The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

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A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE French government has appropriated for agriculture for 1880 the sum of 25,568,427 francs, of which 1,128,230 are for veterinary schools and public services, 1,875,120 for agricultural education, and over 14,000,000 for the care of forests.

IT is mentioned as a result of the agricultural depression in England that 830 acres of freehold land were recently sold in Berkshire for 33,500. The rent of the farm was formerly $2,750, out of which $1,250 had to be paid in tithes and

AN international peace congress is to meet at once in Naples, to advocate a partial disarmament throughout the world. Delegates from America will be present. We hardly can see why, since the armament of the United States is of the smallest and most peaceful kind.

THE Duke of Beaufort, in a late agricultural speech, said the English farmer could not hope to compete with the United States in the raising of grain, and they must turn their attention to cheaper and better modes of growing beef and mutton, so as not to be driven out of that market also by the Americans.

A farmer in Bangor, Me., noticing that wheat was being picked from the heads of standing grain, and finding flocks of yellow birds flying about, shot some of them. On opening their crops he found only three grains of wheat and, by actual account 350 weevils. It is better that farmers know whether they kill friends or foes.

THE *Mark Lane Express*, in relation to land rental, taxes, etc., in Great Britain, says: An owner of 200 acres receives $2,100 rent, and pays $115 land and income tax. The tenant pays; Rent $2,100; poor and highway rates, $410: drainage rate $315; income tax, $37.55; total rent and tax, $2,977.50, or at the rate of $14.78 per acre per year.

THE latest advices from careful estimates are that the wheat requirements of Europe will be 283,000,000 bushels, of which the British Islands will want 143,000,000; France and dependencies, 80,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 15,000,000; Italy and Mediterranean ports, 15,000,000; Germany and North sea ports, 20,000,000, and Holland and Belgium, 10,000,000.

OFFICIAL figures show that our exports to France are healthy and increasing rapidly. Not only are values of exports increasing, but the number of the invoices sent are larger than ever before. For the quarter ending September 30, 1879, the value of exports of the United States was $12,527,733 over the corresponding quarter of 1878, and an increase of $7,277,966 over the quarter ending June 30, 1879.

THE statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of October shows the aggregated interest bearing debt to be, including registered and coupon, $1,796,950. Aggregate debt in which interest has ceased on maturity $23,086,035.29. Aggregate debt bearing no interest, 2,405,585,190.01, making the total debt, principal and interest, $2,245,694,357.83 There has been a decrease of the debt during the month of $10,352,906.62.

THE distress in Hungary on account of the bad harvest is very great. Government has suspended the collection of taxes until the next harvest has been gathered. In fifty-seven towns and villages in Temes district the greatest distress prevails. In Saros district, where cases of starvation have occurred, forty parishes are threatened with famine. Frightful accounts have also been received from the districts of Abanj, Heves and Zemplin.

The late Senator Chandler is understood to have left an estate valued at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 It consisted mostly of real property. He owned 12 of the most valuable stores in the city of Detroit; a spacious and elegant mansion on Fort street; a house in Washington; a very large and valuable farm near Lansing, Michigan, upon which he has just finished an enormous barn; a large quantity of lumber lands in Michigan, and, among his personal property, shares in the Second National Bank of Detroit.

THE increase in the cotton crop South is reported at 500,000 bales more than in any preceeding year. The increase in cotton is expected to yield $20,000,000 more than last year. The tobacco crop is 12,000,000 pounds over last year, and sugar 200,000 hogsheads greater. This surplus is valued at $40,000,000 over the product of last year. On the other hand, the west is thought to have 20,000,000 bushels of corn more than ever before, and the hay product is also larger this year than for many years past. Cattle will also probably go over previous years' production, the price of grain is large and meat predictions realize fair value.

THE Italian papers report a case of bigamy just tried before the Law Court at Salerno, which is another of those instances seeming to show that the institution of trial by jury is not suited for all human beings alike. The offended admitted the two marriages, which were otherwise proved, and the Judge summed up for a verdict of "guilty," but the Jury decided in the negative. The Judge, dismissing the prisoner, said: "Signor Musitano, you assert that you have married twice, but the gentlemen of the jury declare that you have married neither once nor twice, consequently I set you at liberty, and you may now marry a third time."

MR. HAZARD, of Vancluse, R. I., gave a lawn party to the spirits of his dead relatives. He says that among the guests was his late wife and daughter.

AN intelligent compositor out West made the queen of the ball wear a pair of delicately-tinted satin "scandals."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

At Fort Adams, Rhode Island, the other night a drunken soldier was pushed into a cistern by his drunken companion and was so injured that he will die.

At Cincinnatti, O., on the evening of Nov. 19, John Ritter, a well known butcher, engaged in a dispute with Chas Bergman, one of his employes. A fight ensued in which Mr. Bergman drew a knife and cut Ritter three times on the head and once in the abdomen. The latter wound which is very dangerous, may result fatally.

The November term of the district court in session at Glencoe, McLeod Co., Minn., adjourned Nov. 20. One of the last acts of the court was the sentencing of C. R. Mims, the defaulting treasurer of McLeod county. This case had been running in the courts for the last three years, and every effort that legal talent is capable of putting forth has been exerted to save him from State Prison. But few of the town people had notice of the hour when he was to be brought in for sentence, consequent there was no crowd in the court room, and the unpleasant duty of sentencing one of McLeod county's most prominent, and, until this unfortunate defalcation, most respected and trusted citizens, to Stillwater for four years, and to pay a fine of $39,240.94 was very quietly done. Before receiving his sentence, Mims made a full and clear statement of the circumstances that led to his disaster.

