Worthington Advance.

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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, FEBRUARY 5, 1880. NUMBER 23.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Chief of police Brewer, of Norfolk, Va. Jan. 28, killed himself—domestic trouble

Gonzales was on trial at Madrid, Jan. 28, for his attempt to shoot the King and Queen.

Orlando Greenfield, a Syracuse, N. Y. wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, Feb. 27.

Trial of Mrs. Smith and Cove Bennett, for the murder of her husband, policeman Smith of Jersy City has resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Charles Demond, of Boston, Mass., ex-treasurer of the Massachusetts Home missionary society, charged with embezzlement, the jury disagreed and were discharged Jan. 29.

Mrs. Lewis, claiming to be the widow of Joseph L. Lewis of Jersey City, who left a million of dollars to the Goverment and all who were associated with her in recent contest of the will have been arrested.

Two New Orleans editors, Major E. A. Buck of the *Democrat*, and H. D Hersey of the *States* fought a duel on the morning of Jan. 27. The weapons were pistols, distance 10 paces. After firing two shots, friends interfeared and the difficulty was settled.

The boy who was supposed to have been murdered by his father, Elder Ruck, the Adventist, at New Hampton, Ia., is alive in an adjoining county whither he had fled after the beating his father gave him, to avoid a repition of the outrage.

A rich land-owner near Barcelona, Spain, his wife, three daughters, a son and two women servants were all found murdered in their beds. The deed was apparently done with a hatchet. The house was ransacked. A swine herder and his two sons have been arrested.

Rev. Edward Cowley entered a plea of not guilty to twenty five indictments, charging him with starving and ill-treating children under his care in the Shepherd's Fold in New York city. The trial was set down for Monday next pre emptorily, and Cowley was sent back to prison.

Henry Morris, a convict, confessed to having started the recent fire in the Brooklyn penitentiary workshop. He says he got the matches from the clerk. Green, of the shoe company and set the fire in two places, first in the loft of the shop and afterward in the building, where certain combustible supplies are kept, taking a two-quart can of benzine and throwing it over the door, on the floor, and lighting it. He said he didn't know why he did it, but went up stairs to the shop and waited to see what happened, and came down with the other prisoners when the alarm was given. Morris will be indicted for arson. He is now serving a six years' term for criminal assault.

CASUALTIES.

The Mullen block was burned in St John N. B. Feb. 2. Loss $30,000.

The Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of Irish distress amounted to £29,300.

Three deaths were reported Jan. 30, of starvation near Paronstown county, South Ireland.

A fire damp explosion in the colliery Weissen, Saxony, destroyed the lives of fifteen men.

At Easton, Mass., early on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, John D. Gardner and his wife were burned to death with their house.

There is great distress among the poor fishermen of Halifax. If severe weather follows, there will be great suffering.

At Albany N. Y., Feb. 1, a terriffic wind storm lasted all day doing a good deal of damage to property. Weather very cold.

The palace at Jassy, the ancient capitol of Moldavia, has been entirely destroyed by fire, believed to have been incendiary.

There was the heaviest snow storm that has been for years in Nashville, Tenn Feb 2. The snow fell at a depth of eight to ten inches.

Col. Nelson Truster, U. S. district attorney at Indianapolis, dropped dead in the Opera House of that city, on the night of Jan. 29, a apoplexy.

At the Scranton file works in Pennsylvania, on the morning of Jan. 23, a larg grind stone burst. Killing Wm. Farries, and shattering the building.

The Governor of Rhode Island in his annual message recommends that women be given the right to vote on the school question and that prohibition take the place of the present liquor law.

Near Lake City, Minn., Jan. 28, V. R. Lee while at work in the field, slipped and fell on the ice, breaking the front ankle bone of his right leg. He was conveyed home and medical aid called.

Elias Gebhardt, age 16, clerk in a hardware store in Syracuse, N. Y., was instantly killed, Jan. 28, by a customer while buying a pistol. The revolver contained three balls, but was not known to be loaded.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Pope has sent 10 francs for the relief of the distress in Ireland.

