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A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23 1879. NUMBER 8.

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."

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE bonds ($300,000) authorized to be sold for the relief of the Southern Methodist Publishing House have all been disposed of, and the subscribers are now being called upon to pay their money and take their bonds. The prospects of the Publishing House are bright and promising once more.

FIFTY thousand pilgrams from all parts of Poland assembled at Gietrzwald on September 8, and the Virgin appeared, as in former years, at the 8 A. M. service, but instead of four seeing her, as last year, there were only two, a widow and and a girl. The details they separately gave perfectly agreed.

SLOWLY and surely another war-cloud seems to be gathering over Europe, and judging from the tone of the St. Petersburg press, Russia's hostility to England and Germany must ultimately end in a terrible strife of arms, unless much wiser counsels prevail in the future than in the past. England's eastern conquests may yet prove her downfall.

THE influx of immigrants to Eastern Oregon and Washington territory is reported larger this season. The reason as given is that settlers have now little to fear from attacks by roving bands of Indians. The NezPerces have been removed entirely. The other predatory tribes have been compelled to go upon reservations, in addition, one large reservation has been thrown open to pre-emption and home stead settlement. One effect of this increased immigration is the increased development of the agricultural resources of the country.

JOHN STUART MILL, standing at his desk in the India House in 1842, has been picturesquely described by Professor Bain, who saw him there. Mill's tall, slender figure, his youthful face and bald head, fair hair and ruddy complexion, and the twitching of his eyebrows when he spoke, first arrested the attention; then the vivacity of his manner, his thin voice, approaching to sharpness but with nothing shrill or painful about it, his comely features and sweet expression completed the picture. He always, at that time, wore the same dress—a black dress suit with silk necktie. Many years after that he changed his dress coat for a surtout; but black cloth was his choice to the end.

A COON has the best of a dog when the fight is in deep water, as a citizen of Portland, Oregon, has learned to his sorrow. A valuable dog belonging to him went out last week into a field and found the track of a coon, which he followed to the animal's hiding-place. There he began to dig and bark, making the dirt fly into the air, until the coon cunningly escaped, and ran into a little pond near by, the dog following him. A hard fight then began. The coon siezed the dog by the nose and pulled him under the water. Again and again the dog rose to the surface, and again and again he was pulled below it, until at last he had had too much of the business, and sank for the last time from view. The coon went quietly ashore, and disappeared in his hole, unharmed.

M. ROQUES DE FILHOT, ex-Mayor of Putneaux, was the most aristocratic of the recently returned Communists—he belongs to one of the oldest families in France. His crime was the Christian tendency to the wounded Communists whom he picked up in the street where they were dying from gun-shot wounds. He was as poor in New-Caledonia as any of the other exiles, though he had left behind him an estate and a flourishing business, which his wife carried on successfully in his absence. He might have donned clothes by the best tailor in France when he arrived at Port Vendres. But having so far drunk of the cup of misery, he was determined to drain it to the last drop, and so wore on the journey the felon's canvas suit, and traveled in a third-class carriage with those of his companions in misfortune who were not invalided.

VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Germany, who suffers severely from neuralgia, is staying at some mineral springs in Styria. She is known during her stay in Romerbad as the "Countess Victoria von Lingen," and she leads a very quiet and simple life. She spends most of her time in walking and reading with her attendants. She is a great favorite with the country people. "She is so good," says one; "she not only thanks pleasantly and graciously, as if we were her equals, but she speaks when she meets us in the park and asks about our affairs," adds another. And what pleases the honest population most of all is the trust reposed in them by the Princess. "She has no cook with her, but is satisfied with our cooking. She has not even brought a bed of her own. "She is attended by our bathing woman," the people exultingly tell an inquirer.

MR. CARLYLE, it is reported, has small hope of permanent recovery, though he may linger on for weeks. His thoughts have already been fixed upon the ultimate end of his illness, and he has expressed a wish that he should be buried as quietly as possible in the choir of the old cathedral at Haddington, where he laid his wife twelve years ago. What she was to him he inscribed upon her tombstone. "In her bright existence," he said "she had more sorrows than are common; but also a soft invincibility or capacity of discernment, and a noble loyalty of heart which are rare. For forty years she was the true and loving helpmate of her husband, and by act and word unweariedly forwarded him as none else could in all of worth that he did or attempted. She died at London, 21st April, 1866, suddenly snatched away from him, and the light of his life is as if gone out." Carlyle left on this tombstone a space for his own name and the date of his death; but only that.

NEWS SUMMARY

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

A dispatch from Vienna says roving bands of armed Nihilists, aggregating eighty persons, have been captured in the wooded district near Kieff after a sharp resistance.

H. C. Corbin was arrested at Westerville, Ohio, Oct. 17, on a charge of blowing up his hotel a few weeks ago. This outrage was charged to the temperance people when it occurred.

Thomas and John Deal were found guilty, Oct. 18th, in Toronto, Ontario, of kidnapping Robert Jaffary, some weeks ago. Jaffery is a leading merchant and prominent politician.

Before daylight on the morning of Oct. 19, thieves forced an entrance from the roof into the pawnbroking establishment of Friedenburg Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa., and rifled a large safe of $40,000 worth of unredeemed stock of jewelry, ect.

