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, AUGUST 28, 1879. NUMBER 52.

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."

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

FATALLY SHOT.

At Deadwood, D. T., August 17, L. F. Whitbeck, editor of the *Pioneer*, shot at a negro whom he claims assaulted him. The ball missed the negro and struck T. S. Morton in forehead, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound.

INDIAN MURDERS.

August 17th, the ranch of Jim Raines, on Salmon river, Oregon, was attacked by Indians. Raines and Jas. Edwards were killed; Albert Weber was badly wounded. Seven other settlers escaped. The Indians burned up all the houses on the ranche.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Rev. W. B. Tillinghast, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, in Detroit, Mich., camping out on Bird island, at the mouth of the Detroit river, was accidentally shot and killed, on the 15th inst, by the careless handling of a revolver by a young man named Wright.

NEWSPAPER SOLD.

The St. Louis *Times-Journal* was sold at private sale to James P. Beck and A. S. Mitchell installed as managing editor. No other changes will be made at present. What the course of the paper will be politically is not determined. The price paid was $50,000.

FATAL BRIDGE FALL.

At Stockbridge Mass. Aug. 19, by the fall of a rotten bridge over Housatonic, a wagon and six occupants went into the river. James Benjamin, age 22, of South Egremont, was killed, Aggie Roanald and Fanny Millare seriously wounded, and the remainder slightly hurt.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The stage out from Santa Fe, Monday, was stopped by three road agents twenty miles from Vegas at 5 p. m., and the two passengers, ex-Gov. Arny, of New Mexico, and J. H. Strahan, New York, were robbed, when the three agents rode off on the stage horses and are still at large. Army officers offer a reward of $200.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

A Washington telegram of August 24 says the Smithsonian Institute furnishes the following: An announcement of the discovery of a new comet by the academy of science at Vienna, announcing the discovery by Peolisa Athenea, on the 21st of August, of a comet in ten hours, two minutes, right ascension, forty-nine degrees, six minutes north declension, with a daily motion of plus three minutes, minus three minutes.

FIRE.

At 11:30 in the forenoon of August 20, a fire broke out in the large saw mill and salt block of Sandborn & Bloss, at Carrolton, opposite East Saginaw, Mich., and in thirty minutes had consumed the mill and salt block, two drill houses and salt shed, containing 4,000 barrels of salt, and several dwellings, 6,000,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 cord of wood were also burned. The loss is roughly estimated at $30,000; insurauce $70,000.

MURDERED BY A TRAMP.

J. W. Cotton, station agent and grocer at Williamsburgh station, Kansas Pacific railroad, near Topeka, was murdered by a tramp on the 21st inst. The tramp called for cheese and crackers, and while Cotton was reaching into a barrel for the crackers the tramp struck him on the back of the neck with an ax, nearly severing the head from the body. A man was arrested on suspicion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A fire at Forest City, Ill., on the morning of August 23, destroyed twenty-four buildings and burned out twenty-two firms, the main part of the business portion of the city is in ruins. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. Total loss, about $100,000. There was no fire engines in the place and not much water, and the citizens could do little else than stand idly by and see the property burn.

DISTILLER'S ASSOCIATION.

The convention of Western distillers at Peoria, Ill., August 23, was large and deliberations harmonious, and resulted in the formation of a national association, for the purpose of encouraging foreign trade in alcohol, collecting statistics ascertaing the consumption and needs of the domestic market. The production of spirits has been greater than the trade demanded and the associated interests agreed to a proposition limiting the production by apportionment as fixed by a committee appointed for the purpose. The reduction of work will take effect on the 1st of September.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Boston, Mass., *Journal* of August 22, says the agent of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to children has secured the arrest of several persons living at South Walpole, charged with keeping an infamous den where infanticide and it is said abortion have been several times committed. Bodies of two infants supposed to havs been murdered have been found. A family known by the name of Tiffany kept the place for a long time and reports of dark deeds commited in the establishment have been circulated on several occasions. Officers expect to recover the bodies of three children this afternoon.

EARTHQUAKE.

At Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 21, there was felt the shock of an earthquake at 1:30 in the afternoon. There was a loud report, buildings were shaken, and the tremor lasted about five seconds, The same day between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, at Port Dalhousie, Canada, an earthquake shock was felt, attended by a loud clap resembling a discharge of cannon. Solid brick buildings were shaken. At Thorald the shock was violent, at Welland severe, and at Auburg, Beansville and Port Robinson, a rumbling noise accompanied the earthquake, which was also felt distinctly at Port Robinson, St. Catnerines and Niagara.

SHERIFF SHOT.