The New York Republican State convention is called to meet at Utica Feb. 25.

Lord Beaconsfield, the English Premier is suffering from attacks of the gout.

The United States Senate has confirmed E. H. Murray, of Kentrcky, as Govern or of Utah Territory.

Intelligence has been received in Paris that Abbie de Baeze in attempting to cross Apilca, died at Mejiji.

William H. Brewster one of the proprietors of the Boston, Mass., Traveler, died at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 28.

The late Horace Thompson, of St. Paul, held life insurance policies at the time of his death in several companies, aggregating $46,000.

The Virgina State Republican convention for the nomination of delegates to the national convention is called for April 21, at Stanton.

Frances R. Griffith has been nominated supervisor of census of the sixth district of Indiana, vice, William Seymour, nomination withdrawn.

The Auburn light infantry departed from Augusta on the morning of Jan. 30 There are no military or extraordinary police force at the State house now.

Advices from Rome of Jan. 30, say that the Pope's health is causing anxiety. He suffers from fits of shivering and great prostration, but persists in his usual occupations. authorize the importation of articles for exhibition at the miller's international exhibition to be held at Cincinnati in 1880, free of duty

In the Maine house of representatives Jan. 30, resolutions of grateful acknowledgement to the Wisconsin legislature for its appreciation of the gravity of recent events were passed.

In the Maine house of representatives Jan. 30, several additional Fusionists took their seats, 22 having previously taken their seats. In the Senate there were but four vacant chairs.

In New York city, on the morning of Jan. 24, an accident occured on the elevated railroad. The engine was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, the passenger car did not leave the track, but the employes on the engine were badly injured.

At Fairbault, Minn on the morning of Jan. 29 Rev. Theodore A. Gardner, shot himself in his room at the residence of J. M. Tower, either with premeditation or accident. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound by his own hands while laboring under a fit by temporary insanity, but many of his friends think the shot accidental.

At a meeting of the priests of the diocese of Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 27, called by Otto Jair, vicar general, and W. J. Halley, chancellor, to consider action to be taken with reference to the application of an assignee for Archbishop and Edward Purcell to sell the church property, there was a full attendance and a long discussion. Opinions differed as to the means, but all agreed that this application should be resisted. It was resolved to employ the best legal talent to oppose the assignee's application, and committees were appointed to present the matter to the congregations with a view of collecting legal expenses

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Howard M. Kutchin, of Wisconsin, appointed under a tempory commission during recess of the Senate to be collector of internal revenue at Fond du Lac for the third district of Wisconsin, vice Albert Kosbern, suspended under the tenure of office act. The Senate in voting on this nomination divided for the first time this session, strictly upon party lines, every Republican present voting for confirmation, and the negative votes being cast by Democrats. The result was an adverse majority of four. The opposition to Kutchin was based on alleged undue violence of his partisanship as displayed in certain editorial articles written and published by him in his newspaper.

Indian Commissioner Hayt was removed from office Jan. 29. The following is the letter of Secretary Schruz making the removal:

WASHINGTON,—To Hon E. A. Hayt. Sir—It has become my duty to inform you that the public interest demands a change in the commissionership of Indian affairs and that your further services in that office are dispensed with. Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary

Upon inquiry it was stated on the authority of the committee of the board of Indian commissioners, who have been investigating the charges against Hayt dilligently and thoroughly that no proof of any dishonest act, or connection with corrupt practices on his part had been found, and that this action indicated by the letter of Secretary Schruz was taken for the reason that Hayt had withheld from the department information which the department ought to have had. On the other hand it is quite as positively stated by other parties that while the fact developed in the recent investigation may not have been regarded as a sufficient ground on which to remove Hayt, they were of damaging character, and had Secretary Schurz failed to remove him, other charges of still more serious nature would have been preferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The telephone is being introduced into Winona.

There are in store at Duluth 250,000 bushels of wheat.