At Frederick, Md., Oct. 14, the trial of Felix Murcharner for the murder of his cousin, James Wethell, came to a sudden stop. The judge discharged the jury, who had been permitted to visit a barber shop and had a general discussion of the case with the barber. The trial had been in progress five days.

Herbert B. Waterman, for 18 months confidential clerk of the Chicago board of trade and of the firm of Henry Memory & Co has absconded with $20,000 and perhaps more belonging to his employers. He had been thoroughly trusted, and had doctored the books for some months past. It is supposed he victimized other people, and the affair was a deliberate steal.

George Histon was indicted, Oct. 14, at Belleville, Mo., for raping Mrs. Alice Danbrough, who is now in jail on the charge of poisoning her husband and brother-in-law, as previously reported. The grand jury adjourned till the 27th inst., when they will investigate the charges against her and her brother, John Freelow, who is implicated in the affair.

A dispatch from Milledgeville, Ga., says a band of men, numbering probably ten or twelve, after committing murder and arson, openly defy arrest, and continue their work of depredation. The reign of the gang is so absolute over the people, they will not dare to tell any human being of their knowledge of the desperadoes. They have plenty of arms, money and friends. If they can ever be run into the swamp the people of the surrounding country will hunt them down, as they would wild beasts. Wednesday night, Oct. 15, they attacked the premises of Luke Robinson and burned his barns, stables and granaries. Two men standing guard were fired at and driven off, one being wounded. The houses were then burned, the figures of the outlaws being plainly seen as they stood laughing and shouting in the light of the flames. Other houses and lives have been threatened, and the greatest consternation prevails in the troubled section. A note has been sent to the Milledgeville mayor, saying they would pay him a visit soon, though of course no fear is felt in the city. The governor is determined to capture these men if it takes a regiment of soldiers.

CASUALTIES.

Rev. H. H. Hayden has been indicted at New Haven, Conn., for the murder of May Stannard.

Near Ironton, O. Oct. 18th, Samuel Jones and two children were drowned in the Ohio river, by the sinking of a small boat that had been overloaded with coal.

At the Front Street theatre, Baltimore, Md, October 14, in the last act of the play of "Roving Jack," in which a discharge of musketry takes place, a young man named John Nelson, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, medical student of the University of Maryland, who was seated in the audience, was fatally shot from the stage, one of the muskets being loaded with ball instead of blank cartridge. Nelson was shot through the head.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Louis Belmont, poet and politician, is dead. He died at Paris.

The agricultural distress prevailing in several districts of Hungary is increasing.

A dispatch from Berlin says Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia, and his physicians advise entire rest.

Archduke Frederick, brother of Archduchess Marie Christine, future queen of Spain, is dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

The official returns of the election in California on the question of Chinese emigration show 883 votes in favor, and 154,638 against it.

A number of private citizens of Chicago have without regard to party, decided to extend a welcome to Gen. Grant on his visit to that city.

Gen. Sherman declines to authorize the issue of rations to the volunteers, as requested by the committee of safety appointed by the people of Santa Fe.

Foster's majority for governyr, in Ohio is reported at 20,000. The Republicans have 8 majority in the senate, which gives them a majority of 35 on joint ballot.

A Portland, Oregon, telegram of Oct. 16 says the reception tendered Gen. Grant last evening at the Cascades, at the Mechanics' pavillion, was a fitting tribute, 8,000 being present.

Robert Campbell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of St. Louis, died at 11 o'clock on the night of October 16. He was well known throughout the country as Indian commissioner under different administrations.

Dr. Julius Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa, died at his residence in that place, Oct. 14, aged 81 years. He was one of the leading advocates of cremation in the United States, and designer and builder of the cremation furnace, at Washington, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were withdrawn from the Bank England, Oct. 15, in bullion, £164,000 for New York.

Minnesota green peas—second growth, were in the St. Paul market Saturday, October 18th.

October 18th there were two inches of snow on the hills at Poplar Creek, Dakota Territory.

A party of French agriculturalists numbering ninety-nine men, women and children have left Havre for Texas.

There was a strong upward movement in corn, wheat and provisions at Chicago, October, 15, and Charles E. King, commission dealer, failed, with $30,000 liabilities.

On the 18th of October sheriff McKenzie, of Bismarck, D. T., was over at Mandan, ousting parties from land recently declared by judge Barnes, as belonging to the rail road.

In consequence of the rise in breadstuffs it is reported to be doubtful if Germany will begin the levying of new duties on grain by the 1st of January, 1880, as provided by the tariff bill which passed the reichstag in July last.

A London telegram of Oct. 17 says the excitement in the tin and iron trade continues. A further advance of one to three pounds per ton for sheets was noticed. There was no further advance in Glasgow in the pig iron trade, warranted quoted at 56s 10d and 57s asked.

A special of Oct. 16, from Silver City, New Mexico, says Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande valley and southeast of Fort Cummings for several days past. The people of Caliento have been besieged and fighting since Saturday and appeal for aid.

From the Ute Indian country it is reported that the White river women, children, money and papers are safe with Mrs. Meeker All will be sent to Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, as soon as practicable. Some employes are believed to be alive. Soldiers have been reinforced. Provisions and water plenty. These items are obtained from runners from White river.