At Waldron, Scott County, Ark., on the afternoon of the 16th inst, sheriff Samuel Lemming, while attempting to arrest Walter Malone for brutally assaulting his wife, was shot and mortally wounded. Malone attempted to escape, but was followed by a large crowd and overtaken a short distance from town. He refused to surrender, and was shot charge from a shotgun in the hands of a son of Mr. Baldwin, who happened to be in the house. Two accomplices escaped. It appears the tramp was a former journalist of irregular habits, who has been going from bad to wopse for many years, having once been a reporter on the Chicago papers, J. D Trainon by name.

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

The United States consul at Quebec says $5,500,000 capital have been wholly wiped out by the failure of the Consolidated Exchange and Ville Marie banks, besides the depositors and bill holders of half a million more But worse than all is the coudition of the working classes. During the past winter there was scarcely any employment, and it is estimated there are not less than seven thousand men at present out of employment in Qubec and suburbs. Controversies about the distribution of the small amount of work to be done culminated in the riot of the 15th. It is entirely a question of bread, and as repression does not feed the hungry, the situation is anything but agreeable.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING TREE.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, Mrs. Virginia Clarke, wife of Prof. Clarke, of Berryville College, Carroll county, was accidentally killed last week, by a falling tree. The Professor and family and several students had been camping at Eureka Springs for some time, for health and recreation. The party were seated at what was intended to be the final dinner before breaking up camp, when, without warning, a large tree, half burned in two near the ground, was discovered to be falling. All started up and escaped, except the lady, who, having an infant in her arms, was somewhat embarrassed in her movements, and was caught and crushed by the tree. With a mother's forethought, however, she held her babe at arm's length, and it was not harmed. She died in half an hour.

FIRES.

On the 16 of August there were fires in the following places: In St. Louis, Mo., a $50,000 fire; in Fort Pierre Miquolon, N. B the new government buildings, a half dozen stores and as many private residences were destroyed; hotel at Locust Grove, N Y. burned four lives lost; at Buffalo, N. Y., the Rumsey tunnel burned, loss covered by insurance of $30,000; at Parker's Landing, Pa., three oil tanks burned, two contained 85,000 barrels, the third burst with terrific force. The concussio shattered every pane of glass on Rive avenue, and knocked twelve people senseless. The burning oil rushed into the river, and the river became a sheet of flames. The greatest consternation prevailed, everyone fleeing to the hills for safety. The wind suddenly changed and the town was saved; a $40,000 fire at West Bend, Wis.: a $20,000 fire at Detroit, Mich.

RIOT IN QUEBEC.