The yellow fever has broken out in several places in Brazil.

Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Richmond, Va. Feb. 2.

The No. 2 furnace at Phoenexville, Pa. which has been idle five years is again in blast

The strength of the German army on a peace footing is 17,227 officers, and 401,650 men.

The German press is making very particular and extended reference to the distress in Ireland.

It is announced that Holland and Greece have recognized the independence of Rowmania.

At a Parnell and Dillon meeting in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 29, $1,500 was raised in the audience.

The winter wheat acreage now sown in Illinois is 2,668,826. A larger acreage than in any previous yerr.

In Sioux City, Iowa, at a public meeting on the night of Jan. 30, $522 were raised for the Irish relief fund.

Total coinage of the United States mint during Jannary was $8,576,500, of which $2,450,000 were silver dollars

The first issue of a Democratic campaign paper appeared at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1, called the *"Sledge Hammer."*

A large gang of men are now at work in Memphis perfecting sewerage. The force will be increased to 500 by Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the western iron association at Pittsburgh, Jan. 30 the price was advanced to four cents per pound.

The value of the freight thrown over board from the stranded steamer, Louisiana, off New Orleans, is estimated at $150,000.

The Lehigh coal exchange at Philadelphia, Jan. 30, advanced the price of furnace coal 25 cts a ton. No change in other kind of coal.

A Boston exodus committee is calling for clothing and money to help colored people to leave the South for other parts of the country.

Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, N. B, directed that collections be taken up in the Catholic churches in his diocese, Sunday, Feb. 8th, in aid of the distress in Ireland.

For the fourth time in the present century, Lake Zurich in Switzerland, is frozen over Lakes Lorat, Neufchatel and Rienne and the river are also frozen over.

A Cabul dispatch of Jan. 29 received at London says: The ex-governor Jellalabad is now within one days march of Ghusnee with a number of guns and some Sepoys, and has announced his intention to attack the British.

One of the main subjects to be presented to the English Government for legislation at the coming session of parliament will be a bill for the abolition of the law of primogeniture and for simplification of the transfer of land.

It is understood that the English Government intends to give a grant for the purpose of providing seed for small Irish farmers. An eminent Irish statesman estimates the loss sustained by the failure of last year's potatoe crop in Ireland at 4,626,000 pounds.

The Gibraltar *Guardian* says the Moors at Fez, Morrocco, have attacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over seventy years of age with petroleum and burned him alive, amid shouts of joy. Two of the wounded Jews are French subjects.

A dispatch from Rome of Jan. 30 says telegrams received there states Prince Bismarck and the German crown prince have agreed that it is advisable to reestablish harmony between the Roman church and Germany. It is not yet known whether Prince Frederick William will visit the Pope.

Advices from St. Petersburg of Feb. 2, state that the minister of the interior has deprived the *Golos* of the right of inserting advertisements for the present month for publishing an article suggesting that the three bishops incarcerated at Lusdal had been forgotten by the government.

A Berlin dispatch of Jan. 27th, says the National Zeitung alluding to Parnell's tour in America, declares that it is a disgraceful act on the part of the home rulers to make political capital out of their country's distress, thus turning the necessities of their starving countrymen to account for party purposes.

About 20 colored refugees from the South, including four women and three infants, reached New York City Feb. 2.

The Russian police having proved so very inefficient in the prolonged struggle with the Nihilists a number of German police have been summoned from the Baltic province of the empire.

London advices to Jan. 29 assert that the Journal De St. Petersburg does not consider that the German army bill implies a departure from a peaceful policy. The Moscow Gazette and Novoe Vremya thind that the bill is exclusively directed against France. The Gazette De St. Petersburg believes that Russia alone is menaced while the Golos holds that Poland is the bone of contention.

