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 22, 1879. NUMBER 38.

HOMES IN THE WEST.

Persons looking westward for homes can procure full information concerning the GARDEN SPOT of Iowa and Minnesota, by subscribing for the Worthington ADVANCE, published at Worthington Minnesota. Send $2 for one year; $1 for six months, and 50 cents for three months, to "ADVANCE, Worthington Nobles county, Minnesota."

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

TREASURY RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury in response to the resolution of the 16th inst., by which he was directed to report what amount of United States legal tender notes have been redeemed in coin since the 1st of January last and also what amount of coin he considers himself authorized to retain in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining the resumption of specie payments, under the provisions of act of January 4, 1875. Secretary Sherman writes: "There has been redeemed in coin since January 1, 1879, of legal tender notes an amount of $4,133,513. As to the amount of coin authorized to be retained in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining resumption of specie payments, I have to state that under the provisions of the resumption act authorizing the secretary of the treasury, in order to provide for the redemption of United States notes, to use any surplus revenue in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue certain bonds of the United States therein, the reserve of the treasury has been increased to $138,000,000, that being about 40 per cent. of the notes outstanding to be redeemed, and believed to be the smallest reserve upon which resumption could be prudently commenced and successfully maintained. As fully set forth in my last annual report, this reserve arose from the sale of $95,500,000 of bonds, and from the surplus revenues as authorized by law, and it must, under the existing law, be maintained unimpaired for the purpose for which it was created.

Consideration was resumed of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Senator Blaine said attempts were being made to show that Webster recanted and changed his views on the nature of our government in his closing years. The chance words used by different men to describe our governmental system need not be taken too literally. The important fact is that, as between nationality and State rights, Webster threw his influence in favor of the former. He quoted Webster's own comments on the Capon spring speech, showing he had been misrepresented by the construction placed on that speech in the South.

Senator Blaine read from Webster's comments on the constitution to the effect that the very first resolution adopted by the constitutional convention of 1787 declared that the government should be national and not a mere compact between the States. Webster used the word compact when he said the government was the result of a compact between all people and not between States. Senator Eaton had evidently got his inspiration for Friday's speech from A. H. Stephens' history, a mischievous book, the more so as it is written by a sincere man, a fact making its misrepresentations doubly dangerous. Another of Stephens' misstatements was that Webster declined to vote against Calhoun's States rights resolutions of 1838. Webster had elaborately denounced these resolutions, yet Stephens said Webster ominously refrained from putting himself on record against them.

Senator Blaine quoted further from Webster's views, alluding to Senator Hill's assertion that he assented to secession as he would to the death of his father—with sadness of heart. Blaine showed that in the Georgia convention that voted for secession, 89 voted against it and 208 for it. It seemed, said Blaine, that as 208 voted for it, Hill thought he would consent to the death of the old man rather than be in a minority. The Senator from Georgia, Hill, said the Union was saved, not by the Republicans, but by the Democrats. In Connecticut, it was not Buckingham and Hooley, it was Senator Eaton who did it. In New York it was not Seward, but Gov. Seymour. In Ohio it was not Chase, but Vallandingham. But President Lincoln did not think the Democrats were helping him along as rapidly as the Senator from Georgia thought.

Senator Blaine referred to the Democratic committee who came to Washington to effect the release of Vallandingham, but who would not sign a paper pledging their loyalty, which was suggested by President Lincoln as a preliminary of the revokation of the military order that held Vallandingham in arrest. Blaine spoke of a recent discussion about the use of troops in Maryland and Delaware during the war, and said the oath to be required to be taken by voters was only what every Senator had to take.

Senator Bayard rose and warmly defended the loyalty of the people of Delaware. He said Blaine could not mention one unpatriotic act of that State. He had always personally resented any imputation of disloyalty. The oath required was an insult to a people who needed no incitement to loyalty.

Senator Blaine thought Bayard unduly sensitive. He had only quoted the resolutions of the Delaware legislature. The Schenck orders were issued on proof that sedition existed.

He then argued that the Democracy of today were seeking to carry out the principles of Calhoun and Breckinridge, not those of Jackson and Douglas. He then spoke of the distinctive character of the school books of the South, in which principles hostile to the government were inculcated, and he gave the following, from one of the Southern arithmetics, as a case in point: "If ten cowardly Yankees have to run, knowing that the confederates are following, how long would it be before they were overtaken," and he referred to the address of John S. Prescott, of South Carolina, at the university of Virginia, in which the speaker remarked that the Mayflower was filled with horrors and crimes, the Jamestown with freemen loyal to their country and to God, and saying other things in denunciation of the Mayflower, and in praise of the Jamestown emigrants.