A great defalcation or embezzlement has come to light in Milwaukee. Chas. E. Bosse has been a bookkeeper in Alex. Mitchell's bank for thirteen years, and the public were startled a day or two ago by the announcement that there was crookedness in his accounts. The Milwaukee evening *Signal* of the 19th gives the following: The matter was the only subject of discussion all of yesterday, last night and to-day. Groups of men could be seen eagerly discussing the case, and it was a little strange that everybody seemed to think that Bosse was an embezzler to a considerable amount. That was the one general opinion. A *Signal* reporter asked his brother Mr. Gustav Bosse, also a bookkeeper by occupation, whether he thought Charles was an embezzler. He merely replied that all cases had two sides, and walked away. There are numerous estimates as to the amount of the embezzlement ranging from $25,000 even up to a quarter of a million.

CASUALTIES.

There was a $70,000 fire in Chicago, Nov. 14. A lard refinery was destroyed.

Recent heavy falls of snow in Canada have blocked rail roads, and greatly disturbed and retarded railway travel and transportation.

Nov. 18, two young sons of Mrs. H. P. Beard, of Andover, Mass., were burned to death by a fire which an incendiary started in their room.

Reports of storms, gales, disasters on Lakes Erie, Michigan, and Ontario continue, involving loss of life, wrecks of shipping, and large amounts of freight.

Unusually heavy gales have been reported on the Lakes, and numerous disasters, loss of vessels and loss of life occurred on lakes Michigan and Ontario.

Owing to the prevalence of the scarlet fever in Springfield Ill., the public schools have been ordered closed till after Jan. 1st., and the board of health recommend that no public funerals be held in churches or at private residences. There are said to be 500 cases of scarlet fever in the city.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Rev. Ethan, a relative of the revolutionary Ethan Allen, died at Newport, Rhode Island Nov. 18.

The New York *Sun* says Bayard is a very good man, but when it comes to talk about electing him President, he is nowhere, that any Republican, except Grant can beat him.

Ex-Gov. Swann of Maryland, about a year ago married the widow of Senator John R. Thompson of New Jersy It is now announced that they have finally seperated. She going to her New Jersey home, and the Governor seeking refuge in the home of his sister in Washington. Both are rich and old

When the ex-Empress Eugenie was in Paris on her way to Spain Prince Jerome Napoleon paid her a voluntary visit. The Paris *Pays* sees in this an indication and an influence regarding the restoration of the Empire above individual dislikes, meaning the unity of the Bonapartists as to Prince Jerome's claims to the throne.

Madrid, Spain, advices to Nov. 24, state that the Arch Duchess Marie Christine and her mother arrived at the Nothern railroad station at 8 o'clock that morning. They were received by King Alfonso, the royal princesses, and ministers and ministry and civil authorities. They proceeded immediately to the royal residence at Pardo, the King returning to the Palace in Madrid.

Rev. Dr. Mesher of the Reformed Episcopal church of Montreal, in a sermon on the night, of Nov. 23, referred to the announcement in two recent reliable English journals that a princess of the blood royal will shortly become a convert to the Church of Rome, and that the gathereng into the fold of this distinguished personage will be publicly announced in a short time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest cholera returns show 90,000 deaths from that disease in Japan.

On the morning of Nov. 18, a severe now storm prevailed across Lake Champlain in New York.

The survivors of Admiral Farragut's fleet have formed an association, the object of which is to secure the settlement of prize money due the fleet for the capture made at New Orleans in April 1862, and decreed to them by the United States supreme court.

The Lake City *Sentinel* states that the loss by the recent fire there will amount to $46,875 over the insurance.

The U. S. Treasury department, Nov. 20 purchased 282,000 ounces of silver bullion for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints.

In New York city, Nov. 20, there was a driving snow storm and the wind blew a gale; there were also hight winds and snow in Montreal, Canada, St. Johns, N. B., Gloucester, Mass., Syracuse, N Y. and other places, involving a wide sweep of country.

New York city for several days has been convulsed by a financial crisis and excitement unequaled by any thing befor or since the historical "Black Friday" of 1873. Stocks have gone up and down with fearful velocity, [and many firms wrecked. The Bears and the Bulls have been having a death struggle. Jay Gould and a few associates are credited with producing this financial tarnado.

President and Mrs. Hayes gave a reception at the White House on the evening of Nov. 20, to members of the army of the Cumberland and their personal friends, together with officers and privates of visiting military companies, who have acted as escort for the society during the past two days at Washington. The reception took place in the east room, which was especially decorated for the occasion.

At a meeting of the band of directors of the Northern Pacific railroad held at New York November 21, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the agricultural lands of this company west of the Missouri river to Puget Sound, shall be offered for sale to actual settlers at the government price of $2.50, cash per acre, to be paid to the company te reinburse it for the cost of selecting surveying and conveying said lands. This resolution does not apply to coal or iron lands, nor to lands chiefly valuable for timber, nor to lands required for town sites, or suitable for manufacturing sites, nor in regions where water is scarce; to lands containing springs or other natural supply, where it shall be for the interest of settlers at large that such water privileges shall not be exclusively held or controlled by any individuals, nor to lands required for the use of the company in connection with the operation of the road.