The House committee on Indian affairs, Jan. 29, examined Governor Pitkin of Colorado on the question. He stated the Indians had long been dissatisfied and chafed under the restraints of the enforced influences of civilization exerted by the agency; that Jack and other Indians had appealed to him to have them relieved of the presence of Agent Meeker; that they did not care for farming, but preferred to lead the same nomadic life their fathers had followed. He (Governor Pitkin) believed the Utes were actuated by malicious intent in the recent Ute outbreak and desired, if possible, to drive out the whites from Colorado. Miss Josephine Meeker was present. Her evidence will be received tomorrow.

Advices from Washington to Jan. 30 state that the fact that France and Germany have formed an alliance for the purpose of the construction under European auspices of a ship canal over the isthmus of Panama have come to the knowledge of Secretary Evarts, and he has had an interview with Captain Eads, of jetty fame, with the view of commencing the dock system of crossing the isthmus. His object is to commence in advance of foreign powers, so that if trouble between this and European nations grows out of the matter the United States may be on the defensive, instead of the offensive, as would be the case if our opponents began first. I may add that a gentleman of New York, who is advised of the reported foreign alliance, has a letter from a European source which says that there is a great probability of foreign war with the United States within the next six months.

The Mark Lane *Express* in its review of the British grain trade for the past two weeks, says: All out door work is again stopped by the frost. Threshing occupies the attention of the farmers and home grown wheat is consequently more liberally offered in some districts, notably Yorkshire. Fears are expressed that recently sown wheat has been frosted or from some other cause is deficient in vitality. Many of the early sown fields elsewhere, however, are looking well. Some improvement is noticeable in the condition of home grown wheat offered at country markets but all except the choicest lots have been neglected. Imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, and in the American especially a small business has been done and the week's demand was of the ordinary consumptive character, principally for descriptions of foreign wheat available as a substitute for English. According to a moderate compensation it is estimated that the requirements of Great Britain and France will reach 12,000,000 quarters between this and August, exclusive of the quantity afloat. Notwithstanding this trade continues discouraging to holders as a consequence of the liberal stocks to select from, and bad demand for our millers have shown no desire to do more than meet the present requirements. It seems scarcely likely any marked rise can be expected before May or June. Under any circumstances it will be necessary for the American ring to hold over stocks some time longer. Arrivals at ports of call have been small The demand for wheat has been quiet and somewhat irregular at a decline of a shilling to two shillings per quarter. Maize notwithstanding its scarcity, receded six pence per quarter. Wheat for shipment is very inactive though offered at a shilling to two shilings per quarter less. Maize was slow at a decline of six pence. Sales of English wheat last week, 26, 903 quarters, at 45s 7d per quarter, against 54,592 quarters, at 39s 1d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom the week ending January 17, were 593,465 hundred weights of wheat and 228,510 hundred weights of flour.

Sudden Death of Horace Thompson of St, Paul, Minnesota.

Horace Thompson, President of the First National bank in St. Paul, Minn., left home for New York Jan. 15, accompanied by his wife and adopted daughter, and also by E. F. Drake and John L. Merriam. The party reached New York Jan. 19, and took rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Thompson and his associates visited New York on business connected with the extension of the St Paul & Sioux City railroad. On the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 27, the cashier of the First National bank received a telegram from New York, stating that Mr. Thompson was dangerously ill with pneumonia. The news spread rapidly and produced great anxiety in St. Paul. Other telegrams followed. One dated 10:20 p. m. stated that he was sinking and all hope lost—another announcing his death at 10:30 a. m., Jan. 28. The news of his death produced a profound sensation in St. Paul. Mr. Thompson was born in Poultneo, Vermont in 1827, and was therefore in the 53rd year of his age. When quite young, he and his brother, James E., went to Georgia and opened a dry goods store. There he married a daughter of the late Judge Scarborough. In 1854, the brothers removed to St. Paul, and engaged in private banking. Afterwards they organized the State Bank of Minnesota, and in 1863, with the State bank a sa basis the brothers organized the First National Bank of St. Paul, of which James E. was chosen president and Horace Cashier. On the death of James Horace was chosen Pres which position he occupied at the time of his death. He was the largest stockholder in the bank owning one fifth the entire capital of a million dollars. Besides his wife and adopted daughter, Louisa Miller, he leaves two sons, Horase aged 26, and Charles about 15. A strong and honorable man has fallen in his prime, and the more his death is contemplated, the more it will be felt as a public calamity.