Senator Morgan said he doubted if such school books were used in the South. If so he would have heard of them. There were some other literature which ought to be made known. He read from the minutes of the twelfth annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal church held in December, 1878, in Alabama, to show that one of the members was charged with voting the Democratic ticket and the conference upon considering the case decided that jurisdiction be lodged with the North Alabama conference. (Laughter.)

Senator Blaine resuming, read an extract from the speech of Senator Hampton, and said if that meant anything it meant a great deal; it meant preparation for another conflict, or it was idle rhetoric. Such was the character of the literature throughout the South.

Senator Hampton replied the words quoted by the Senator did not mean another rebellion. If language was idle rhetoric it was not such as the Senator poured out. Peace had her victories not less renowned than war.

Senator Blaine replied: Yes, but peace did not prevail at the battle of Waterloo, to which the Senator alluded. He repeated the language was either idle rhetoric or a prodigious menace.

In conclusion, he said the laws to secure fair and free elections ought not to be repealed. The only object in repealing them was to grasp political power. Every step taken by the Democrats was in the same direction. They want to strike down the federal to exalt Southern power. Other measures are to follow. What they were he did not know, but the Republicans would resist them by every constitutional means, and the Democrats, despite the threats of the Senator from Kentucky (Beck) and the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) would be obliged to submit in the end. The power of the government was not to be put down by a threat or compulsion by a political party.

Senator Vance stated that he was requested to state a fact, which was also within his own knowledge, that the partisan school literature spoken of by Blaine, is non-existent. During the war a few such works were circulated, but since then no Southern child had ever seen one. He thought it essential to a proper consideration of this bill that it be discussed on its merits, but the arguments of its opponents were party denunciations. Senator Vance pointed out that all the territory absorbed in the country's rapid growth had been acquired under Democratic rule except Alaska, a barren country with a climate which he had heard described as "nine months winter and three months damnation poor weather." (Laughter.)

Under Democratic rule there was no credit mobilier, no returning board frauds, no electoral commission, no Belknap. The other side wail at the approaching end of all things, but the only thing coming to an end is the corrupt Republican party. The Southern men act with the Democrats of the North to restore good government. Whenever the Republican Senators abandoned vituperation and ventured to touch on the merits of the question they were illogical. One Senator asked if we fear thirty soldiers in North Carolina We do just as the Hollander fears the first crevice in the dyke that may lead to an inundation, just as the physician fears the first speck of gangrene in his patient's wound which presages danger. The logic of the Republicans is, "elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets. They shall be according to State laws, if we have to overthrow the civil authorities by force. To have it our way, they shall be pure, if it takes John Davenport and every criminal in our cities to manage and give them purity. They shall be conducted without the appearance of violence, if artillery has to be trained on every ballot box, and they shall be fair if we have to arrest every man offering to vote the Democratic ticket. Unless we can use the army at the polls to count in the next President we will abandon the defences of the country."

What the people most need is rest, concluded Senator Vance. The residents of his section desired it above their chief joy. The policy of conciliation pursued by the Democrats of the North would alone secure this result. Let us imitate nature, who has covered the battle fields of the rebellion with her robes of green. Let us throw a mantle over the memory of the past.

Senator Logan, as a reply to the assertions that under the Democrats the army was used to keep the peace, read an extract from a speech by Hon. G. H. Pendleton in the House of Representatives in 1858, defending the President's use of troops in Kansas and Utah for that purpose, the tenor of which is that governments have never been overthrown by military power, unless civil weakness and corruption had preceded.

Senator Logan offered an amendment in effect that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States because of disability resulting from wounds or disease incurred therein, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices and positions in the government departments if qualified to discharge the duties of such positions. This amendment was ruled not to be in order as changing the existing law.

Senator Teller offered an amendment intended to secure prompt payment of claims for arrears of pensions when allowed out of money directed by the bill to be used for that purpose. He stated his object was to render delay in the payment impossible after a claim was adjudicated. The amendment was ruled out of order as new legislation.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole agreed to, except that authorizing the employment of three additional clerks in the postoffice department, which was disagreed to, yeas 25, nays 26.

It was agreed that the vote on the so called political part of the bill should be taken to-morrow at 4 P. M. After an executive session, adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

NAVAL OFFICERS MILEAGE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The navy department have taken an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the court of claims in favor of Commodore W. G. Temple, that naval officers are entitled to eight cents per mile for expenses while traveling outside the United States on public duty, instead of only actual expenses, as the department holds.

DEATH OF A NAVAL ENGINEER.

Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball, at the Pensacola navy yard, died yesterday. Kimball was a native of Illinois.

NOMINATED.