500 tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and Earl of Lucan met near Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, lately, and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction should be granted, proportionate to the great fall of prices of all kinds of agricultural produce. Notice was posted at Warren Point, county Down, that any man coming into the county to pay more than £1 an acre for land may bring his coffin with him.

The estimates of amounts that will be required for all branches of the postal service during the next fiscal year have been completed. They aggregate $39,920,000, against which it is estimated the postal revenues will amount to $32,210,000 leaving a deficit of $7,710,000 to be met by Congressional appropriation. The appropriations for current fiscal year aggregated $5,458,376.

The London Daily *News* of Oct. 14 says if gold continues to leave England and France as it has lately, it will soon become necessary to consider the possibility of measures to stop the outflow. It will be time for England to consider what action to take when the French authorities make a move by directly or indirectly raising the premium on gold to such a point that the whole evidence of the United States demand is thrown on this country.

The Austrian and Hungarian governments have accepted the war estimates for the maintenance of the imperial army at an effective force of 800,000 men for the next ten years. The Hungarian government has submitted with this estimate a statement showing that when military systems now in progress are completed Italy will have 2,000,000 soldiers. France now has 1,815,000, and in 1892 will have 2,7,23,000, and Russia already disposes of 2,389,000 soldiers, while Austro-Hungary has 1,198,000.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane *Express* of the 14th inst says: Agricultural advices are still most discouraging. Quantities of wheat and barley still in the field are deteriorating from sprouting, damp and discoloration. Turnips and potatoes are badly diseased. Hops are a total failure. In many of the best districts in Kent preparations for autumn plowing are retarded by the division of labor, in consequence of the anxiety of farmers to get some of the present harvest to market while high prices are current. The supplies marketed show an increase, but are mostly unfit for milling. Such as are in good condition readily brought two shillings advance. The best lots of malting barley realized forty-two to fifty shillings. Most of the new crop is badly discolored.

Arrivals in London of all articles except oats have been moderate. Last Monday's list showed only about 28,000 quarters of foreign wheat, chiefly American and subsequent imports up to Friday amounted to 61,120 quarters. Prices again favored sellers to the extent of fully two shillings at the beginning of the week, but with only a retail demand at the advance, as large millers and speculators hesitated to follow the rise which, during the past few days, has been maintained with difficulty. Fine American reds and such varieties of white wheat as could be used in the place of English wheat have been in fair request, but it is probable Russian descriptions will shortly come in favor when the supplies of home grown increase, as the condition of new crop is sure to necessitate a large admixture of hard foreign wheat to render it suitable for milling.

There has been no excitement in the trade, neither have the week's sales been large, but steadiness prevailed, as sellers were by no means impatient to realize the recent market rise in the price while it has not served to unsettle the opinions of holders, as it is due to the most perfectly legitimate influence that can effect values, namely supply and demand. As far as can be seen at present there appeared to be no valid reason why wheat should not advance another five shillings. Business still rests on a firm basis, although it must be admitted that increased supplies of home grown wheat will probably check the advance temporarily.

Maize attracted a good deal of attention, and owing to scarcity of spot, sellers have been enabled to establish an advance of a shilling on the week. Grinding barley, beans and peas moved quietly at former rates. The continued heavy supplies of oats again reduced prices three to six pence.

Wheat for shipment has been in large request, and extensive business was done, principally in California and red winter American at a shilling advance. Calcutta descriptions also participated in the advance. Arrivals of grain laden vessels off the coast have been small.

Wheat has been in good request and advanced a shilling to eighteen pence, but the limited choice restricted business. Maize ruled firm at sixpence advance. There has been very large though somewhat irregular business transacted in forward wheat, especially red winter, and for which quotations indicate an advance of fully a shilling. Maize met with fair inquiry at steady prices for cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment, but for November and December an advance of six pence was paid. Sales of English wheat last week 19,361 quarters at 48s 8d, against 61,130 quarters at 39s 9d same week last year. Imports into United Kingdom, week ending October 4th, 1,261,082 hundred weights wheat, 282,270 hundred weights flour.

YELLOW FEVER.

At Memphis, October 14, there were 9 new cases of yellow fever reported, eight white, one colored, and 14 deaths. $55 in donations received. The Howards assigned 25 nurses to duty. At Forest City, Arkansas, the board of health report 6 cases of yellow feve and four deaths, October 14. Business is entirely suspended, and the town almost depopulated. Cases of yellow fever are reported in Hopefield, opposite Memphis, and at Forest City 45 miles west.

At Memphis, October 15, there were 10 new cases of yellow fever, and 4 deaths Donations received $61. Weather threatening.

At Memphis, October 16, seven new cases of yellow fever were reported—5 white, 2 colored—no deaths. A telegram of Oct. 16, from Forest City, Ark., reports one new case of yellow fever and one death, and seven sick with the fever.

At Memphis, October 17, there were reported 4 new cases of yellow fever and 3 deaths. Weather rapidly turning colder. Two deaths at Forest City, Ark., since last report Great destitution and suffering at Concordia Nurses and provisions have been sent.

At Memphis, October 18, five new cases of yellow fever were reported, and five deaths Weather clear and cool. Thermometer at day light had fallen to 51 degrees. Total number of new cases reported for the week 59; whites 42, colored 17; to date 1,480. Total deaths from yellow fever for the week 31; to date 486 The Howards have 101 nurses on duty attending 62 white and 31 colored families. The local board of health of Forest City has issued a proclamation warning people from coming into that city.