August 15, Quebec witnessed one of the bloodiest rows lately enacted in that city of frequent riots. Over a week ago the French section of the Québec Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society seceded from the body, and adopted for themselves a new tariff of wages. Since that time there has been a deadly feud between the French Canadians on the one side and Irish Catholics on the other. At the above date the feud culminated in a deadly, bloody conflict. Hardware stores were rifled of fire-arms and powder, cannon were placed in the streets, and as the result of the fight many were killed, and still others more or less seriously wounded. There were thousands of excited men on either side, armed with revolvers, boat hooks, axes, etc. Some forty were killed or wounded, and a reign of terror prevailed such as Quebec has seldom seen, the city being wholly in the power of the mob. Still further bloody demonstrations are feared.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A London telegram of Aug 19, has the following: Regarding the accident to Wm. O. Moseley, Jr., the young physician of Boston, whose death, while descending the Matterhorn, was announced on the 15th inst., a Geneva correspondent writes as follows: Dr Mosely had safely accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn. On returning, and when near the cabin which is used as a resting place, he loosened himself from the rope uniting him to his companions. He had hardly done so when he made a false step, lost his footing and glided rapidly down the steep ice slope, making frantic efforts to stop himself by grasping at projecting rocks. The next moment he dissappeared over the precipice, falling on a glacier opposite Effie, between Loernie and Sauk Theodule pass, where the body lies, completely stripped of clothing by the rapidity of its descent. The body can be distinctly seen from below, lying on a projecting ledge of ice. An expedition for the recovery of the body was to start Saturday morning.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch of Aug. 24, gives an account of a murderous affray, resulting in the death of James Dobbins and Michael Burns: The men had a dispute about a money transaction involving $80. Armed with revolvers the men advanced within two feet of each other before the firing began. Dobbins fired the first shot, hitting Burns on the right fore arm. Burns retaliated and sent two bullets through Dobbin's breast, Dobbins in return, shot Burns through the abdomen Burns' last shot struck Dobbins under the left ear and passed clear through the head. Both men, now in a dying agony, clinched each other and fell to the ground, Dobbins being underneath. Burns beat Dobbins over the head and face with the butt of his revolver then thinking Dobbins was dead, he started to leave him. With dying energy Dobbins turned, and in a moment had thrown Burns under. One of the neighbors, Mrs Dalton, appeared at this time and pulled Dobbins off Burns. Two young men then came up and the men were separated. Burns was taken to his house, and the two young men started to take Dobbins to his house. They had hardly gone five yards before Dobbins sank down on his knees and died; in their words, he died without saying a word. Burns lingered till 3 o'clock this morning, when he died.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane *Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says: A week of warm and sunny weather, although interrupted by intervals of incessant rain Sunday and Sunday night, has done wonders in maturing cereals. At the same time previous damage cannot be obtained. An examination of the wheat ears proves the plant has been starved, not only by the ears which are short and meagre, but many of them are barren at the base and top. Neither wheat nor barley will be ready to cut much before the end of the month. Of barley there will probably be a better crop if fine weather continues, as despite the gloomy anticipations it promises by no means badly in some of the southern counties. Scotch advices of the condition of cereal are on the whole favorable, but the lateness of the season causes much anxiety. The smart advance in wheat of a month ago ago seems to have quite expended its force, as enormous shipments from America and heavy arrivals have quite upset the London trade during the past week. The fine weather also, no doubt, had marked effect in depressing prices. It was manifestly impossible to make headway against American shipments and values consequently declined a shilling per quarter for red, and fully two shillings for white on the fortnight. The demand as usual at this season of the year has been of merely a retail nature. Feeding stuffs, however, have been active, especially maize, which sold freely and rapidly at advancing prices consequent upon moderate supplies both in Liverpool and London, and the deplorable condition of English potatoes, for which maize will have to be used as a substitute. New mixrd American maize has risen two shilling per quarter on the fortnight, with very little offering. Round corn has risen almost equally. Barley, oats, beans and peas have been in good request in London and the provinces at sixpence to a shilling per quarter advance on the fortnight. At ports of call during the week trade was quiet for wheat off coast at a decline of about a shilling per quarter, with a fair demand at reductions. Arrivals were moderate at the beginning of the week. Maize advanced three to six pence per quarter, but since then it has been quiter, and the improvment has been lost. Buyers have been reluctant to operate in forward wheat in consequence of large shipments advised by cable from America, and the little business done has been at a decline of sixpence to a quarter. Maize for shipment shared the quieter feeling quoted for arrival cargoes. Barley improved sixpence per quarter. Sales of English wheat last week were 18,594 quarters at 49s 5d per quarter, against 26,934 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter for the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 9th, 1,191,375 hundred weights of wheat and 181, 179 hundred weights of flour with a continuence of fine weather in France there is reason to believe the total crop of wheat will exceed that of last year and afford farmers a fair return at Mark Lane Monday the supply of English wheat was small and sales were slow at about late rates. Foregin arrivals were excessive and declined a shilling per quarter with a fair demand at the reduction. On the whole a good deal of steadiness was observable as it was reported Sunday's rain had seriously laid the crops in some districts.

YELLOW FEVER.

At Memphis, August 19, thirty-one new cases were reported, 13 of whom were colored, and 4 deaths. The building recently occupied by C. E. Forbes and family on Walker avenue was burned. Five deaths from fever have occurred in the dwelling and yesterday the three children who were convalescent were removed to the city hospital. It is thought the neighbors fired the building, as it was the most foul spot in the city. Quarantine regulations are being enforced at points along the Mississippi. Contributions are solicited for Memphis.

At Memphis 27 cases were reported in all, August 20, whites 12, colored 15, but two deaths reported. Weather warm and pleasant thermometer 64 to 87. Two incendiary fires reported.

At Memphis, August 21, twenty-six new cases were reported, 7 white, 19 colored, and 6 deaths. The Odd Fellows have appealed to absent members for funds to enable them to nurse the sick members of their order. This is done to avoid the necessity of the grand master calling for the assistance of the order at large. At a meeting of the Howard association it was determined to withhold appeals to the charity of the nation until every dollar of money in the treasury has been expended. Thermometer ranged from 67 to 91. The deaths from yellow fever in the city of Havana, during the month of July were 475.

At Memphis August 22, nine new cases of yellow fever were reported, four colored and ten deaths. Several business houses and private dwellings have been broken open for plunder. A portion of the militia have been called on for the protection of property. It is reported that the yellow fever is spreading in New Orleans. Four cases have occurred at Starkville, Miss., The quarantine force at Lousville Ky., has been reduced, there being no present necessity for the continuance of a laage force.