The President has nominated Wm. J. Gilbraik of Iowa, as associate justice of the supreme court of Montana, John F. Morgan, of Illinois, chief justice of the supreme court of Idaho, and Norman Buck, of Idaho, associate justice of the same court.

FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. refunding certificates since Saturday's report, $765,400.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The Senate in executive session this afternoon was devoted to a further consideration of the report of the judiciary committee on the subject of army promotion. At the termination of the debate a motion was made to amend the committee's resolution so as to declare that last year's prohibition is not now in force and that nominations for appointments and promotion in the army may legally be confirmed. This amendment was adopted by a majority of six or seven votes, but when the roll was called on the question of agreeing to the resolution in its vitally amended form the minority refrained from voting and this broke a quorum, their hope being to obtain a majority vote in a full Senate at the next executive session, and, meanwhile, to prevent final action. In consequence of these parliamentary tactics, on account of the lateness of the hour, the Senate adjourned, with the main question still pending. It was developed to-day that the members of the judiciary committee were not unanimously in favor of the repeal that has been presented on this subject.

GROWING GRAINS.

Good Reports from the Northwest, Especially from Minnesota.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The *Inter Ocean* publishes an analysis of about 300 letters which it has received within the past three or four days. They represent the condition of growing crops throughout the Northwestern States.

Illinois—Winter and spring wheat have a trifle larger acreage than last year, with good promise. Oats decreased in acreage, and not very good condition. Corn mostly planted, and larger acreage than last season.

Wisconsin—Small grains rather backward, owing to dry weather. In some places wheat rather thin, but the acreage increased over last year.

Minnesota—Dry weather injured wheat prospects for a while, but recent copious showers have brought the crop in excellent condition, and with largely increased area sown, especially on hitherto unbroken soil, there will be a large yield. Corn will also be a larger crop. Oats rather inferior in quantity and condition.

Dakota—Largely increased amount of wheat and oats raised. No damage from grasshoppers.

Iowa—Winter wheat, increased area and in fine condition. Spring wheat in some localities rather thin on the ground but generally looking well. Acreage probably increased, although reports are contradictory. Corn will be an unusually large crop. Oats like wheat.

Nebraska—Increased acreage of all grains, probably be equal to one-quarter. Crops in splendid condition.

Substantially the same may be said of Kansas. On the whole the prospects are very flattering.

MISCEGENATION.

Protest of Virginia Colored Men Against the Decision of Judge Hughes—Emigration Advised to More Favored Localities.

RICHMOND, Va., May 19.—A convention of colored delegates met here to day for the purpose of considering matters connected with the welfare, rights and improvement of their race. W. C. Roone, a colored lawyer of this place, was made permanent chairman. After an address by ex-Congressman Kerin, the following preamble and resolution was introduced:

WHEREAS, We see that we cannot get our rights here in the midst of this class of uncompromising oppressors of our race, and since by the decision of Judge R. W. Hughes, of the United States court of this district, in the "Kinney-Hall intermarriage case," the State can oppress and abridge our privileges as citizens of the State, and that there is no law of the United States to protect us from said abridgment and oppression; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our race throughout the State to organize themselves into an emigration society for the purpose of leaving the State, provided our condition is not bettered by the authorities of the State.

DUNDY'S DECISION.

The Grounds Upon Which It Was Based and Its Scope.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Judge Dundy's attention was called to remarks reported to have been made by Gen. Sheridan this afternoon, and he made the following statement in regard to the effect of his decision in the Ponca case: There is no law of the United States, or treaty stipulation setting apart a reservation in the Indian Territory for these Indians, nor for removing them thereto, nor keeping them thereon. They cannot be removed and kept there by force for the one reason that no law or treaty in any way authorises this to be done, and the decision is based upon that order alone. It is not claimed in the opinion that Congress might not authorise this or a treaty be made which would justify resort to force, but simply that no such authority has ever been conferred so far as these particular Ponca Indians are concerned. Of course it is not claimed the same rules would apply to Indian tribes having reservations to which their treaties require them to remove and remain thereon.

THE OLD WORLD.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA.

Great Conflagration in a Russian-Siberian City—Declaration that the French Ministry are United for the Separation of Church and State—Proceedings Threatened Against the Archbishop of Aix for His Recent Pastoral—Bismarck Gains Another Point for His Protective Policy—Alarming Condition of Affairs in British India—Preliminaries of an Understanding Reached With Yakoob Khan—Miscellaneous.

British India.

AFGHAN TREATY.

SIMLA, May 19.—The vice regal council has been specially summoned for to-day to consider the draft of the Afghan treaty. The ameer has agreed to such terms as will secure the chief objects of the British policy.

DISTRESS AND FAMINE.