At Memphis, October 19, two new cases of yellow fever were reported, and one death. At daylight the thermometer had fallen to 45 degrees. One death reported at Forest City, Arkansas.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Foster, Republican, Elected Governor by a Large Majority—Iowa Estimated Republican by From 20,000 to 25,000 Majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—The chairman of the Democratic executive committee concedes the election of the entire State ticket, but claims that sufficient returns have not been received to determine the complexion of the next legislature, and thinks that later returns will show large Democratic gains in several counties of the State. The chairman of the Republican executive committee claims the election of Foster by 25,000 majority, and thinks that the Republicans will elect a majority of the members of the general assembly.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15., 1:40 A.M.—At this hour we have returns of the vote on Governor from one-fourth of the State, which shows Republican gains of 7,400, and indicate a Republican majority in the State of not less than 25,000. Definite returns of the result on members of the legislature have not been received, and the legislature is claimed by both parties, with the chances in favor of the Republicans.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 15.—Since noon returns received by the Republican State committee show that in addition to the list of senators sent at noon the Republicans have elected Sinks in the third district and Mounts in the second district, but they met the defeat of Chambers in the fifteenth district. This gives the Republicans 23 senators and 67 representatives, or 13 majority on joint ballot. The Democratic committee do not concede as large a majority as this and it may take the full official returns to decide what the exact majority in the legislature will be.

The returns which have been coming in this evening are largely from Democratic strongholds, which materially reduces Foster's majority.

The Republican committee are now notifying their correspondents that Foster's majority will fall as low as 17,000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—The Republican State committee and the *State Register* have up to this hour definite returns from forty-two counties and partial returns from as many more. These indicate a majority for the Republican State ticket of 25,000 over all the three other parties, a Republican gain of 27,000 over 1877 and 19,000 over 1878. Gear's majority over Trumble, Democrat, is estimated by Mr. Runnels, chairman of the Republican State committee, at 75,000, his majority over Campbell, greenbacker, at over 100,000. In the legislature Mr. Runnels claims twenty-six out of the twenty-nine Senators elected this year, with a chance of electing all and 80 out of the 100 members of the house. The Prohibition vote in the State is probably not over 3,000. The tenth congressional district and the sixth, electing Greenbackers to Congress last year, go Republican this year. The seventh, which gave Gillitte, Greenbacker, for Congress, 200, majority last year, gives 2,803 Republican majority this year, every county going Republican. The sixth, that elected Weaver, Greenbacker, to Congress, last year by 2,100, goes Republican by 2,650 this year. The Republican State committee claim the election of Thompson to Congress in the fifth district to fill vacancy by over 5,000, a Republican gain of nearly 3,000.

Breaking His Father's Heart.

"Yes, I've had a good many fights in my time," said old John Parky, tenderly manipulating his dismantled nose, "and it's kind o' queer to, for when I was a boy the old man was always telling me better. He was a good old man and hated fighting. When I would come home with my nose bleeding, or my face scratched up, he used to call me out in the woodshed, and in a sorrowful, discouraged way, say: 'So, Johnny, you've had another fight, hey? How many times have I got to tell you how disgraceful and wicked it is for boys to fight? It was only yesterday that I talked to you an hour about the sin of fighting, and here you've been at it again. Who was it with this time? With Tommy Kelly, hey? Don't you know any better than to fight with a boy that weighs twenty pounds more than you do, besides being two years older? Ain't you got a spark of sense about you? I can see plainly that you are determined to break your poor father's heart by your reckless conduct. What ails your finger? Tommy bit it? Drat the little fool! Didn't ye know enough to keep your fingers out of his mouth? Was trying to jerk his cheek off, hey? Won't you never learn to quit foolin' 'round a boy's mouth with your fingers? You're bound to disgrace us all by such wretched behavior. You're determined never to be nobody. Did you ever hear of Isaac Watts—that wrote, "Let dogs delight to bark and bite"—sticking his fingers in a boy's mouth to get 'em bit, like a fool? I'm clean discouraged with ye. Why didn't ye go for his nose, the way Jonathan Edwards, and George Washington, and Daniel Webster used to do when they was boys? Couldn't cause he had ye down? That's a pretty story to tell me. It does beat all that ye can't learn how Socrates and William Penn used to gouge when they was under, after the hours and hours I have spent in telling you about those great men? It seems to me sometimes as if I should have to give you up in despair. It is an awful trial to me to have a boy that don't pay any attention to good example or to what I say. What! You pulled out three or four handsful of hair! H'm? Did he squirm any? Now, if you'd give him one or two in the eye—but as I've told you many a time, fighting is poor business. Won't you—for your father's sake—wont you try and remember that? H'm Johnny, how did it—ahem—which licked?

"You licked him! Sho! Really? Well, now, I hadn't any idea you could lick Tommy Kelly! I don't believe John Bunyan, at ten years old, could have done it. Johnny, my boy, you can't think how I hate to have you fighting every day or two I would not have him lick you for five, no, not for ten dollars! Now, sonny, go right in and wash up, and tell your mother to put a rag on your finger. And, Johnny, don't let me hear of your fighting again!"

