum and Rathbone, John J. Cisco, Chas. O'Connor and C. A. Law. The remains will be temporarily placed in the family vault in Trinity churchyard. The following order has been issued, April 22: EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22.—The President, in making public announcement of the death of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, which occurred during last night in the City of New York, desires to commend to the, attention of the people of this country the great public service through a long and eventful life of this eminent citizen, and the patriotic record of his military services, both in his early youth and advanced age. Appropriate honors will be paid to his memory under the direction of the war department and of the treasury department, of which he was at one important period the head, and it is recommended to his fellow citizens to participat in a general token of respect to his worth as a private citizen and to his eminent service as a Senator of the United States, minister to France and Governor of the State of New York. (Signed)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane *Express* says: Field work has been slightly delayed, and the continuous rains cause some uneasiness. Reports from some parts of the kingdom are less promising than a few weeks since. Reports from Scotland are favorable. Supplies of English wheat have been light, both at Mark Lane and in provincial markets, and business has been interfered with by the holidays. Trade was quiet, but fine samples sold steady without any reduction in price. Imports of foreign wheat into London were few, although Monday's returns showed only 1,500 quarters. Subsequent arrivals to Friday exceeded 4,900 quarters. The quantity has been swelled by considerable importations from Odessa, and Nicolaief, much of which has gone direct to millers. American arrivals have been light the demand for No. 3 spring wheat ex-ship has exceeded the supply. The visible supply shows a reduction of 2,200,000 bushels in three weeks. White shipments to the United Kingdom 124,000 quarters. Business in Mark Lane is restricted, but prices have not perceptibly varied. Sales of English wheat last week, 47,640 quarters, at 41 shilings and pence, against 40,845 quarters at 58 shillings and 11 pence the corresponding period previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 10, 725,247 hundredweights of wheat and 154,480 hundredweights of flour.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Another Graphic Description of the Charge at Balaklava.

A survivor of the celebrated ride into the jaws of death gives in the Boston *Commercial Bulleton* the following graphic picture of the charge:

"Lord Cardigan's eye glanced us over; then spurring his horse forward a few paces he said:

"'My men, we have received orders to silence that battery.'

"'My God! my brother ejaculated. Then grasping my hand, he said:

"'Fred, my dear fellow, good-bye; we don't know what may happen God bless you; keep close to me——'

What more he might have said was lost in Lord Cardigan's ringing shout of:

"'Charge!'

"IN TO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

"We went in at a trot; the trot changed to a canter, and the canter to a gallop. Through the lines I could see Lord Cardigan several horse-lengths ahead riding as steadily as if he were on parade. Now, to tell the plain truth, when we had ridden a short distance, say one hundred paces, I felt terribly afraid. The truth flashed upon me in a moment that we were riding into a position that would expose us to fire on both flanks, as well as the fire from the battery in front of us, which we had been instructed to silence. I said to myself, 'This is a ride to death!' but I said it loud enough for my brother to hear, and he answered and said:

"There goes the first!"

"The first was Lord Lucan's aid-da-camp, Capt. Nolan, who, after making a slight detour, was crossing our left to join us in the charge. A canon ball had just cut him in two as my brother spoke.

"My heart leaped into my mouth and I almost shrieked with fear, but I restrained myself, and setting my teeth hard I rode on. A moment later the rifle bullets from the sharp shooters on the hillside began to whistle about our ears. Saddles were emptied at every step. Then came the whistling shot and the shrieking shell and tore through our squadrons, mangling men and horses, plowing bloody furrows through and through our ranks. Then my fear left me. My whole soul became filled with a thirst for revenge, and I believe the same spirit animated every man in the ranks. Their eyes flashed and they ground their teeth and pressed closer together. The very horses caught the mad spirit and plunged forward as if impatient to lead us to our revenge and theirs. At this time there was not much to be seen. A heavy dense smoke hung over the valley, but the flaming mouths of the guns revealed themselves to our eyes at every moment as they belched forth their murderous contents of shot and shell.

"Now a shot tore through our ranks, cutting a red line from flank to flank, then a shell plowed an oblique and bloody furrow from our right front to our left rear; anon a rocchetting shot rose over our front ranks, fell into our centre and hewed its way to the rear, making terrible havoc in its passage. Oh! that was a ride. Horses ran riderless, and men bareheaded, and splashed with the blood of their comrades pressed closer and closer and ground their teeth harder, and mentally swore a deadlier revenge as their numbers grew smaller.

"INTO THE GATES OF HELL."

"Alone and in front rode Cardigan, still keeping the same distance ahead. His charger was headed for the centre of the battery. Silently we followed him. Up to this time neither my brother nor myself had received the slightest scratch. Although we were now riding side by side with comrades who at the start were separated from us by several files. We reached the battery at last. Up to this time we had ridden in silence, but what a yell burst from us as we plunged in among the Russian gunners! Well would it have been for them if they had killed us all before we reached them. They had done too little and too much. They had set us on fire with passion. Only blood could quench our thirst for revenge. We passed through the battery like a whirlwind, sabring the gunners on our passage. I don't believe one of them lived to tell the tale of that ride. Out of the battery and into the brigade—an army it was—of cavalry. Our charge was resistless.

"The Russians fell before our sabres as corn falls before the reaper. They seemed to have no power of resistance. And there was no lack of material to work upon. They closed in upon us and surrounded us on every side, but we hewed our way through them as men hew their way through a virgin forest, and only stopped when we reached the bank of the Tchernaya river.

"Wheeling here we proceeded to cut our way back again. On the return ride I was assailed by a gigantic Russian trooper who made a strike at me with his sabre. I partially guarded it, but not wholly, and the next moment felt a stinging pain in my neck. It passed in a moment, however, and I was about to make short work of the trooper, when I heard my brother cry:

"'Ah! you would, would you?' and the Russian fell cleft to the chin.

"We cut our way through and once more entered the fatal valley. When half way back to our starting point a cannon shot struck my brother and beheaded him. 'Tom, ah thank you!'"

The color-sergeant drained another glass.

"When we formed up on arriving at our starting-point, Lord Cardigan, with the tears streaming from his eyes, said:

"'It was not my fault, my men,'

"And the men replied with one voice:

"We are ready to go in again my lord, if you will lead us.'

"Just then I became dizzy. My scalp had been lifted by the stroke of the Russian's sabre, the skin of my cheek cleft across to my upper lip, and I fainted from loss of blood.

"When my time expired in the cavalry I reenlisted in this regiment. I am always proud to hear myself called one of the six hundred, but—poor Jack! fill that glass again, Tom."

Thus ended the sergeant's story of the famous charge.

Lady Dolly's Fan.

Spread out against the opposite wall is an old fashioned fan; very big, very heavy, and curiously painted with scenes of love courtship. It belonged to an ancestress of ours, who was a lady-in-waiting to Queen Charlotte, and daughter of the Ranger of Exmoor. Lady Dolly—that was her name—appears to have been something more than a hoyden, if the tale told of her in connection with the fan be true.

She was very pretty (her portrait may still be seen in the "Book of England's Beauty," published about 1770), and possessed the most unbounded animal spirits, fostered no doubt by the fine open air she breathed, and the freedom and ease which characterized the courts of the old Devonian squires. At 17 years of age she was reputed the prettiest girl the country famed for pretty girls; yet so far from having her head turned by knowledge of her own beauty and flattery, she had been known, on the eve of a grand entertainment, to throw off her festal robes and jew