At Memphis August 23, there were nine deaths from yellow fever, 8 colored, 9 deaths, 4 colored, total number of new cases for the week 148; whites 69, colored 79; deaths 31 total deaths to date 177.

Caution Against Lightning.

People generally suppose that there is no danger to be apprehended from lightning until there have been sharp reports of thunder quickly following the flash, and indicating a near explosion of the electric fluid.

Such is not the case. Two little girls were killed in the upper part of the city by the same bolt. There had been but one report of thunder before, and that from a distance. The little girls were frightened and ran under a tree. The very next discharge from the clouds descended the tree and instantly killed both of them.

When the celebrated James Otis, of Massachusetts, the great orator of the Revolution, was killed, it is said that but a single bolt fell from the clouds during the shower. He had often expressed a wish for a sudden death, and had remarked that whenever his time should come, he should prefer to be struck dead, instantaneously, by lightning. One day he was standing in his front door watching a small cloud which had arisen from which rain drops had begun to fall. There was a single flash and he lay lifeless on the floor, in accordance with his often expressed preference.

It is not safe at any time during a thunder shower to stand by an open window or door, or to take shelter under a tree.—*Ledger.*

The Commercial Value of Courtesy.

The Maverick bank at Boston, which has sold $100,000,000 of the government 4 per cents, has also been a remarkably successful financial institution in other respects, especially as it has been run on these extraordinary anti-traditional principles, according to the Boston *Advertiser*: The directors believed that any person who called upon the bank officials in business matters should be treated courteously, however small their direct transactions might be. The spirit of accomodation was instilled into every clerk and employe of the bank. No one was allowed to stand around, awaiting with fear and trembling the presence of the bank magnates. If they had any business to transact they were received as welcome visitors, and not as intruders. The bank officials made the smallest depositors feel that they were conferring a favor on the bank by depositing in the institution. The business was looked upon as a mutual advantage to bank and depositors, and as a consequence the bank has now over seven hundred depositors and $2,500,000 of individual deposits. But notwithstanding this shining illustration of the commercial value of courtesy and politeness in business, they will continue to be, we suppose, about the scarcest commodities in the market.—*Springfield Union.*

Old Jack Mills, engineer on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, is noted for his irritability and bluffness. He has always claimed that "any pesky fool who persists in gittin' run over ought to get run over." One day last week, as Jack was driving his engine near Columbus, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he saw approaching the track on a country road a two-horse wagon, with a man and woman as occupants. He did not dream of danger, for the wagon was at some distance from the track, with plenty of time for the train to sweep past. But suddenly the driver of the wagon stood straight up, and whipped his horses into a run—directly into the jaws of death. Jack's hand was half thrown up to whistle down brakes. He hesitated, muttered "D—n the fool!" and let his engine drive. On flew the farmer and on flew the train. It was a stirring race, but a neck-to-neck one, for the engine struck the wagon between the wheels, knocked it to a thou and splinters, killed man and woman, and mutilated the horses so that both died. The passengers sprung out to find Jack swearing like a trooper. He was still in a towering passion, but while looking at the wreck his eye caught sight of a tiny pair of baby shoes clutched in the woman's hand. A flood of tears leaped from his eyes. He staggered up against his engine, and sobbed: "Just look at them little shoes, Charley. I—I—didn't mind so much runnin' over that d—d drunken fool who tried to cross ahead of us, and couldn't, but the little, Charlie, the little kid that's waitin' for them, that's too rough!"

ST. PAUL BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Leading Establishments of the City—Where Visitors to the State Fair Should Call.

Visitors to the State Fair at St. Paul during the first week in September, will find below a list of the leading houses of that city classified according to their business. Parties desiring to combine business with pleasure during that week should preserve this list for reference.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Sherwood Hough, cor. 3d and Wabashaw sts.

BIGFORD, THE SAFE MAN,

sells Hall's standard safes cheaper than any other agent in the State. Call on him before buying and get prices. He means business. 46 Jackson street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Miller & Rich. Steam Book and Job Printers. 28 East Third street. Call.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Sherwood Hough, cor. 3d and Wabashaw sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Schlick & Co., 59 East 3d street. Sole agents for Burt's fine shoes. Leading retail Shoe House of the Northwest. Largest stock in the city.

BOSTON ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

43 East Third street, St. Paul. Largest stock and lowest prices in the State.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

John Matheis, 11 East Third st. The finest stock of latest style carpets in the State.

W. L. Anderson. Cheapest carpet house in the State. 86 east Third street.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Save 25 per cent. on your clothing by calling on Haas the Tailor, and don't you forget it 23 East Third street.