New lingerie is of colored percale lined with white and embroidered in colors matching the colors in the percale.

ADDRESS

Of the State Republican Central Committee.

To the People of Minnesota:

In seeking at your hands a renewal of the trusts hitherto confided to the Republican party, the undersigned deem themselves alike justified in proudly pointing to the achievements of the past, and tendering congratulations upon the prospects for the future. The great national party which was called into being by the force of moral conviction, to resist the encroachments of human slavery and vindicate the equal rights of men, has exhibited no less capacity to grapple successfully with difficult practical affairs, and it is scarcely too much to claim that its achievements have exerted a more potent influence in behalf of popular government and the advancement of civilization than any political organization known to history.

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

In the twenty-five years of its existence it has rescued the nation from destruction; it has liberated a race and transformed human chattels into responsible citizens it has asserted the national dignity and enforced reparation from governments insulting our national flag; it has promoted the substitution of peaceful arbitration for the bloody arbitrament of war; in behalf of our foreign-born citizens it has compelled foreign goveraments to surrender their claim to the perpetual allegiance of their subjects; it has advanced the national status among the governments of the earth and enhanced the safety and honor of American citizenship the world over; it has added six young States to the national Union; by its liberal and enlightened policy the continent has been spanned by a great railroad, its vast river deepened and cleared in the interest of internal commerce, its broad areas peopled and cultivated, and its treeless wastes converted into inviting homes for the poor and landless of all nations; it has maintained the dignity and rights of labor, supported the rights of legislative control over transportation monopolies, and encouraged the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures and commerce; it has steadily repaired the wastes of the dire struggle for national preservation: it has kept the public faith, it has paid $700,000,000 of the public debt; it has made an enormous national currency of equal value with gold throughout the world, it has by the practice of wise economy cheapened the means of personal comfort while fostering the enlightened agencies and arts of peace at home, and it has by its firm and just foreign policy encouraged the advocates of free government among the nations of the world.

These are the achievements which entitle the Republican party to the continued confidence of the country. Shall they be continued and enlarged to prouder results and wider prosperity or curtailed, reversed and defeated?

TREATMENT OF THE SOUTH.

No candid man can deny that the victorious North has treated the States recently in rebellion with more than magnanimity. It has called for no vengeance: it has neither shed the blood nor confiscated the property of its traitorous brethren; it has fed them in destitution and ministered unto them in sickness; it has freely pardoned their offences and removed their disabilities; it has withdrawn military guarantees for the maintenance of order; it has given them the exclusive control of their local affairs, and in its earnest and continued desire for fraternal concord it has carried its forbearance to the verge of culpable sentimentality.

REBEL OUTRAGES.

What is the return for such generous treatment? The murder of peaceful citizens for opionion's sake; a reign of brutal intolerance toward Northern sentiment and people—of fraud, intimidation and violence to enforce an odious political despotism. Every pledge and guarantee of good faith made by these people has been violated. Their fraud and terrorism evince a desperate purpose to compel a solid South, and thus to obtain within the Union what they failed to achieve by the disruption of the Union. In proof of this, it can only be necessary to educe the efforts of these men in Congress, backed by their northern allies, to cripple our small army and prevent its enforcement of "free and fair elections" in order to leave the shot gun ruffians in full control of the southern polls.

OBJECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The purposes and power of the Democratic party are furnished by the "solid South." That section supplies its brains and dictates its policy. There is little left of its ancient aspirations other than to obediently obey the behests of its southern leaders. It was the Democratic party that deliberately attempted to force the president to surrender his conscience and violate his oath of office on pain of stopping the wheels of government by refusing needed appropriations. It is that party that has repeatedly reasserted the pernicious and suicidal doctrines to which the country owes the bloody calamities of civil war, and which would substitute a weak confederacy of jealous States for a strong and honored government. Such a party once in power could not be relied upon to resist an incalculable expenditure to satisfy southern claims, which already aggregate nearly $1,300,000, a sum sufficient to bankrupt the treasury and insure national ruin. To meet these enormous demands the suspension of specie currency would be inevitable. The recent declaration of the State Democratic convention that the volume of this currency "should be regulated by the 'business' of the country," is significant of what may be expected when they come into power The payment of rebel claims would so "regulate business" as to bury the country under a crushing mass of irredeemable currency. Such of course is not the avowed purpose of the home Democracy, but they are so infected and allied with the greenback influence of the party at large that the result would be inevitable.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Now while it is true that no national questions are directly at issue in the coming State election, the two parties in Minnesota are fairly representative of the aims of the two great national parties respectively. The contest this year is to a great extent a battle for position, and whichever shall win the day will so command the field and place its forces as to ensure victory in the great presidential combat of next year.

REPUBLICAN STATE ACHIEVEMENTS.