The news from Cassimer is very bad. An increase of the distress and famine, joined to incompetency, corruption and want of organization on the part of officials, is producing a most serious state of affairs.

CHOLERA.

Cholera in Peshawar is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. The disease has appeared in most of the cities of the Punjaub.

VANDALISM.

Outrages by armed gangs is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccan, especially in the Poonah districts. For some time past bands have been scouring the country, committing daring attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form a part of regular organization under the command of Wassado Bulwund, lately clerk in the financial department. They are suspected of setting the fire which destroyed the government school, palace, law courts, postoffice, police office and fifty houses in Poona the night of the 10th inst.

MANIFESTO OF THE MALCONTENTS.

In the remarkable manifesto to the Bombay government, threatening another mutiny and to put a price on the head of the governor, unless the distress is relieved, they inform the government unless extensive governments works and employment is provided for the people, native trade encouraged, taxes reduced and the salaries of highly paid Europeans cut down, they will not cease to plunder and will extend to Europeans what they have hitherto confined to natives. They will kill the governor of Bombay, hang the judge of the court of sessions at Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country, and engage in the massacre of Europeans. The manifesto ended by warning the governor that unless he at once complies with the requisition the price of 1,000 rupees will be put upon his head. Four persons, including Wassado Bulwund, append their signatures to the manifesto and seals. The government, which was at first inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the local police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops patrol the country, and a reward of 1,000 rupees has been offered for the capture of Bulwund.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

BOMBAY, May 19.—Incendiary fires, kindled by native malcontents, continue in the Poonah district. The Indian police killed the ringleaders and four men belonging to a band of Dacoyts near the city of Poonah. Several others were wounded. One thousand troops are engaged in suppressing the Dacoyts in the Bombay presidency.

Germany.

PARLIAMENTARY SOIREE.

BERLIN, May 19.—Prince Bismarck's parliamentary soiree Saturday evening was less numerously attended than on the previous occasions, the free-traders sending but a thin contingent. To the deputies from Alsace-Lorraine the prince was most affable. The appointment of Gen. Martinfel as governor of the province he said was certain, and a better man for the post could not be found. The chancellor then held forth at great length to the listening deputies on fiscal matters, dwelling upon the pressing necessity for protecting the agriculturists, especially the petty holders against foreign competition. A wood tax was also sorely needed if arbor culture in Germany were not to be completely destroyed. The duty on beer, too, must be got through. Referring to the tariff debates, he observed that if any one thought they would wear his patience out by prolonging the discussion, they were very much mistaken. He would remain in Berlin till September, if necessary, but successfully finished the thing must be. The honorable members were clearly not yet acquainted with the tough and dogged perseverance of Prussian officials. Later on the prince referred incidentally to the silver sales of the Prussian bank, which he would like to see stopped.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

BERLIN, May 19.—The reichstag has approved the Anglo-German treaty for the prevention of the slave trade on the African coast.

THE TARIFF.

In the reichstag to-day the bill authorizing the provisional levying of new customs duties was referred to the tariff committee, the majority of which are protectionists. In the debate preceding this action VonHofman admitted the bill involved a violation of constitutional rights, but he hoped the reichstag would make allowance for the circumstances. Bennigsen, in behalf of the national liberals, was willing to assent to a strict enforcement of the bill for a month. Windthorst opposed the bill. The reichstag accepted the government proposals relative to duties on brass, precious metals and flax.

PROVISIONAL DUTIES.

BERLIN, May 19.—Herr Hoffman explained in the reichstag, to-day, that the bill authorizing a provisional levying of duties is intended to apply to any duties which may be proposed hereafter.

France.

PARIS, May 19.—Leroyer, minister of justice, to-day informed a deputation of radical deputies the government had decided not to grant amnesty to members of the commune, but simply to pardon them after the 16th of June. Rochefort, Volles and Blanqui will be thus pardoned, but a simple pardon does not include restoration.

CHURCH AND STATE.

VERSAILLES, May 19.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Lockroy, referring to the conduct of the Archbishop of Aix, demanded that the payment of the salaries of rebellious ecclesiastics be withheld, and advocated the separation of church and state. Lepere, minister of the interior, replied that the members of the cabinet were in complete accord on Minister Ferry's educational bills. They were determined to oppose clerical encroachments. Should the reports of the speeches of the Archbishop of Aix and his subsequent pastoral prove correct, he (the archbishop) would be prosecuted.

DARIEN CANAL.

PARIS, May 19.—At a meeting of the Isthmus of Darien canal congress to-day, Delesseps said their labors were progressing rapidly, and would probably be completed Sunday or Monday next. Fentanes read a report, stating it would be necessary, in order to insure the permanency of the canal, that six millions tons of shipping should pass through it annually. He condemned the idea of erecting locks.