LATER PARTICULARS.

A New York telegram of Jan. 28th reports as follows: Mr Thompson was down town on business Saturday as well as usual except for an incipient carbuncle on his chin. He returned to the hotel early for dinner, and in the evening wrote several letters. At midnight he complained of violent pains in the left side. He remained quietly at the hotel Sunday, suffering more or less pain. Monday morning early Dr. Hamilton was called in, who pronounced it a case of pleurisy. Growing worse rapidly, a consulting physician was called in, and the case after consultation, was decided acute pneumonia. Notwithstanding prompt remedies and the most watchful attention, Mr. Thompson grew worse rapidly during Monday night, so that early Tuesday morning the physicians declared themselves doubtful of the result. During the forenoon the patient continued to sink, and at noon all hopes of his recovery having been abandoned, he was informed. Mr. Thompson accepted the dread intelligence with his characteristic fortitude and calmly set about arranging his affairs for the end. At this time his mind was clear and will unbroken. During the early evening he began to sink rapidly, until midnight, when he became unconscious, and at half-past 12 he went peacefully to sleep, surrounded by a large number of sorrowing friends. Among those in attendance was Rev. Mr. Cross, formerly his old pastor at the First Baptist church, St Paul, who offered a touching prayer over his remains.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 27.—Senator Randolph reported the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Senator Logan made a minority report. He dissented in toto from the preamble—first, because the president had no authority to organize a commission to examine the case by taking ex-parte testimony—second because the action of the court martial is not reviewable by Congress—third, because Congress has no right to pay a person for services not rendered, because of exclusion from the army. The bill was placed on the calendar. Senator Edmunds introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into matters connected with the settlement or adjustment between the United States and certain railroads. Senator Bayard's resolution to withdraw the legal tender power of United States notes was taken up, and he addressed the Senate at length in its favor. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—The vice president announced that this day had been set apart for the delivery of addresses on the life and character of the late Senator Chandler. There was a full attendance of Senators, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Senator Ferry of Michigan introduced appropriate resolutions, among them one that the Senators would wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. Mr Ferry delivered an address which lasted an hour. Senator Anthony followed—Senator Bayard was the next speaker—he spoke very highly of Senator Chandler's personal character, and was followed by Senators, Hamlin, Blaine, Logan and Morrill all speaking highly of Chandler's integrity, vigor, and sincerity of character. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 28, The committee on post-offices and post roads reported a bill declaring all public roads and highways post-routes. The previous question was demanded, but there was not a quorum voting. A bill was passed granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Hiram Benner, and appropriating $4,100 for a monument to Gen. Herkimer. The Senate bill appropriating $75,000 for purchasing a new site for the naval observatory was passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on rules, when the committee rose a message was received from the Senate transmitting the resolutions adopted by that body relative to the late Senator Chandler. Speeches were then made in eulogy of the late Senator by Messers. Newbury Williams, Wis., Hubbell, Brewer, Robinson, Burrows, Hawley, Dunnell, Stone, Kiefer, Conger, Biggs, Cooper, Barber, Willet and Garfield. The latter in closing, said that looking back on Senator Chandler's life and summing up his character he was struck with appropriateness of these words of Tennyson in his ode on the Duke of Wellington:

"Oh, iron heart to true occassion true;
Oh, fallen at length, that tower of strength
That stood four square to all the wind that blew."