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Andrew Nippolt, cor. Seventh and Sibley sts. See his fine stock of carriages and sleighs, on exhibition at the Fair, and at his shop.

Quinby & Hallowell, manufacturers of carriages and sleighs. 54, 56 and 58 Robert St.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

Medical Hall. Dental and surgical instrument headquarters. Bacon & Lambie Bridge Square, corner Wabashaw street.

A. P. Wilkes, choice medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds. Pure drugs. Physicians invited. Seven Corners.

A. J. Wampler, druggist and pharmacist, corner Jackson and Fourth streets. Pure drugs, medicines, perfumery, extracts, and patent medicines of all kinds.

DRY GOODS.

Mannheimer Bros., 7 E. Third st., importers of dry goods, latest style; choicest selection of novelties, notions and fancy trimmings. Make silks of all kinds a specialty.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co., cor. 3d and Wabasha streets, Bridge Square. Black silks a specialty.

Powers Bros., importers, wholesale and retail dealers. Latest novelties. 91 E. Third st.

A. H. Lindeke & Bro., 9 E. 3d st. New spring styles of dry goods and dress trimmings.

Esterley & Heinemann, 103 & 105 Seventh st., cor. Jackson—the place to buy goods cheap.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. E. G. Smith, 31 W. Third street. Sets of teeth on rubber, $10.

ENGRAVING.

Stone seal, metal seal, and wood engraving. Mellgren & Cowham.

FURNITURE.

Stees Brothers. Manufacturers of Parlor chamber and office furniture; woven wire, moss, and other mattresses, feathers, general furnishing undertakers; metalic cloth and wooden caskets and cases. Cor. Third and Minnesota sts.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

J. F. Pannell, 111 East 7th street. Finest stock of hats, shirts, neckwear, etc. in the city.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS.

Allen & Nicols, close and electro platers in gold and silver. 82 Robert street.

HARDWARE AND TINWARE.

Kingsbury & Draper, the best stock of builders' and general hardware in this State, 35 East Third street.

Walterstorff & Moritz, dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Tools &c. Wholesale manufacturers of tin ware. 125 East 7th street.

IMPORTED INSECT AND VERMIN POWDER.

F. A. Thorp, manufacturer of the best fly killer. This powder also exterminates all insects as well as flies, by one application. Office 111 west Third street.

KIMBALL'S UNION TICKET OFFICE.

35 Jackson street, St. Paul, 39 Washington av., Minneapolis. Railroad tickets bought and sold.

LADIES AND GENTS, FURNISHING GOODS.

Dutch & Abbott, wholesale dealer, in hosiery, gloves, corsets, laces, ribbons and novelties, 49 East Third street.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER.

Mrs. T. H. Lyles, wig maker. All hair work made to order. Opera House block.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

J. F. Schultz, 55 East Third street. Call and see the latest Fall and Winter styles.

MUSIC DEALERS.

F. V. Bingham, Opera House Block. $600 pianos, only $200. $200 organ, only $68. Sent on trial and fully warranted for five years. Send for catalogues.

NEW YORK BAZAAR.

Wholesale and retail emporium for r'dy-m'de cloaks & suits, hoisery, gloves, laces, underwear, &c. Sole agt's in the North-west for B. U. C. Berlin zephyrs—the largest assortment in this line west of Chicago. S-w.cor. 7th & Jackson sts.

99 CENT STORE.

Toys and fancy goods at wholesale. 6 Bridge Sqr. St. Paul; 42 Wash'gt'n ave., Minneapolis.

PICTURES & FANCY GOODS.

Sherwood Hough, cor. 3d and Wabashaw sts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A. H. Pepper & Son, 19 E. Third street. Do best work in the State. Prices reasonable.

PICTURE FRAME GILDER.

G. Blakemore, 85 west 3d street. New gold frames made to order. Old frames regilded.

PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

Mellgren & Cowham.

RESTAURANTS.

Fulton Market Oyster, Coffee & Chop House, No. 16 East Third street. Ladies' parlors, 2d floor, side entrance.

Scott's restaurant. Best in the city. Meals at all hours. 97 E. Third street.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Griggs, Johnson & Rhodes. Real Estate and loans. 29 East Third street.

RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS.

Mellgren & Cowham.

SCALES.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 46 East Third street.

SEWING MACHINES.

The White Sewing Machine Co. L. Warner general agent, 98 E. Third street. All kinds of needles at wholesale and retail.

SHIRTS & FURNISHINGS.

Dewey & Koehler, manufacturers of, and dealers in, gents' furnishing goods, 90 E. 3d st.

SIGN PAINTER.