Central America.

REBELS SHOT AND TO BE SHOT.

PANAMA, May 19.—Gen. Renjifo has announced his intention of executing Gen. Maralanda and several officers captured at the battle of Aquadas, on the ground that they prolonged the revolution against the government after they had lost all hope of success. He lays down the doctrine that blood uselessly shed must be avenged. Several Mexican officers captured recently in the ranks of the revolutionary party in Honduras will be tried by court martial and shot.

England.

WHAT YAKOOB YIELDS.

LONDON, May 19.—A correspondent at Simla states among the principal points of agreement with Yakoob Khan are British command of the passes with sufficient territory to constitute a scientific frontier, the appointment of a British resident at Cabul and control of the foreign relations of Afghanistan.

MADAM SCANDAL.

OA long time ago, in the western part of England, there lived an aged couple whose time had passed away since youth in the every day round of farm life, and who had never been known to have the least ill feeling toward each other, since the good old time when good old Parson Herit had united them in the holy bonds of wedlock twenty-five years before. So well was the fact of their congenial happiness known, that they were spoken of far and near as the happiest pair in England. Now the Devil (excuse the abrupt mention of his name) had been trying to create what is called a "fuss in the family" between these old companions. But much to his mortification, he had not been able to induce the old gentleman to grumble about breakfast being too late or the old woman to give a single curtain lecture.

After repeated efforts, the Devil became discouraged, and had he not been a person of great determination, he would doubtless have given up in despair. One day he walked along in a very surly mood, after another attempt to get the old lady to quarrel about the pigs getting into the yard, he met an old lady, a friend of the aged couple. As Mr. Devil and the neighbor were very particular friends they must needs stop on the way and chat a little.

"Good morning, sir," she said, "and pray what on earth makes you look so bad this morning? Isn't the controversy between the two churches doing good service?"

"Yes."

"Isn't Deacon W. making plenty of bad whisky?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is the matter, my highly honored master?"

"Everything is going well enough," replied the Devil, "but, (and he looked as sour as a monkey on a crab-apple tree) old Blueford and his wife over here are injuring the cause terribly by their bad example; and after trying four years to induce them to do right, I must say I considered them hopeless."

The hag stood a moment in deep thought.

"Are you sure you have tried every way?"

"Every way I think of."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes."

"Well," replied she, "if you will promise to make me a present of a new pair of shoes, in case I succeeded, I will make the attempt myself, and see if I can raise a quarrel between them."

To this reasonable request the Devil gladly assented. The old hag went her way to old Blueford's house, and found Mrs. Blueford busily engaged in getting things ready for her husband's comfort on his return from work. After the usual compliments had passed the following dialogue took place.

"Well, friend B., you and Mr. B. have lived together a long time."

"Five and twenty years coming November," replied Mrs. B.

"All this time you never had a quarrel?"

"Not one."

"I am truly glad to hear it," continued the hag. "I consider it my duty to warn you, though this is the case, you must not expect it to be always. Have you not observed that of late Mr. B. has grown peevish and sullen at times?"

"A very little so," observed Mrs. Blueford.

"I knew it," continued the hag; "and let me warn you to be on your guard."

Mrs. B. did think she had better do so, and asked advice as to how the should manage the case.

"Have you not noticed," said the hag, "that your husband has a bunch of long, harsh hair growing under the chin on the side of his throat?"

"Yes."

These are the cause of the trouble, and as long as they remain you had better look out. Now, as a friend, I would advise you to cut them off the first time you get a chance, and thus end your trouble, and as long as they remain you had better look out.

Soon after this the hag started for home, and made it convenient to meet Mr. B. on the way. Much the same talk in relation to his domestic happiness passed between him and the old woman.

"But, friend Blueford," said she, "I think it is my duty as a Christian to warn you to be on your guard; for I tell you your wife intends your ruin."

"Old Mr. B. wes very much astonished, yet he could not wholly discredit her words. When he reached home he threw himself on the bed in perplexity, and feigning himself asleep, studied the matter over in his mind. His wife, thinking this a good opportunity, for cutting off his obnoxious hair, took her husband's razor and crept softly to his side. Now the old lady was very much frightened at holding a razor so close to her husband's neck, and her hand was not so steady as it once was, so between the two she went to work very awkwardly, and pulled the hairs, instead of cutting them off. Mr. B. opened his eyes, and there stood his wife with a razor at his throat. After what had been told him, and seeing this, he could not doubt but that she intended to murder him. He sprang from the bed in horror, and no explanation or entreaties could convince him to the contrary. So from that time there was a jaw, jaw, quarreling and wrangling all the time.