But the question in which the voters of Minnesota are directly concerned relates to the management of their State government; and to this your candid attention is confidentially invited. When the Republican party assumed control of State affairs twenty years ago, it found an empty treasury, and State treasury warrants dishonored and depreciated to about one half of their nominal value. The State was without railroads or charitable institutions, its agricultural interests were limited and feeble, its industries prostrated, and its educational institutions languishing. In five years—the most calamitous and depressed in our history—the Republican party, by careful economy, redeemed our State credit and brought its treasury warrants to par. That party by judicious management, has promoted the building of 3,000 miles of railroad; it has reorganized and reared an educational system which is an honor to the State; it has by consummate skill amassed an educational endowment for future generations which already reaches $4,000,000, ranking fourth in the Union; it has erected edifices for and annually supports three normal schools; it has rescued from hopeless bankruptcy the University of Minnesota and placed it in commanding usefulness with surplus assets of $1,000,000, it has wisely supplemented the efforts of congress to clothe our naked prairies with attractive groves; it has provided careful supervision of our railroad and insurance interests through which is derived an annual revenue approximating $250,000, lessening direct taxation by that amount; it has erected commodious buildings for the care of the insane, for deaf, dumb and blind, and for the reform school, and provides for the ample annual maintenance of these institutions, and it has tenderly cared for the helpless orphans of soldiers of the late war. The extraordinary expenditures for the erection and support of these institutions aggregate the sum of $3,958,576, to which should be also added as an extraordinary expenditure $350,000 for frontier relief, seed grain for grasshopper sufferers, etc., making a total of $4,308,576 as the total expenditures during Republican rule, outside the legitimate expenses of the State.

All this, be it remembered, has been done chiefly from current receipts without the usual resource to a heavy funded debt. Nor has such avoidance of debt been accomplished by increase of taxation. On the contrary, from five mills on the dollar exacted under Democratic rule, there has been a steady reduction to one and one-half mills, which is the rate for the coming year. By this rate the amount of taxes raised reaches about $350,000, which represents the total tax burdens of the people for the ordinary expenses of their State government. By actual comparison this is found to be, with perhaps two exceptions, the lowest rate of State taxation in the Union. Indeed the country may well be challenged for an example of more prudent and economical conduct of State affairs. The administration of Gov. Pillsbury, like that of his Republican predecessors, has exhibited a model of wise, able, safe, human and honest government. He has shown the value of good credit and business capacity by his loan of personal security to supply the omitted appropriation for the State prison and other purposes, saving thus the cost of an extra session of the legislature, while his assiduous personal care of the relief of the frontier destitution will long be cherished in the hearts of a grateful people. Such is the record of Republican stewardship. In view of the precious interests at stake, and of the continuance of the good government to be reasonably expected, the sensible people of Minnesota will hesitate to permit such change of administration as will put their truest welfare in serious jeopardy. Certainly not a State of the Union is better governed than Minnesota.

APPEAL—DANGER OF LETHARGY.

In view of the wrongs and astrocities perpetrated by the vanquished rebels; in view of their mad effort to bankrupt and disgrace the country they failed to destroy; in view of the financial madness that would derange wholesome business relations and defeat our reviving prosperity, we appeal to the patriotic people of Minnesota to say whether the sacrifices of the war shall be in vain and its work undone; whether our country shall be an honor or reproach among the family of nations; whether it shall deal in honest money, representing the fair equivalent of labor, or the specious issues which would strip it of its just reward.

The political skies are auspicious; but in the certainty of success lies that overconfidence which breeds dangerous lethargy. In the present attitude of political parties it is not enough to merely elect our Republican State ticket. Let us achieve such a victory as shall speak to the whole country and give us a position for next year's conflict. Let the people of our State show by their votes that they appreciate good home government. Let the response of Minnesota to the five States which have already spoken swell their indignant rebuke of unrepentant and over-indulged rebels, and protest against the wild fantasies that would strangle our reviving prosperity. We appeal to the voters of Minnesota not to be diverted by pretended temperance or other local issues which pale into insignificance in the shadow of the appalling dangers with which we are threatened. By every consideration pertaining to good government, national honor and simple justice between man and man, we urge you to close up the ranks and press forward to such a victory as shall place our young State in a proud position in the grand Republican column of the Union.

R. BLAKELEY,
Ch'n Republican State Central Committee.

Can't Afford to Marry.

Girls, do you hear this? Many good men are crying, "Can't afford to marry!" Why? "Expense of supporting a wife." Why support a wife? Might not wives be made self-supporting, or partly so? Isn't there something wrong in this system which makes matrimony dependent on a man's ability to pay all the wife's expenses? Is it not filling the land with old maids? Has it not done so for the last half century? Who marry most? What race? The people who care nothing for keeping up style. The foreign born whose women turn to and tend the shop. The cultivated American is not the marrying man. He likes the goods on exhibition, but they're too costly for his every-day wear. Hence, oft they remain on the counter until shop-worn. This is a crying evil. Our best men are not marrying. Because so many of our girls are saying, "You must take me for better, for worse, to feed me, to clothe me, to warm me, to keep me clad in the fashion, to give me a house proportionate to my style, to keep me in pin money, and I will condescend to live with you, and take your money, and do nothing to earn more, and to lament, if things go wrong, that I didn't marry better, and you must regard it as a great favor on my part." The man wants you pretty badly, but it's too heavy a contract. Things must be rearranged so that you carry more of your end of the log.

It is estimated that the hay crop of the country, reckoned at only five dollars per ton, is worth three times that of cotton, ten times that of wool, and twice that of wheat.

The Glacial Period.