At the session of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland of Washington, Nov. 20, Gen. Sherman read letters from Mrs. E. B. Anderson and her daughter, Eva, denying charges of disloyality against Gov. Robert Anderson and asking the society to take some action on the matter. Gen. Sherman then offered the following resolution and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That the heartfelt sympathy of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is hereby tendered to the widow and daughter of the first commander of the Army of the Cumberland; that the society will ever bear in honorable memory his pure and noble character and his heroic devotion to his country, and that they ever regret his health in 1861 prevented him from reaping the fruits of his valor and courage in the cause of the Union, and it will ever be remembered that the Army of the Cumberland owes a great debt for the leadership of Gen. Anderson, and that nothing but poverty prevents them from erecting a suitable testimonial over his honored grave at West Point. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis paid tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of Gen. Anderson. Nobody who had ever seen that soldier at Fort Sumter would question his loyalty. Columbia made no mistake when she had sent down Robert Anderson "to let slip the dogs of war." (Cheers.)

The Mark Lane *Express* of Nov. 19, says: Except in a few cases the harvest is now secured in England. In the Scotch uplands cereal crops are still being harvested, mostly in an unripe state. The Scotch harvest, however, will probably be terminated in a week or ten days. The farmers generally avail themselves of the favorable weather for field operations. The recent uncontradicted estimate of this year's crop shows that it will be necessary to import 18,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat. Doubtless with every allowance for possible exaggerations the crop is desperately bad. The Mark Lane and country markets have been dull with liberal arrivals from abroad Prices have fallen a shilling for all descriptions of wheat. There was not much pressure to sell, but the enormous visible supply in America and the uncertainty as to the actual extent of the surplus available for export thence caused a pretty general abstention of buyers. Until something more definite is known trade must feel its way cautiously. In certain quarters a strong opinion prevails that wheat will prove remunerative even at present prices. Doubtless adecline of a few shillings will bring a number of speculative buyers. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Early in the week wheat off coast declined 54 shillings for red winter for the continent, but subsequently prices rallied six ponce to a shilling per quarter. Maize is in fair inquiry, principally on the continent, Barley receded six pence to a shilling per quarter. Sales of British wheat last week amounted to 39,625 quarters at 48s 9d per quarter against 54,740 quarters at 40s 7d per quarter the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for week ending Nov. 8, 886,480 hundred weights wheat, 234,891 hundred weights flour.

The formation of supervisors' districts under the provision of the census act of March 3, 1879, has been completed by Superintendent Walker, except in regard to the States of Massachussetts and California. The appointments of supervisors must be made in each instance by selection from applicants residing within the boundaries of the respective districts. These officers will practically control the thousands of local appointments necessary for the work of taking the census, and they are to be filed by the first of January. Minnesota is composed of three districts as follows: First district, Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore Freeborn Houston, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles Olmsted, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Steele, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, and Yellow Medicine counties. Second district, Big Stone, Carver, Chippewa, Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, Me Leod, Meeker, Pope, Renville, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wabasha, Wiland Wright counties. Third district, Washington, Ramsey, Anoka, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Aitken, Otter Tail, Clay and all other counties lying to the north and east of the line Wisconsin has formed districts as follows First district, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Greene, Lake, Kenosha, Milliwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington. and Waukesha counties. Second district, Adams, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Greene, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marquette, Richland and Sauk counties. Third district, Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Taylor, Price, Chippewa, Ashland and all the other counties lying to the north and west of the line thereof. Fourth district, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Waushara, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln and all the other counties lying to the north and east of the line thereof. Iowa, four districts: First district, Cedar Clinton, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Iowa, Jefferson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Lee, Louise Mahaska, Muskentine, Poweschiek. Tote, Van Buren, Wapello and Washington counties Second district, Aiamankie, Benton, Blackhawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Floyd, Grundy, Howard, Linn, Marshall, Mitchell, Tama and Winneshiek counties. Third district, Adair, Adams, Appanoose, Audobon, Cass, Clark, Dallas, Decatur. Fremont, Guthrie, Harrison, Jaspar, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Mills, Monroe, Montgomery, Page, Polk, Pottawattamie, Ringgold. Shelby, Taylor, Union, Warren and Wayne counties. Fourth district, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carrol, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford. Dickenson, Emmett, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Harden, Humbolt. Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alta, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, Story, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Worth and Wright counties.

A RAPID penman can write thirty words a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—sixteen feet and a half. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third, a mile. We make on an average sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words a minute we must make 488 to each second; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000, and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with a pen a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper men for instance, make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark 300 miles long to be traced on paper by each writer in a year.

FIRE AT FARMINGTON, MINN.

Destruction of Almost all the Business Part of the Town.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on the evening of November 22d, fire was discovered in the barn of the Niskern hotel, Farmington, Minn., which speedily communicated to the hotel itself, and in a very brief period assumed very alarming proportions and threatened to envelop the entire city in the maelstrom of destruction. The wind was at the time, blowing a stiff breeze from the west, and the buildings being mostly of wood and very old, the fire made astonishingly rapid progress.

In a few brief moments much less than is requisite to give an adequate description, the lurid flames enveloped the doomed structure and thence took an eastward course, spreading rapidly along Oak street and leaving naught untouched and unharmed in their desolate pathway.

Within a few moments after the first alarm the citizens of the town gathered in force at the scene of the conflagration. As soon as the situation was comprehended and it was seen that the hotel was doomed, the work of saving the furniture and other contents of the establishment was commenced by the excited throng. Nearly all the contents of the hotel were removed, but in the hurry and confusion much of it was damaged and rendered nearly worthless.