Every description of sign work. Inducements to country merchants. Frank R Grout, 112 east Third street.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

Prendergast Bros., 44 east 3d street. Largest line of stoves and furnaces in the State

THE ST. PAUL AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

Pilkington, Busch & Co. Farm machinery Wagons, Buggies, &c. Corner Robert and Fourth streets.

TEA, COFFEE & SPICES.

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 31½ East Third street. We sell only pure teas and coffees.

Hall's Tea Store, 94 Jackson street. Coffees roasted daily. Pure teas and coffees.

UPPER AND DOWN TOWN.

Call on Charley Caldwell, 62, 64 and 66 Jackson street, or 104 W. Third street.

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.

George Benz, importer and wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic wines & liquors, 93 W. Third street.

Haggenmiller & Kuhl, importers and wholesale dealers in liquors & wines, 173 W. 3d. st.,

Perkins, Lyons & Co., importers and dealers in wines, liquors and cigars. 93 E. Third st.

WORSTEDS AND EMBROIDERIES.

Mrs. C. H. Herwegen, Berlin worsted embroideries, and Bergemann's zephyr woosteds, jewelry and fancy goods. 29 West Third street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. A. Brown, watches, jewelry, diamonds, solid silver and plated ware, 75 East Third street.

Emil Geist, watches, diamonds, and the finest stock of jewelry in the city, 57 East Third st.

D. C. Greenleaf (P. F. Eagan, manager), importer of diamonds, and jewelry, 77 E. 3d. st.

Max Wittelshofer, practical watchmaker Fine jewelry, watches, clocks, 71 East Third st

THE BIRTH OF THE PROPHET.

Celebration of a Rite of Moslem Fanaticism.

Correspondeoe of the New York Observer.

The anniversary of the birth of the prophet is carefully observed by the Moslems of Egypt. They do it by keeping a festival of a whole week, giving to this week the name of the birth or the time of the birth. Their feasting, however, is largely of a religious character—that is, all the spectacles of the week are generally connected with religion. These always take place in the open air or in tents erected in some wide, open space on the outskirts of the city. Cairo is the stronghold of Islam in Egypt, and the Moolid or natal festival there is much the most noted one. Its crowning performance, the dosa or trampling, is not observed elsewere, and annually attracts a vast concourse to witness this triumph of fanaticism and barbarity.

The dosa always takes place at 1 o'clock P. M., as the shiekh and the devotees must all pray in the great mosque precisely at noon, the shiekh continuing long enough for the devotees to reach the ground and take position before his arrival. We went early and yet we found ourselves compelled to stop behind a row of carriages, three or four deep, backed up to a wide, street-like space, several hundred yards long, in which the devotees were to be laid. Soldiers were every where present to preserve the line, but when the carriages of the viceroy's family and those of the various great pashas drove up, they were conducted inside the street and ranged two and three deep along the sides. Each carriage contained two richly-dressed ladies, their faces covered with Swiss kerchiefs, in the Turkish fashion, which displays their magnificent black eyes in the most coquettish manner. The viceroy himself drove down about noon in a very dashing style, and was conducted to a handsome tent which had been placed for him. He had not attended for a long time previously, but it is now his policy to be very religious.

At last the devotees appeared in a body, chanting and swaying their bodies as if unable to be still. Friends accompanied them and assisted them to stand. The impression they desire to make is that they are in religious frenzy through the greatness of their faith and the intensity of their devotions in the mosque. But unbelievers roundly assert that a large part of the devotions consists in getting themselves well under the influence of hasheesh. They were laid one by one in the middle of the street, their faces downward, resting on their arms' and as close ly packed as possible. We supposed they numbered between 300 and 400. All of them belonged to the lowest classes of society, and this remark will apply to any Moslem procession that I have ever seen. Our carriage driver said he had "lain down" three times.

The horse which the sheikh rides is kept on purpose for this use. The greatest care and attention is lavished upon him, and his sacred back never bears any other rider. He was about the ordinary size, and in very fine condition. Many attendants accompanied the sheikh. He held the reins, but was himself held in the saddle by two or three grasping him on each side. He was an old man, and one might have supposed his neck broken from the manner in which his head rolled from side to side. This is to indicate that his thoughts are in heaven, and that his elevation of soul is overpowering his body. When he reached the end of the line of devotees there was delay. When all was in readiness two men supported the sheikh and four men took hold of the bridle, two on each side, and literally pulled the unwilling animal over the backs of the victims. Sometimes his feet would slip between the bodies, and then the rocking of the old shiekh was painful to see. Just as soon as the horse passed, those who had been tramped were jerked up and carried off into tents. If their faith is strong they cannot be hurt, but some of these cried out in great pain, and were immediately cursed by Moslem bystanders for infidels. It is a horrible sight, which few would wish to witness a second time. And when I looked over the 25,000 persons who had given it the countenance and encouragement of their presence, I felt conscience-stricken that we had swelled the number. That after-noon, in conversation with one of the most intelligent native men in the country, I inquired what would be the effect if all Franks and native Christians would "severely let the Moslems alone." "Nothing they so much desire! It is abominable to them that Christians can witness the mysteries of their religion," Dr. Hogg confirmed this, saying that our presence diminished instead of increasing their enthusiasm.