No fact in geology is more clearly demonstrated than that in some remote period of the past the Northern Hemisphere of the globe down to the fortieth parallel of latitude was submerged and capped with ice as Greenland now is. That was the glacial period, the traces of which are found on the surface of embedded rocks, in the morains of glaciers, and the bowlders which were carried in those vast morning rivers of ice and deposited at great distances from their native locality.

In both Europe and America are found the bones of animals, the survivors of of which are now to be found in the high Arctic latitudes, and those of some extinct species, such as the mastodon, the woolly hippopotamus and aurochs creatures that could not live in Southern Europe or America. The race of which the Esquimaux, the Finns, and Lapps are a remnant, then spread over the continents, and lived by hunting and trapping the various animals that belonged to the age of ice.

But how was the change of topograhpy and of climate effected? Not by any cataclysm or convulsion of nature, though that theory was once maintained. The work of subsidence was gradual, as also the emergence of the land. It was due to what is astronomically known as the procession of the equinoxes. At least, this theory is now generally received among scientists, and is ingeniously demonstrated by Mr. H. B. Norton in the October number of the Popular Monthly.

We could not, without the aid of a diagram, illustrate the nature of this procession. Sufficient to say the earth's axis is not always parallel to itself. It is subject to a very slow gyratory motion in an opposite direction to the revolution of the earth, a motion estimated at about 50 degrees 3 minutes a year. The rate of this motion having been ascertained, it is easy to calculate the length of time required before the earth will occupy the same position with respect to a line drawn through the greatest diameter of its elliptical orbit that it occupies today.

This period is estimated at 21,000 years, and is called the Great Year. In computing this long procession of equinoctial changes, it will come to pass that when the earth is at its greatest distance from the sun, the South instead of the North Pole will be turned toward it, and the succession of the seasons will be reversed. That is to say, our winters will be longer than our summers, as in the Southern Hemisphere is the case now. That hemisphere has now a winter of 187 days and a summer of 179 days.

It may be reasoned from this that more ice accumulates at the South Pole during the long winter than is melted in the short summer, and such is found to be the fact. According to Mr. Norton the ice-cap of the Antarctic continent, about 3 000 miles in diameter, is gradually accumulating. The Arctic ice-cap is much smaller, and honeycombed at that by the warm interoceanic currents pouring constantly upon it.

Mr. Norton tells us that if we assign an average thickness of 15,000 feet to the Antarctic ice-cap, "we should have a mass of ice large enough to displace the earth's centre of gravity nearly a mile to the south of the centre," and that a gradual displacement would produce "an imperceptible drainage of the oceans from the north to the south, and the gradual emergence of northern and submergence of southern continents."

This is what is gradually going on. The geologists assert that the northern continents are slowly rising, and that the islands of the South Pacific are sinking, or rather, according to Mr. Norton's theory, the water is slowly draining from the northern, and accumulating in the southern hemisphere. The process will continue for some thousands of years to come, until, "through the submergence of southern lands and the extension of the Antarctic ice-cap, the condition of the southern hemisphere will approximate to that of the northern continents during the glacial age." Thus each hemisphere passes through alternate periods of preponderance of summer or winter, each period being about 10,500 years.

According to astronomical calculations, our present great northern summer commenced some 6,500 years ago. While the Southern Hemisphere is undergoing slow refrigeration and gradual submergence. "The process," says Mr. Norton, "has passed its middle, but not its culmination, even as the greatest average cold of our ordinary winter is nearer the vernal equinox than the winter solstice." In about two thousand years from now, he thinks, the southern continent will be still more deeply deluged; the Antartic ice cap will have extended several hundred miles northward, and the glaciers, which have already appeared among the Andes, will have covered the plateaus of Patagonia and Chili. Nevertheless mankind will not then witness the utmost possible degree of refrigeration, "because the ellipticity of the earth's orbit is now less than it has been at certain periods of the past, and will be again in the remote future.'

Mr. Norton might have strengthened his theory of this gradual change, due to the procession of the equinoxes, by citations from the writings of the ancients, beginning with Herodotus and coming down to the first century of the Christian era. In the time of the "father of history" the land occupied by the Scythians was described as one of perpetual snow and almost, if not quite, uninhabited. In the time of Cæsar the grape and other fruits of a temperate climate were not grown north of Italy, and even in the land of the sun the winters were more severe, the frosts more frequent, and the snow more abundant. This climatic change has been attributed to the cultivation of the soil, the drainage of the land, and the cutting down of the vast forests. But it is still going on, as the gradual recession and disappearance of the glaciers among the Alps show. Their fresh moraines testify to a time within a few hundred years when they reached down much further into the valleys. Just as they are disappearing among the Alps and other ranges of mountains in the northern hemisphere, they are forming among the higher Andes,—a phenomenon in entire harmony with Mr. Norton's theory.

In the long and indefinite past these successive changes in the temperature of the northern and southern hemispheres have doubtless been many times repeated. Continents have risen and subsided, and the configuration of the earth's surface under the vast changes. The work of creation is never ended. The lost Atalanta may again emerge from the waters, while parts of continents and hundreds of islands familiar to us may disappear, and the human race be driven before the advancing wave and increasing cold to new lands for their habitation. Still, as there are some four or five thousand years ahead for human activity on the nothern continent before any great change will have been worked, our people can still afford to mend their fences and keep their homesteads in repair. After us the flood.