From the hotel the fire spread to Whitaker's boot and shoe store, and thence to Atz and Sauer's hardware establishment. A portion of the stock in both of these was saved.

The bank of Farmington, a two-story building, was attacked and rapidly crumbled beneath the consuming force of the devouring element. The bank was owned and run by Thomas C. Davis, president, and Claus M. Dittmar, cashier, both well-known to St. Paul business men, and was said to be in a flourishing condition. The loss involves only the building, and is estimated at about $1,000, the papers and contents of the vault being all safe.

From the bank to Ben's barbershop, a small one story frame, the flames pursued their eastward course, and in a twinkling attacked the Eagle hotel on the northwest corner of Oak and Third streets. This was a two-story building, and was kept by Lawrence Egle, who is also well-known in St. Paul, and to travelers generally. Mr. Egle succeeded in saving a considerable portion of his furniture, but as was naturally to be expected, in a very damaged condition.

Up to this time the wind had been blowing directly from the west. But when the Egle hotel had become fully enveloped, the wind suddenly veered to the southward, forcing the flames and heat across Oak street to the large three story store of C. R. Griebie. From the first discovery of the fire Mr. Griebie had made a determined effort to save his property. To a force pump in his well he had attached a hundred feet of hose and with the aid of assistance had spread blankets over the roof and cornices of the building. These were thoroughly wetted and a stream of water kept playing upon them. This precaution would undoubtedly have saved the building had not the wind unfortunately changed. But upon its veering, and when the hot breath of the fiery monster licked the large plated windows of the ground story, the glass melted like mist before the morning sun. As the glass crumbled the flames penetrated the interior of the structure, and in ten minutes the fruits of four or five years of patient industry and perseverance were swallowed up.

The pump was kept at work (four men taking part and alternately releiving each other) as long as any hope of saving the building remained. The structures was three stories and veneered with brick, and also provided iron shutters for the upper windows. The second story was occupied by the proprietor, Mr. C. B. Griebe, and his brother and family, both of whom lost their furniture and clothing, saving not even any of their clothing other than what they wore at the time. The third story was occupied as a Masonic lodge room and of course nothing of the fixtures therein was saved. A loss of several hundred dollars of Masonic property is considered as a very moderate estimate.

Mr. Griebie's stock in trade is put down at about $15,000, of which only a very small proportion was rescued. Upon the stock and building he holds policies in some half dozen companies represented by John S. Prince, Esq., of St Paul, and aggregating some $10,500.

Ten minutes completed the work of destruction of the Griebie building, after which the flames turned westward along Oak street to the place of beginning, or rather opposite the starting point, and destroyed successively F. Winter's barber shop, L. J. Fretter's restaurant and dwelling, Hon. C. W. Dilley's livery stable, Mrs. Fager's house, and Mrs. Devitt's house. Dilley's livery stable was a new building and uninsured, and although he succeeded in saving his stock and carriges, his loss will reach $1,000, and falls heavy on a very worthy and upright gentleman. The other buildings above named were also uninsured and represent a loss of about $800 in each case.

Before the fire struck the Egle hotel, as before narrated, the large elevator across the roadway from the Niskern hotel, had caught fire and was two-thirds burned. Some 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the building which belonged to the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad company, and was at the time operated by the well-known firm of Pratt and Robinson. The total loss on building, grain and machinery will, it is reported, aggregate over $60,000, which is believed to be partially covered by insurance.

Among the owners of the grain stored in the elevator, are Archibald and Shurmeir of St. Paul, who, it is reported will sustain a loss of $32,000, which, however, is insured to about $27,000. The destruction of the building was complete, nothing whatever being saved, the rapidity with which the fire traveled, the length and breadth of the structure, preventing any attempt at removing the contents.

From the commencement of the fire everybody in the town turned out and gathered at the scene of destruction. Intense excitement prevailed, but of course nothing could be done to stay the progress of the devouring elements. The livid flames, as they shot athwart the sky and siezed the hapless buildings in their fierce embrace, cast a solemn and awe inspiring glance upon the helpless and panic-stricken crowd. No facilities for battling the flames and resisting them was at hand. Not even a bucket brigade could be organized on account of the lack of water. The few wells near at hand and which afforded the only means of getting water were inadequate, and from the very start all hope of successful resistance seems to have died out in the breasts of the terror stricken citizens. Indeed, from the outset, it became manifest that nothing but a steam engine and plenty of water could adequately cope with the rapidly spreading conflagration. The citizens had long talked of the importance and necessity of making provision against fire, but as in hundreds of similar cases, nothing had been done, and, almost in the twinkling of an eye, and apparently without a moment's forewarning the emergency had arisen which proved that they had rested too securely in their presumed or fancied security. The mistake of the past was seen in an instant, but too late to admit of remedy. From the time the fire was first discovered until the last building was but a mass of smoking ruins, scarcely an hour had elapsed. Indeed, many now estimate the time in which the flames completed their devastating circuit as not exceeding thirty or at most forty-five minutes.

The fire, as above stated, originated in the rear of the Niskern hotel, and is supposed to have started in a pile of cornstalks adjoining the stable. The theory most generally accepted as to to its origin is that it sprung from a spark from a passing freight train which was blown by the prevailing west wind and lodged in the heap of inflammable matter above spoken of. Once started the progress was so rapid that the citizens did not even bring out their hook and ladder company, which is the only apparatus provided by the city authorities for use in similar emergencies.