At the close of the addresses the House Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—Senator Davis (Illinois) presented a petition against any reduction of the rate on sheet zinc. Senator Kernan introduced a bill for celebrating the 100th treaty of peace, recognizing American independence. A resolution was adopted asking the President whether any money has been paid by the government to Venzuela under the treaty of 1866. A communication was received from the secretary of war recommending that $1,600,000 be appropriated in annual installments for the improvement of Harlem river, New York. The House bill making appropriations for fortifications was reported with amendments. Ordered printed. Senator Gordon moved a committee of nine to consider the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacifige oceans. Senator Davis objected to so many special committees, regular committees should do the work and save the expense. The resolution was adopted, but Mr. Davis moved its reconsideration and it went over. The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE, Jan. 29.—The bill declaring all public roads and highways post routes passed 134 to 97. A bill was reported from the judiciary committee providing that no person should serve as petit jury in a United States court more than three weeks in any one year. A resolution appropriating $20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at Berlin next April in the international fisheries exhibition. Mr. Knox reported back the bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States, referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Weaver reported back with amendments the bill to stop further inflation and providing for the increase of the volume of currency, by free coinage of gold and silver, and the issue of gold and silver certificates ordered to be printed and recommitted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules, and when the committee rose the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—[Not in session.]

HOUSE, Jan. 30.—Mr. Orth offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Toledo, O., to the navigable waters of the Wabash river at or near Lafayette, Ind. Referred. Mr. Acklin rose to a personal explanation involving some newspaper statements and requested the committee on foreign affairs to investigate. Request granted. A bill was reported removing the political disabilities of William B. Tallerferro, of Virgina. Mr. Conger opposed the bill on the ground that the petitioner referred to the late war as the war between the Southern States and the United States, instead of the rebellion. The Speaker spoke in favor of the bill, saying the chair was always on the side of the pensioner and in favor of relieving disabilities. Mr. Conger said he didn't rank pensioners and those who ask amnesty in the same class. The speaker said he would give them full citizenship. The bill passed 172 to 53. Mr. Conger objected to a bill to remove the political disabilities of John Owen of Virginia, and demanding the yeas and nays, pending which the morning hour expired. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. After routine speeches, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 31,—Not in session.

HOUSE, Jan. 31.—A resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of war for the names and rank of all officers not on duty. The contested election case of Haralson against Shelley from Alabama came up and the petition of Haralson was ordered printed. Bills were introduced relative to the price of gas in Washington, and prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. Business was suspended and eulogies pronounced on Rush Clark, a deceased member of Iowa, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Mr. Thurman introduced a bill in reference to the Alabama claims and the unappropriated money of the Geneva award. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to regulate certain Indian affairs. A bill passed providing for a writ error from the U. S. supreme court to any Territorial courts in criminal cases. Senator Vorhees from the exodus committee reported a resolution which was adopted authorzing the committee to employ a stenographer and print the testemony taken before it. New bills were introduced among them, one by Senator Windom to authorize the city of Winona, in Minnesota, to construct, operate, and mantain a wagon bridge across the Mississippi at Winona.

HOUSE, Feb. 2.—Bills introduced and referred; Appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the poor in Ireland, also, levying a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorum on all imported hats or hoods made of palm, leaf or other vegitable matter. Sundry other bills were introduced. On motion of Mr. Reagan the rules were suspended and the bill was considered making the following apppropriations; For continuing work on Muscle shoals, Tennessee river, $110,000; improvement of Davis Island dam on the Ohio river. $75,000. Bills on a variety of subjects were introduced. The speaker announced the appointment of Felton, Philips and McKinney as visitors to West Point. The House took a recess till 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to an address by Mr. Parnell in behalf the sufferers in Ireland.

THE city of Scranton, Pa., is built over a coal mine.

MINNESOTA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting Held in St. Paul Jan. 28th.

The Minnesota Editors and Publishers' association met at St. Paul on the 18th inst., about forty members being present. The treasurer's report showed $117.61 on hand, and it was resolved to collect no dues in 1880. A resolution was adopted, asking Congress to repeal the tariff on print paper, and a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with foreign paper makers and see what prices could be obtained.