The dosa is a mere tradition, not commanded in the Koran. Moslems say that when Mohammed was flying from Mecca to Medina, he was so closely pursued that he could not have escaped had not his followers laid down and allowed him to ride over them. Perhaps not many believe this tradition, but the honor of Islam would be impugned if it were not every year repeated in their great city.

Milking.

The faster and more gentle a cow is milked, the greater will be the amount given. Slow milkers always gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld, is as a matter of course what is known as the strippings, in fact, the upper surface of milk in the udder. Many milkers draw the milk with a strong downward pull, in fact with a jerk. This should never be allowed; it irritates the cow, and often injures the bag Fill the teat and with a firm pressure of the last three fingers empty it, drawing slightly on the teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Many milkers get the habit of slow milking because steady, firm, quick milking tires the fingers and wrists, until by practice the muscles get used to the work. Until this use becomes natural the individual should only milk such a number as they can without severe cramping of the hands; what are milked should be milked fast, increasing the number until at last there is no tiring whatever. Five minutes is the time that should be allowed for milking a cow. There is another thing well worthy of being remembered. Cows should be milked as nearly at a given hour morning and evening as possible, since undue distentention of the udder is always injurious.

A girl went back on her bow-legged beau because she said she didn't like to waltz between brackets.

A DAMNABLE PLOT.

On the night of December 29, 1858, at about seven o'clock, Officer Reborg, of the Paris police, was on duty in the Faubourg St. Germain. A woman, clad in a long, ample cloak, accosted him and asked:

"Do you know where Monsieur Pontille reside?"

Mons. Pontille was the keeper of a restaurant, and of course every body who knew any thing knew where he carried on his business.

"Certainly," the officer replied; "he lives a few doors away from here in that direction."

"Ah, Monsieur," said the woman, "you are kind, but it is of no use to me. I am blind."

At this the officer started, but the next moment recovered himself and said:

"Madame, I am grieved to hear it. Lay your hand on my arm and I will lead you."

He took the woman's hand as she raised it, and placing it gently and respectfully on his arm, moved away with his companion. At that moment a cab, which some time before had been drawn up two or three doors away, moved along in front of a large dwelling before which the officer had been standing. Instantly two persons, leading a third between them, descended from the high door of the dwelling and entered the cab, which was immediately driven off. Two seconds later the officer slowly sauntered back to his place in front of the house. Then a man came from the house and stood drawing on his gloves.

"The night threatens rain," he said to the officer.

The officer replied briefly, and observed that the person addressing him wore a very heavy dark beard, and had a gold ring in the left ear. As the officer gazed a neighboring clock struck seven.

Two hours and a half later Jaques Jaquiss, a shoe-maker, sat in his small shop near the Pont Neuf, mending an old shoe.

As he looked out at the little side window he saw a cab driven up a dozen yards away and a man alight.

After looking around for a moment, he entered the shoe-maker's shop, which was dimly lighted. Placing a leather valise on the small counter, he said to Jaques Jaquiss:

"Put a few stitches in this for me, my friend, and I will give you a couple of francs."

He held the mouth of the valise together as Jacques stitched it with a wax-end, the stranger each time drawing the stitch closer with his gloved hand. Then he gave the cobbler two francs and departed, the cobbler saying cheerfully:

"Aye, but you did half of it yourself."

As the cobbler closed his little shop half an hour afterward he saw something on the counter which attracted his attention. It was four lines of a blood red, forming a parallelogram about twelve inches by six. A moment's thought showed him that the stains marked the spot where the stranger had rested his valise.

THE GLOVE.

The next day, December 30th, two laborers were crossing the woods near Perela Chaise, when they saw a glove lying on the ground. One of them picked it up, remarked that they might find the fellow to it for what they knew before long. It was a leather glove, of good make, and had upon it little dark streaks, sticky and smelling disagreeably.

"It is cobbler's wax,' said Jean Laborde, one of the laborers.