With delight the Devil heard of the faithful emissary, and sent her word it she would meet him at the end of the lane at a certain time he would pay her the shoes. At the appointed time she repaired to the spot, and found the Devil at the place. He put the shoes on a pole, and standing on the opposite side of the fence, handed them over to her. She was very much pleased with them—they were exactly the article.

"But there is one thing, Mr. D., I would like to have explained; that is, why you hand them to me on a stick."

"Very easy to explain," replied he, "any one who has the cunning and meanness to do as you have done, don't get nearer than twenty feet to me." So saying he fled in terror.

After a while the old woman died, and when she applied for admittance to the lower regions, the Devil would not let her in, for fear she might dethrone him, as she was his superior. So the old woman is yet condemned to wander over the world, creating quarrels and strife in peaceful families and neighborhoods.

Would you know her name?

It is Madam Scandal. When she died the young Scandals were left orphans, but the Devil, in consideration of past service done by the mother, adopted them, and so you see he is father to that respectable class called scandle-mongers.

Reader, don't you know some of this family?

To Clean Ivory Ornaments.—Rub them well with fresh butter, *i. e.*, without salt, and place them thus in full sunshine.—*Madeleine Mertens.*

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Owatonna has failed in her artesian well enterprise.

Tramps are causing some inconvenience and uneasiness in Dundas.

Herman *Herald:* The measles are still very prevalent in Breckenridge.

The semi-weekly mail route between Lake City and Mazeppa has been resumed.

The late copious rains and warm weather have sent vegetation forward with a bound.

The people of Lake City are making extensive preparations to observe Decoration Day.

Over 100 acres of new wood land has been planted to corn in the vicinity of Dundas.

Work has been commenced on the new German Methodist church edifice in Pepperton, Stevens county.

Judge A. C. Smith and wife, of Litchfield, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their marriage a few days since.

The floors in E. Holmes' elevator, in Carver, gave way the other night. Nearly 30,000 bushels of wheat were in store at the time.

Last week C. C. Pineo, of Grand Meadow, had his stable struck by lightning and lost four horses, one cow and all his farming implements.

The hardware store of Blair & Goodwin, in Anoka, was struck by lightning the other day. Three persons were severely shocked by the concussion.

Carl Anton Simondet, of Redwood Falls, died a few days since of apoplexy. His death was very sudden. He has been a resident of Redwood county many years.

R. Burk, of Winnipeg, left St. Cloud last week with one hundred head of horses, bound for the British possessions. He expected to increase his drove to 200 before he left the State.

Ancka City *Herald:* The stream of emigration is pouring through our streets; never has it been larger in the history of the country; every body seems to be acting upon the advice "Go West."

Benson (Swift county) *Advocate:* Benson has been full of covered wagons this week. Many of them are farmers coming up to break upon their claims. Others are on their way further west.

Little Falls *Transcript:* The other day a squaw carrying a sack of flour weighing ninety-eight pounds left Little Falls in company with her "husband," who walked along smoking his pipe as unconcerned as innocence itself.

James Phippen, of Dundas, is laying the foundation for his new mill which will now be pushed forward to completion. The structure will be seventy feet in length and two stories high. A large engine house will be erected near the mill proper.

Morris (Stevens county) *Tribune*, May 15: Settlers are yet arriving on every train, and by team. Car and wagon loads of household goods, droves of stock, and all the attending paraphernalia of emigrating families, fill every inch of available space in the depot and other buildings.

Wykoff *Weekly:* The latest matrimonial freak is that of the two ladies who are wedded to each other and who have gone to housekeeping in Mrs. Metcalf's second story. There is only one thing about the affair that annoys us, and that is how we are to find out which of the two is "the man of the house."

Sportsmen should bear in mind that it is lawful to kill game in Minnesota only as follows: Woodcock, July 4 to Nov. 1; prairie chicken, Aug. 15 to Oct. 1; quail or partridge, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1; aquatic fowl, Sept. 1 to May 15; elk, deer, etc., Nov. 1 to Dec. 15; brook trout, April 1 to Oct. 1.

Henderson (Sibley county) *Independent*, May 10: During the rain storm on Friday night last the barn of Frederick Draveskracht, of Kelso, was struck by lightning and two of his horses killed and a third badly stunned. If the barn had taken fire the loss would have been greater, as it contained thirteen head of horses and colts at the time.

Mr. Albert Locke, of Donnelly, met with quite a serious accident last week while attempting to draw a ball from a rifle. It appears that he first worked—as he thought—all the charge of powder out of the gun, then took a red hot iron and inserted it in the barrel intending to melt the ball. The gun burst and drove a large sliver into his hand, making a serious wound. The accident is the more serious as Mr. Locke is a one armed man, and this renders him temporarily helpless.