Upon the arrival of the Minneapolis steamer, the work of destruction was complete, and of course nothing remained to be done. Had the steamer arrived in time it is doubtful whether she could have extended much aid on account of the scarcity of water.

The Rise of Stock-Jobbing.

Stock-jobbers and stock-jobbing took their rise in the end of the seventeenth century, and, like Pallas, they seem to have sprung forth full-grown from the brain of their progenitors. The last few years of that century were indeed years to be much remembered in the financial history of this country. In 1692 the loan of £1,000,000 laid the first foundation of the national debt. In 1694 the first charter was granted to the Bank of England. The currency of the country was reformed in 1694, and to meet the deficiency of coin the first Exchequer bill was issued in 1696. The charter of the old East India Company was renewed in 1693; the charter to the new East India Company was granted in 1698. The abortive scheme of the Land Bank was started in 1697; the ill-starred Darien expedition was planned in 1698. Together with these greater ventures came the shoal of smaller fry which never fail to follow in the wake of any great speculative movement. In 1692, England, says Macaulay, witnessed for the first time those phenomena with which experience has made us familiar. Then comes a list of the companies brought out, described with all the picturesqueness of detail in which Macaulay so excels. The list is a strange one—not so strange, perhaps, as the list of 1720, and scarcely stranger than some of the schemes which in the last ten years have sought admission to the London Stock Exchange. In 1692 there was a Copper Company which proposed to explore the mines of England, and held out a hope that they would prove not less valuable than those of Potosi. In 1873 there was the "Gold Company, Limited," for working an extinct gold mine in Wales, which actually lingered on in existence till 1878, though it never obtained either a settlement or quotation from the Committee of the Stock Exchange. In the means used for floating these new schemes, the promoters of the seventeenth century seem to have been but a little way behind their successors in the nineteenth. In Shadwell's play of the "Volunteers; or, The Stock-jobbers," brought out in 1692, all doubts as to whether it be godly or not to hold shares in a company for bringing over Chinese rope-dancers are set at rest by the reflection that the shares will sell well, and then the holders need not care whether the dancers come over or no.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Alliterators.

We want to welter in the blood of the blamed blatherskites who perennially persist in aiming at "apt alliteration's artful aid" in all articles appearing in their particular papers. We want to welcome all well-wishers of our common country, of our corrupted commonwealth, and our beloved Boston to our aid in seizing upon this sign of sensationalism, and dreadfully drubbing the driveling, dreary, and drooling draff, and driving it from the columns of contemporary collocations of composition. How direfully and distressingly disgusting to the lover of light or lofty literature to be pertinaciously and perpetually pestered with some such sentence as "Dear Daniel Drew Dead," or "The Boston Batters Beaten Beautifully," or "The Fire-Fiend Furious," or "Murky Murder Mangles the Mortal Manes of More Massacred Men.' There is a kind of meaningless, musical madness about this literary lunacy that decidedly deceives its devotees. They think they are doing doughty deeds with their queasy, querulous, and quixotic quills; whereas they but mechanically manipulate meaningless maunderings, marrying meretricious mouthing and mournful mutterings with mendacious and mediocre matter. Out on the outre and outrageous outpourings of these outcasts, these outlaws. Oust them if you can; outdo them if you can't.—*Boston Transcript.*

Tobacco in the Hen-Roost.

A French gentleman has developed a theory that the inhalation of tobacco smoke by fowls causes their flesh to assume a wonderfully white color and become very tender at the same time. He accordingly shut up a chicken in his fowl-house, and set fire to a store of "caporal," which he left burning in the place. The young fowl, so far from being averse to the odor of the narcotic, was inclined to try its taste as well as its smell, and had in a few days' time consumed so much "caporal" that its flesh was not only whitened, but absolutely "nicotinized" with poison. To it as it stood—probably in a rather stupid state—upon its perch entered one night an adventurer. The precious bird was carried off, plucked, cooked and eaten, and a short time after breakfast the thief was seized with violent and intolerable pains. He rushed to the doctor, heedless of the necessity which would arise of disclosing his nocturnal escapade. He was found to have been poisoned by the nicotine contained in the flesh of the fowl, and was with some difficulty saved from death.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.

We have already given the official vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, showing 57,291 votes cast for Pillsbury and 41,748 for Rice. Meighen, the Greenback candidate for Governor, received 4,050, and Satterlee, the Temperance candidate, 2,852. This makes Pillsbury's plurality over the Democratic nominee 15,542 and his majority over all 9,140.

For lieutenant governor, the table already printed gives Gilman (Rep.) 60,135 and Barnum (Dem.) 38,740, Gilman's majority being 21,395.