Kissing the Baby on Insufficient Information.

While Colonel Allen was discussing national finances on the hotel piazza, Colonel Tom Crittenden quietly slid down off the platform and circulated among the crowd. He wore a delicate white duck suit, blue necktie and patent leather pumps, and was the cynosure of all female eyes on the premises. Colonel Tom, with an eye to business, began ogling the babies.

"Oh, you sweet little darling," said Colonel Tom, addressing a fuzzy, popeyed brat that lolled lazily in his mother's arms under one of the trees; "how old is it, ma'am?"

"Four months, sir," said the fond mother.

"A little girl, eh?" said Colonel Tom.

"No, a boy," said the mother.

"Ah yes, now that I come to look at it more closely I detect the strong manly features of a boy," the colonel hastened to say. "Please, may I kiss the little cherub?"

Colonel Tom shut his eyes and exploded an osculatory sound on the fuzzy face, and the child put up a big lip and threatened to cry.

"He is such a beautiful child," murmured Colonel Tom; such eyes, such a head, such an expanse of forehead, such a mouth, such a wealth of complexion, such a sweet tranquil expression!"

"La me, you don't really think so, do you?" simpered the flattered mother.

"I never saw a sweeter little cherub," said Colonel Tom; "I believe I'll have to kiss him again."

Having gone through a second osculatory martyrdom, Colonel Tom assumed a seraphic look—a look calculated to strike taffy to the most hardened feminine heart—and got right down to business.

"I'm a candidate for Governor," said he "and nothing would give me greater joy than to feel assured that I had the support of the father of the sweet babe. Come, let me hold the little darling in my arms. I do think he is just the sweetest little angel I ever saw!"

The flattered mother gave up the fuzzy baby, with profused apologies about it not being well dressed etc., hoped it wouldn't trouble the gentleman, etc., glad to know he admired it so much, etc.

The fuzzy baby writhed and squirmed, and grew red in the face, and wrinkled itself all up, and then lay calm and composed on Colonel Tom's strong right arm.

"The little precious!" cried Colonel Tom. "You'll tell his father how much I thought of his little cherub, won't you, ma'am? And you'll tell him I'm candidate for Governor, eh, ma'am?"

The poor woman's face dropped and big salt tears came to her eyes.

"Oh, sir," she said "you don't know what you ask; my poor husband died of the jaundice two months ago."

There was a far-off look in Colonel Tom Crittenden's golden-glinted eyes as he gently but firmly dumped that fuzzy baby on the bereaved mother's lap, and walked straight back to the platform and replaced himself on a bench.

Not alone was sorrow confined to Colonel Tom Crittenden's upheaving bosom There was silent traces of suffering on his right coat-sleeve.

An Ambulance for Accidents in New York.

The following extract is from an article entitled "Hospital Work in New York," published in the opening number of the Springfield (Mass.) monthly, *Good Company*: Suddenly a loud-toned bell, audible throughout the building, strikes four, and the gates are opened for a white ambulance, which a moment later is pulled up before the main entrance. "Surgical," a voice mutters half unconsciously behind us, and looking around we see a patient. "Four strokes for surgical, three for medical," he explains, and it is by the bell that the ward attendants are forewarned of the nature of ambulance cases.

The ambulance is used in nearly all cases of street accidents, some cases of disease and many cases of violent inebriety. It can be summoned by telegraph from any police station, or from any alarm box of the fire department, by tapping the Morse key twenty times and sounding the box number. It is familiar in all localities and at all hours—a covered wagon with a neatly uniformed surgeon sitting behind. Over sixteen hundred cases are attended by the ambulances of Bellevue in a year, and two surgeons are constantly employed in the service, responding to calls day and night. The alarm is received in the telegraph office on the first floor of the hospital, and thence transmitted simultaneously to the stables and the room of the surgeons, where it is announciated by nine resonant strokes on a small gong. No matter how active the doctor is, the vehicle is usually at the door before he is at the bottom of the stairs, and he has to spring for his seat behind as it rolls out of the hospital yard. It is constructed on a plan to minimize pain in carrying a sufferer to the hospital for permanent treatment, and the surgeon has with him instruments and appliances for giving temporary alleviation, such as splinting and binding a fracture, or sewing up a wound.

When we reach the yard a spring mattress moving on wheels has been withdrawn from the bottom of the ambulance, and placed in a slanting position between the tail-board and the ground, Under the patient, who is covered with blankets, and over the mattress, is a canvas stretcher with tubes along the sides, into which the attendants insert long poles, and "the case" is thus carried to a cot or into a surgery without any necessary exertion or moving on his part. The ambulance surgeon is a brisk, business-like young man, and having transferred the case to the house surgeon, who is now responsible for it, and given a few particulars to the clerk, he bounds up stairs to wait for another call.

ABOUT two months ago a tramp, who gave his name as David Stewart, died at the Baltimore City Hospital, and was buried in Potter's Field. It has been ascertained that he was the son of the late John Stewart Frazer, a wealthy resident of Glasgow, Scotland, The Agent of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore, has caused the body to be removed from Potter's field to Greenmount Cemetery. Deceased was 49 years old, a musician and artist, but his habits of dissipation estranged him from his family and his country.