Litchfield *News-Ledger:* During the storm and high wind last Friday night, the house of Mr. Martin Spellacy, in the town of Greenleaf, was moved some little distance by the wind. Mr. Spellacy was somewhat injured. He was about going down cellar for something when the house moved, and his legs were caught under the sill. He was compelled to remain in that position until the floor could be sawed out sufficiently to let him loose. Surely that was a close call for a serious accident.

A terrible rain storm, followed by a heavy fall of hail, passed over Montevideo and that section, the latter part of last week. The hail covered the ground, and ranged from one to two inches in diameter. The large agricultural warehouse of P. H. Nettleton & Co., was laid flat on the ground. Bartlett's hotel was moved six feet from its foundation and badly wrenched. The Methodist church also suffered considerable damage. From reports from the surrounding country it appears that a large amount of window glass was broken by the hail stones.

"When a mule weeps, does he shed mule-teers?" Yes; also when he stops suddenly.

Two Irishmen were in prison—the one for stealing a cow and the other for stealing a watch. "Hallo! Mike! What time is it?" said the cow-stealer to the other. "And sure Pat, I haven't any timepiece handy; but I think it is milking time."

The Art Association of San Francico has voted that no man shall be admitted to its receptions unless he wears a swallow-tail coat. The measure was not adopted however, without violent opposition, and it was even charged that one of its members was in league with a fashionable tailor.

A boisterous, ill-bred fellow, in a dispute, called his adversary "no gentleman." "I suppose you think yourself one?" was the reply. "Certainly I do," answered the bully. "Then," said the other, "I am not offended that you don't think me one."

"Those horried beans again," quoth John,
As home he came to grub,
"Why must you ever patronize
That weakness of the 'Hub?' "
"'Tis godliness, my dear," said she,
"That wins me to them so,
If we would ever godly be,
We must bean-eat, you know!"

"Yes," sighed the young man, as he felt painfully for the moustache that ought to have been there; "Finsby is one of my most particular friends. He is so particular that he growls if I lend him a trade dollar, and wants me to consider it loan of a ninety-five cents. He is my most particular friend."

On his first trip down the sound, Mr. Smiley said he slept but little, the gunwale of the boat so touched his feelings, and when he looked over into the water, the taffrail-ed at him, making the whole journey very unpleasant. The old gentleman doesn't want any more sea rolls, they don't set well on his stomach, and every time the boat pitched he thought he should heave, too.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., May 14, Geo. Smith, colored, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, for murder.

A CASHIER SENTENCED.

May 13, Alexander Barton, cashier of the Fiskhill, N. Y., bank, was convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced for five years to the penitentiary.

THE ARMY IN THE WEST.

Gen. Sherman says military affairs were never so well organized in the West as now, and Gen. Sheridan has reduced everything to an admirable and effective system.

THE LATE RAINS.

Reports from various points in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin are received showing that refreshing showers have fallen lately, and have removed the fears of injury to crops from drouth.

WATER SPOUT.

The bursting of a water spout, May 15, in the western part of the city of Louisville, Ky., was attended with considerable damage to property, but no loss of life, although numerous person were dreadfully drenched.

A CONFIDENCE SWINDLER.

The confidence operator arrested at San Francisco, May 13, for writing bogus reports of the death of friends to parties East, gave the name of E. F. Redmond. He acknowledges his guilt, but has reaped no profit from his enterprise. He has sent out some 300 letters since April 1.

TEN DOLLAR CETIFICATES.

The secretary of the United States treasury says it is useless to send telegrams to the department for $10 certificates, as they will be sent in due proportion to all the different offices authorized to sell them as soon as they can be printed, and the supply will soon reach $2,000,000 daily.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Twenty miles from Deadwood, D. T., May 18, three highway robbers went into Bulldog ranche, drew revolvers on the proprietor, compelling him to stand with hands up while the ranche was being plundered. They secured considerable money and jewelry belonging to the proprietor's wife.

A NEW RESERVATION.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch of May 14, states that Chief Moses and companions, lately returned from Washington, accompanied by Gen. Howard and Gov. Terry, of Washington Territory, are about starting for upper Columbia, where a new Indian reservation is to be established. Gen. Howard will establish a new military post between the reservation and white settlements.

WOMAN AND CHILD HUNG.

A dispatch from Marysville, California, states that the wife and 5-year old daughter of Martin Sulzberger, Sutor county, were found on the morning of May 14, suspended by their necks in an outbuilding on his ranche, about three miles north of Yuba City. Mystery surrounds the affair. It is not known whether it is murder or suicide. The husband has been arrested for threats made against the wife.

ARRAIGNED FOR CRUELTY.