We give below the official vote for the remainder of the candidates. The figures show Von Baumbach, secretary of state, 20,413 majority; Kittelson, treasurer, 22,154; Start, attorney general, 21,786; Marshall, railroad commissioner, 21,130:

	SEC. STATE.		STATE TREAS.	
COUNTIES.	Von Baumbach.	Borez.	Kittelson.	Cowdery.
Aitkin	15	1	15	1
Anoka	375	237	373	237
Becker	681	107	683	108
Benton	187	266	188	276
Big Stone	....	....	....	....
Blue Earth	2,086	1,726	2,111	1,695
Brown	354	647	441	563
Carleton	54	61	54	60
Carver	770	1,329	770	1,320
Cass	....	....	....	....
Chippewa	758	97	730	110
Chisago	709	152	705	150
Clay	351	77	354	79
Cook	....	....	....	....
Cottonwood	433	71	452	55
Crow Wing	264	189	264	191
Dakota	1,209	1,705	1,202	1,709
Dodge	1,190	382	1,186	388
Douglas	796	11	744	61
Faribault	1,090	574	1,093	573
Fillmore	2,451	463	2,472	469
Freeborn	2,368	362	2,594	137
Goodhue	1,919	752	1,899	768
Grant	424	12	422	12
Hennepin	3,480	1,246	3,468	1,261
Houston	1,214	1,078	1,228	1,066
Isanti	332	42	333	35
Jackson	749	40	747	43
Kanabec	78	26	79	24
Kandiyohi	1,502	116	1,505	110
Kittson	94	140	93	140
Lac qui Parle	603	2	603	4
Lake	16	......	16	......
Le Sueur	696	2,180	1,005	1,879
Lincoln	423	56	431	48
Lyon	421	101	431	93
McLeod	613	617	615	614
Marshall	.....	......	......	......
Martin	622	152	620	153
Meeker	980	286	962	283
Mille Lacs	112	49	113	53
Morrison	315	507	310	502
Mower	1,946	575	1,927	615
Murray	293	52	293	51
Nicollet	977	780	1,045	704
Nobles	594	188	594	187
Olmsted	2,126	1,005	1,916	1,274
Otter Tail	1,718	459	1,650	516
Pine	71	95	75	91
Polk	810	264	806	264
Pope	678	9	521	11
Ramsey	1,717	2,685	1,660	2,742
Redwood	672	202	540	242
Renville	932	522	965	480
Rice	2,030	1,377	2,031	1,388
Rock	380	67	379	67
St. Louis	230	163	229	163
Scott	550	1,792	559	1,780
Sherburne	331	162	322	161
Sibley	593	839	615	817
Stearns	509	2,217	929	2,243
Steele	1,217	721	1,201	746
Stevens	474	304	468	308
Swift	704	558	682	559
Todd	573	351	570	352
Traverse	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabashaw	1,559	1,661	1,562	1,664
Wadena	342	36	338	31
Waseca	859	1,043	939	966
Washington	1,380	1,288	1,378	1,277
Watonwan	650	224	649	224
Wilkin	191	104	192	105
Winona	1,730	2,400	1,698	2,435
Wright	1,402	1,284	1,402	1,284
Yellow Medicine	763	59	759	61
Totals	50,747	39,334	60,225	38,071

	ATT'Y GEN.		R. R. COM	
COUNTIES.	Start.	Babcock.	Marshall.	Colvill.
Aitkin	15	1	15	1
Anoka	376	236	375	236
Becker	689	107	676	109
Benton	188	277	189	277
Big Stone	....	....	....	....
Blue Earth	2,099	1,707	2,063	1,749
Brown	525	467	509	586
Carleton	54	62	53	63
Carver	770	1,319	773	1,325
Cass	....	....	....	....
Chippewa	761	96	760	96
Chisago	711	147	714	148
Clay	362	64	364	62
Cook	....	....	....	....
Cottonwood	452	55	439	67
Crow Wing	263	191	263	191
Dakota	1,211	1,701	1,200	1,715
Dodge	1,193	376	1,189	384
Douglas	747	65	736	58
Faribault	1,087	576	1,088	577
Fillmore	2,454	458	2,447	483
Freeborn	2,374	362	2,371	338
Goodhue	1,926	752	1,681	994
Grant	424	12	425	11
Hennepin	3,125	1,563	3,420	1,184
Houston	1,213	1,081	1,198	1,095
Isanti	331	40	327	40
Jackson	751	50	750	40
Kanabec	80	24	79	24
Kandiyohi	1,504	102	1,481	112
Kittson	94	140	93	142
Lac qui Parle	603	1	601	6
Lake	16	....	16	....
Le Sueur	578	1,833	1,000	1,880
Lincoln	438	41	391	81
Lyon	441	84	444	79
McLeod	618	612	614	602
Marshall	....	....	....	....
Martin	619	154	619	165
Meeker	975	282	977	290
Mille Lacs	112	49	112	61
Morrison	316	505	279	522
Mower	1,955	552	1,948	573
Murray	238	50	295	53
Nicollet	1,060	694	1,067	696
Nobles	609	186	593	133
Olmsted	2,355	801	2,126	1,014
Otter Tail	1,662	514	1,649	528
Pine	74	93	73	94
Polk	810	264	848	225
Pope	676	11	655	34
Ramsey	1,702	2,693	1,756	2,656
Redwood	684	194	681	246
Renville	979	475	983	456
Rice	2,035	1,374	2,035	1,378
Rock	381	66	278	63
St. Louis	120	161	232	161
Scott	429	1,550	560	1,774
Sherburne	320	162	322	161
Sibley	615	811	615	813
Stearns	952	2,244	910	2,266
Steele	1,207	740	1,209	739
Stevens	449	308	467	308
Swift	704	555	692	562
Todd	568	354	572	351
Traverse	.....	......	......	......
Wabashaw	1,566	1,656	1,558	1,669
Wadena	337	32	307	32
Waseca	917	982	904	987
Washington	1,373	1,288	1,356	1,295
Watonwan	653	223	646	229
Wilkin	192	105	195	101
Winona	1,731	2,397	1,726	2,402
Wright	1,403	1,223	1,357	1,291
Yellow Medicine	759	62	756	63
Totals	60,451	38,665	60,222	39,092

New Remedy for Rattlesnake Bite.