"Not a bit of it," replied the other, named Paul Stekner; no cobbler's wax ever smelt like that. Besides, what would a glove like that do with cobbler's wax?"

"It is cobbler's wax," Jean persisted; "don't I know, for isn't my sister's husband a shoe-maker?"

The men bet a bottle of wine as to the nature of the streaks on the glove, and Jean said:

"When we get home to-night we will go to my brother-in-law's, Jacques Jacquis, and hear what he says."

When Jacques saw the glove, he examined it very carefully, and then asked where they got it. On being informed, he said:

"Yes, that is cobbler's wax;" and then, lifting a piece of leather from the counter, he pointed to four deep red lines forming a paralellogram, and added:

"And that is blood!"

"What do you mean?" Jean asked in a surprised tone.

"Never mind, brother, just yet," was the answer; "you may know by and by."

A MISSING MAN.

Two days afterward it was known through the city that Jules Benteau, a youg physician of much promise, had disappear, and that no clew could be obtained as to his whereabouts. The facts relating to the occurrence were carefully collected by the authorities. It appeared that during the afternoon of December 29th a gentleman called at Dr. Benteau's residence and gave his name as Monsieur

A LESSON IN PATIENCE.

"And therefore, will the Lord wait that he may be gracious unto you. Blessed are they that wait for him."—*Isa. xxx: 18.*

You are weary of the waiting,
For the time is passing slowly,
And the blessings that you long for are delayed
From day to day;
And although you know your Father,
You do not trust Him wholly—
There are tones of disappointment in your
voices while you pray.
You are weary of God's waiting,
His answer tarry longer
Than in your impatient eagerness you e're have
understood.
You know that He is loving,
But it seems if love were stronger,
He would be more swift to help you, and reveal the sought-for good.
Oh, like to wilful children,
Who with active hands are trying
To put away the discipline of patience and of
pain!
Who the unripe fruit would gather,
And who spend the time in crying
For immediate gifts and pleasures though with
them be smaller gain!
Oh, like impatient children,
You would hasten the to-morrow,
And deem that you are ready for the good that
it may bring!
God deigns to give the reason
Why He keeps you yet in sorrow,
And holds back from all your craving many a
wished-for precious thing.
He waits to be more gracious
In his manifold revealings
Of his wondrous loving kindness and His
tender fatherhood;
He would have the blessing richer,
And more perfect make the healings,
And more costly the great treasures He is
keeping for your good.
And blessed are the patient,
Who can trust Him in their sadness,
And, though He still may tarry, can calmly
wait for Him;
For He, their faith rewarding,
Shall crown them with His gladness,
And their garden shall be perfect though it
comes when day is dim.
His grace is worth the waiting!
Oh, though the day be dreary,
And the land is full of sorrow, be confident and
strong;
He who knows the time of blessing—
Wait on and be not weary,
For soon His wondrous mercy shall fill your
heart with song.

Santerre. He saw the doctor privately, and the latter, contrary to his custom, made no entry in his register. At six o'clock the same evening the gentleman again called at Dr. Benteau's in a cab, and the doctor quitted the house with him. Whither they drove was not knowk. The doctor was not seen after that, so far as testimony went. The gentleman who called for him was a thick-set man, with exceedingly dark, heavy beard, and wearing a gold ring in his left ear. The cab in which he drove away with the doctor was traced to the Foubourg St. Germain, but beyond that nothing respecting it could be ascertained.

On January 3, 1859, Jacques Jacquiss heard of the disappearance of Dr. Benteau. Then the valise and the blood-like stains on the counter in his little shop came up to his recollection. Next morning, early, he was crossing the Point Neuf to his business, when he saw a crowd gathered on the quay below. He went down and saw a woman and an officer, with a leather valise lying on a slab between them.

The woman was telling how she had lost a metal tankard overboard, as she was washing the day before, and how, when she was fishing for it that morning, she brought up the valise. The crowd stood around and listened. The shoe-maker thrust his head as close as he could to the bag, and saw that it was sewed at the top with wax-end.

THE VALISE AGAIN.

"Ah, mon Dieu!" he exclaimed, thrusting aside the crowd, "let me see that bag."

"What do you know about it?" asked the officer, sharply.

The shoe-maker stooped down and examined it.

"It is the same," he said. "I know it well; these are my stitches."

The crowd stirred, and the officer looked hard at the shoe-maker, who grew excited, and began to tremble.

"Cut it open!" he said. "There is something in it which ought to be seen. Cut it open!"

He fumbled for a knife, but was so nervous when he got it out of his pocket that he could not open it.

"Give it to me," said the officer, contemptuously, and opening the knife, he cut the wax end. The mouth of