In New York City, May 15, Rev. Joseph Hayes, a Catholic clergyman was held in $500 bonds to answer the charge of cruelty in whipping a child aged five years. The justice says if in the eyes of the law this manner of chastising children, even if done by their parents, be not assault and battery within the meaning of the statutes, they should be reframed and protection extended to the defenseless.

DROWNED.

The steam yacht Louisa, owned by Charles Stenglein, of 1,020 Third avenue New York city ran on the rocks in Little Hell Gate on the afternoon of Sunday, May 18 and upset. James Hall, aged 40; William Adams, aged 8, of Morrisiana, and Rosie Stenglein, aged 15, of 1,026 Third avenue, were drowned. John and Frederick Stenglein, aged 20 and 10, and Mrs. Adams and her daughter, Sarah, aged 15, were saved.

LAMP EXPLOSION.

At Port Huron, Mich., at 2:30 A. M., May 14, a lamp exploded in the cabin of the steam barge Henry Howard, lying at that port, having repairs made on her boiler. An alarm was sounded, force pumps were put on, and in a short time the flames were subdued. The fire had destroyed her cabin aft of the smoke stack, also her small boat. All is covered by insurance. The damage is estimated at about $2,000.

ROBBERS.

The registers department of the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind. was robbed on the morning of May 15 of $450 and fifty registered letters. The robbery was committed after the safe had been opened and while the clerk, Ben Reed, was absent in the adjoining room for about a moment. The thief was evidently familiar with the premises, and it is supposed expected to get a large quantity of 4 per cent certificates, which were expected last night but had not been received.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

On the morning of May 13, a meeting was held at the State House in Providence, Rhode Island, to consider the exodus of southern negroes and devise means for relief. Amos Perry presided. Addresses were made by President Brown, of Brown University; Captain J. M. Adderman, secretary of state; Rev. Messrs. Evarts, Van Horn and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the colored people of the South fleeing from their homes on account of persecutions and promising aid to alleviate their sufferings.

A BRUTAL MURDERER ARRESTED.

Two years ago a man named Dan Edmunds, who lived in Lexington, Ky., ran off to Arkansas with a neighbor's daughter, leaving a wife and family behind. A short time ago he started back to his former home with the woman and a child, and when near the Mississippi killed and buried both. On returning he took up with his lawful wife. The bodies of the murdered woman and child were found and identified and a search was instituted for Edmunds. May 13, an officer from Arkansas arrived at the home of the murderer, arrested and took him back to the scene of his crimes.

RUSSIAN SURVEILLANCE.

Mr. Hoffman, the American charge at St. Petersburg, informs the department of state that every one coming into Russia must be provided with a passport verified by the Russian consul. He must be registered at a police station and must comply with the regulations or be subject to fine or imprisonment. St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff, Khortcoff and Talka are especially subject to strict police scrveillance. All the principal ministers of the imperial government are accompanied by mounted Cossacks when they appear in public. Hotels and boarding houses are under police surveillance.

DESPERATE SHOOTING.

A Sedalia, Missouri, dispatch says a fatal shooting affray occurred seven miles north of St. Louis on the morning of May 17, between Claib Lowery and Bard Smith, two young men, sons of prominent citizens in that vicinity. An old grudge existed between the parties, and, meeting on the road, Smith in a wagon, and Lowery on horseback, Smith jumped from his wagon, drew a pistol and fired five shots, one of which passed through his leg, through the saddle and into the horse. Lowery returned but one shot, that missing Smith, who jumped into his wagon and drove off. Lowery is not expected to live through the night.

BUNGLING HANGING.

Henry Alphonse Davis, white, Henry Andrews, white, and Louis Carlton, colored, noted Chapel Hill burglars, were hung May 16, at Hillsboro, county seat of Orange county, North Carolina where their numerous crimes were committed. Each of the prisoners proclaimed their incocense to the last. Carlton spoke an hour and said his salvation was sure. The parting between Andrews and his sister on the scaffold was most affecting, and moved the crowd of witnesses to tears. All were firm and showed no signs of wavering. The hanging took place at 2:30, and was badly botched. The ropes around the neck of Davis and Carlton were too long, and their feet rested on the ground. They were raised and the ropes retied, causing death from strangulation. A terrific thunder storm prevailed during the whole proceedings, and the scene was wild and terrible. At least 8,000 people were present.

RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP.

R. W. Boisselier and his brother, Cooper D. Boisselier, of German parentage but born in St. Louis, Mo., have sent a letter to Secretary of State Evarts stating that for the past two years they have been greatly annoyed by Prussian officials claiming they were under obligations to serve in the Prussian army. Also, that their father, Carl S. Boisselier, who now resides in the village,