Henry Benson, of Fairfield, was bitten on his foot in South mountain by a rattlesnake. In returning home, a distance of three miles, his foot was greatly swollen, and fears were entertained of serious consequences. A poultice of camphor and tobacco was applied to the bite, and in a few hours the foot was reduced to its usual size, removing all poisonous matter. Mr. Benson is now doing well, and has thus given to the country an antidote for the poison of the snake.—*Lexington (Va.) Gazette.*

A DISSIPATED and unmannerly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite to him at a dinner, what was the difference between Scott and sot? "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Strong Sentiment in Georgia for the Great General as a Pacificator—Expressions of Faith in Grant from Leaders of Popular Opinion.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Cor. New York Herald.]

The most careless observer cannot fail to note that a deep and strong undercurrent in favor of a non-partisan support of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency is working its way beneath the Democratic strongholds in Georgia. Your correspondent, after a week's investigation, has found manifestations of this sentiment in almost every quarter except among the great Democratic leaders. Among the merchants, the lawyers, the workingmen, and the younger or less-noted politicians there are to be found men outspoken in favor of Grant. This very morning, in an Atlanta paper, I note an open letter from Col. R. A. Crawford, a man of prominence, an old Democrat, in which he openly calls for the nomination of Grant by the Southern people, averring that such a course would wipe out sectional bitterness and restore the Union in the best sense of the term; and an Augusta paper contains an open letter to the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, from Mr. R. W. Habersham, a man of character and distinction, advocating precisely the same course. But before discussing the manifestations of this sentiment, of which enough will be found, I will summarize the motive that inspires it, as gathered from innumerable conversations with persons under its influence.

1. Many people of the South are not satisfied with the course of the Southern leaders for the past four years. Their course in abetting and tolerating the Electoral Commission has been openly denounced, and will not be readily forgiven by those who believe that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected, and might have been seated had a different course been pursued. The policy of starving the President into submission to the House is condemned by many, and, since the verdict passed upon it by Ohio and the November elections, has few defenders. The injustice of condemning the leaders for their conservatism in 1876 and for their ultraism in 1878 is apparent, but this injustice does not dull the keenness of the popular dissatisfaction. The Electoral Commission seated Mr. Hayes, therefore many people condemn their leaders for having gone into it. The issues made by the extra session are generally supposed to have lost the October and November States to the Democrats, and the leaders are blamed for having made these issues.

2. The mass of the Southern people are heartily sick of sectionalism. They are tired of hearing of the solid South and the solid North. They realize fully that the one will always make the other, and that as long as the sections are arrayed against each other, in essential or superficial hostility, both must suffer, but especially the weaker section. The South is thrilling with a new growth and ambitions for material development. She needs peace, stability, capital, immigrants. Her people realize fully that as long as a sectional war is waged there must be strife, and the suspicion of insecurity for investment; that capital will be withheld from her mines and forests; that immigration will be directed westward from Castle Garden, and that her purposes and intentions will be misrepresented by the evil and misunderstood by the indifferent. It was this very spirit, though then infinitely less developed, that led her people to give Horace Greeley a virtually unanimous vote eight years ago. She wanted peace and tranquillity then; she is much more anxious about it now.

3. The crushing defeats that the Democrats sustained in the late elections have strengthened this disposition to ignore sectional and party lines by apparently removing the chief argument with which the leaders have heretofore kept them in ranks, viz.: the hope of success. As a matter of course the Southern Democrats would very much prefer to allay sectional prejudice and resentment by proving through na ational Democratic administration that its purposes are not revolutionary, but conservative. They would encounter any reasonable risk in the hope of getting such a result. But many of them feel now that it is practically useless to continue the struggle any further. They feel that they have been misled, deceived, and betrayed. The utter lack of patriotism displayed by Kelly, Cox, and company in dividing the party in New York has convinced them that it is a question of spoils rather than principle.

4. The character and surroundings of Gen. Grant himself have much to do with the sentiment in his favor. It is remembered that Gen. Grant's instincts are right, as evidenced by his noble conduct toward Gen. Lee at Appomattox and his report to President Johnson after his tour through the South. It is claimed that he was betrayed and misled during his administration by men that he was not then strong enough to resist or wise enough to understand, but that now he is strong enough to rise above any faction or party, and would thoroughly understand the bearings of any demonstration, personal or partisan, that might be made. It is held, too, that he planned and inaugurated the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, and that his utterances since his retirement have been uniformly patriotic. It would be absurd to talk of a Southern Democratic movement toward Sherman, Blaine, Conkling, or, for the past two years, toward Hayes. It is Grant, and only Grant, that could carry any considerable portion of the white Southern vote away from Democratic moorings next year.

Col. R. A. Crawford says that the organization of Democratic Grant clubs will begin at once, and that he has numerous letters asking when the work will be commenced. He says that these clubs will advocate the nomination of Grant by the Democratic Convention or his support by the people irrespective of nominations. He claims that these clubs will be much larger than even the most sanguine expect, and names a most prominent Georgian who, he says, will certainly take the head of the organization.

Col. Luther J. Glenn, a life-long Democrat, and twice the nominee of the Atlanta district Democrats for Congress, is very warmly in favor of the adoption of the Grant policy.

Col. George T. Fry, a young man with a large following, and lately a member of the House, from Atlanta, says that steps will be taken to organize the Democrats who favor the election of Gen. Grant into at least such shape that they can show their strength, understand each other, and definitely express their opinions.

Capt. Joseph F. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, who has just returned from his trip through the North, says that if the politicians would just stand aside the people would come together in amity and affection, and that Grant would be elected by a virtually-unanimous vote of the South.

United States Marshal Fitzsimmons expressed himself as astonished at the wonderful strength developed by the sentiment for Grant among all classes.

The strongest Grant influence, perhaps, in Georgia is Judge O. A. Lochrane, one of the most remarkable men in Georgia. He is thoroughly independent in politics, voting either way as he pleases. He has had a Democratic nomination for Congress since the war, is now discussed as the Independent candidate for Governor, and is being openly pressed as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Grant.

Judge Lochrane says that he has been astounded at the strength developed by the Grant movement among the Democrats, and feels sure that Grant can carry Georgia against any man that is nominated by either party.

The Republican leaders are puzzled at the strange turn things have taken, and do not know how to meet it. They seem to understand that if a non-partisan President is elected the Southern Democrats will get the offices. They say that Sherman will beat Grant for the nomination in the South, but they do not believe this. Grant will carry the Republican party in the South like a whirlwind, and all opinions other than this are the flatteries of officeholders for Sherman's ear. If Grant signifies his willingness to take the nomination he will get every delegation from the South.

VOICE FROM THE TOOMBS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

One of the Chicago evening newspapers dispatched to prominent men throughout the country, and, offered them an opportunity to express through its columns appropriate congratulations upon Gen. Grant's welcome to Chicago. Among the replies received was the following from Toombs, of Georgia:

> Your telegram received. I decline to answer, except to say: Present my personal congratulations to Gen. Grant on his safe arrival to *his* country. He fought for *his* country honorably and won. I fought for *mine* and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union.
> R. TOOMBS.

Toombs is a representative of a large class in the South. No one who has had an opportunity to observe the Southern people in their own homes and to listen to the unembarrassed expression of their real sentiments, will question the statement. He is the idol of a large constituency in Georgia, and admired throughout the extreme South. He was prominent before the war, and even more so during the war. He was a member of the United States Senate at the time his State seceded, and at once assumed an influential part in the organization and maintenance of the rebellion. He was a Deputy in the rebel Provisionary Congress, Provisional Secretary of State in the Confederacy, then appointed Brigadier General in the rebel army, and afterward elected Senator in the rebel Congress. During the progress of the war, in 1863, when the possibility of reincorporation and reconstruction of the rebel States was being discussed, Toombs wrote a letter for publication, in which he said: "I can conceive of no extremity to which my country could be reduced in which I would for a single moment entertain any proposition for any union with the North on any terms whatever." Now, after fourteen years of peace, and a magnanimity on the part of the North which has extended to the unparalleled extent of universal amnesty, there is no change in Toombs' sentiments, and he improves the occasion of Gen. Grant's return to declare in the most unmistakable fashion that he regards the Union as a foreign nation, and is ready to take up arms against it at the very first opportunity that offers.

There has been an effort on the part of the Northern Democratic press to create the impression that the Okolona *States*, and a few other outspoken exponents of the Southern Bourbon sentiment, misrepresent the people of their section, and it has even been intimated that some of those virulent journals are in the pay of the "Radical party." No such charge, we think, will be brought against Bob Toombs, of Georgia. Here is a representative man, much admired throughout the entire South, who announces over his own signature his readiness and desire to renew the war of the Rebellion, who treats the Union as a foreign and hostile nation, and who has all the savage and unrelenting hatred of the North which the Okolona *States* pours out from week to week. Toombs is not an exception among the Bourbons, save that he has the courage to say to the North just what he believes and feels. Others with the same convictions may conceal them or seek to give expression to them in some more sneaking fashion; but the intimate interchange of opinion between Southerners reveals in hundreds of cases every day the same irreconcilable animosity to the Union and Northern people which Toombs voices so openly. The name of Grant is especially irritating to them because he was the most successful General in defeating the rebel armies, and the mention of that name brings out all the ugly, smoldering rancor they cherish. Even Wade Hampton, who is a representative Conservative among the Southerners, coldly declined to avail himself of the opportunity to offer formal congratulations upon the occasion of Grant's safe return to "his country; the Governor of Maryland kept conveniently out of reach; and Phelps, of Missouri, was ridiculously non-committal in what he had to say. Alexander H. Stephens is, as he was before the war, and always has been since the war, the exception in expressing the desire that "*political* differences" may not arise again to divide the sections; the rule is that which Bob Toombs laid down in his dispatch—irreconcilable sectional hatred.

The telegram which Toombs sent will be hailed with applause throughout the South. In some cases it will meet with open response; but men everywhere, in every village and hamlet south of Mason and Dixon's line, will rub their hands gleefully, chuckle over it in private, and congratulate each other in confidence. It is a true and hearty expression of the Southern Bourbon sentiment. It is the feeling of ninety-nine out of every 100 of the old and middle-aged men who fought on the side of the rebellion and have acted with the Democratic party since the war. It is the theory upon which the young men act who hunt down "niggers" for their recreation. It is the logical conclusion of the conscious superiority and sectional hatred which are found everywhere in the Southern States. What is the remedy? Time can alone develop it with certainty; but it is surely not to be hoped for in permitting the control of national affairs to lapse into the hands of avowed national enemies.

IT is beauty's privilege to kill time and time's privilege to kill beauty.