Resolutions were adopted upon the death of Col. Plummer of the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

The following resolution:

Resolved, That the printers of Minnesota are recommended, in figuring on job-work, that they make a uniform advance of 50 per cent. on the cost of paper to cover the expense of purchasing, cutting and waste.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That this association earnestly urge that all advertising of an indecent character or of lottery schemes, or any advertisement of the honest character of which there is not full assurance, be excluded from the newspaper press of the State.

The officers, elected for the ensuing year, were as follows:

President—G. O. Chamberlin, Jackson Republic.

Vice Presidents—R. O. Mitchell, Duluth Tribune, W. J. Munro, Stevens County Tribune.

Secretary—J. K. Arnold, of the Northern Tier of Crookston.

Treasurer—D. Ramsley.

Corresponding Secretary—J. F. Williams.

Executive Committee—H. P. Hall, F. Driscoll, H. A. Castle.

In the evening a splendid banquet was given at the Merchants hotel, at which Hon. J. A. Leonard, of the Rochester *Post*, delivered the annual address. The following toasts and responses were given:

1. The Minnesota Editorial association. Response by H. A. Castle, of the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

2. The Bar. If a man is so unwise as not to be an editor, we commend him to the legal profession. Response by ex-Gov. C. K. Davis.

3. Minnesota, "The Empire State of the West." Gen. J. H. Baker, of the Mankato *Free Press*, replied.

4. The value of a county seat to a newspaper, or *vice versa*. Hon. Henry Hinds, of the Shakopee *Argus*, responded.

5. The Frontier Editor. Response by A. J. Underwood, of the Fergus Falls *Journal*.

6. The Old and the New. Response by M. C. Russell, of the Duluth *Tribune*.

This concluded the banquet proceedings.

A WOMAN'S DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

[Philadelphia Times.]

A case of hydrophobia, ending fatally yesterday, is remarkable for the presence of a number of features and the absence of others which, the attendant physicians say, have seldom if ever before come under their notice.

Mrs. Mary R. Lindermier, the victim, was a widow who, since her husband's death, some years ago, carried on the business of the beer saloon, No. 614 North Fourth street, being assisted by her son, a young man. She had one remarkable hobby that all the neighbors talked about—a fondness for raising poodles, of which she had had five in the house for some time. She had also a habit of picking up homeless or injured little dogs wherever she found them, taking them home and caring for them until they were restored to health and plumpness, when she would seek some neighbor desirous of adopting a house dog. Between six and eight weeks ago—she could not remember the date, and all efforts to ascertain it exactly have been unsuccessful—she was attracted one evening to the sidewalk by the yelping of two poodles that she had let out to play. She saw a strange little dog trying, as she thought, to hurt one of the poodles, and upon her stooping to pick up and carry away her pets the wicked little stranger snapped at her and left the marks of his teeth on the back of her right hand, just above the forefinger. The wound bled slightly, but she regarded it as a mere scratch, requiring no attention more than the application of a lotion that she got at the drugstore just opposite her house. She supposed that the dog belonged to a neighbor and never thought that it might have been mad. Whether the dog was mad or not, the doctors and friends have been unable to ascertain, and all efforts to identify the animal have been unsuccessful.

THE FATAL SCRATCH.

Attending to her duties, as usual, she seemed perfectly well until Tuesday of last week, when, after ironing a lot of clothes, she complained of unusual weariness, and particularly of a sharp, shooting pain in the right arm. Next day she felt as well as ever, but on Thursday the feeling of tiresomeness returned, accompanied by pains in both arms and something like intercostal neuralgia. Dr. James Collins, of 536 Marshall street, came at her call, and she told him she thought she had rheumatism. He prescribed something that eased her, and, not suspecting hydrophobia, he supposed that she was all right again. Being called on Saturday he observed peculiar conditions. Crossing the street to Mr. Lawson's, the druggist, Dr Collins remarked that it seemed like a case of hydrophobia. The druggist recalled the dog bite and, if Dr. Collins had doubted before, he was now convinced. He learned that on the previous evening she had come to Mr. Lawson for a drink of lemonade and he observed that she swallowed it with seeming aversion and difficulty. When the doctor returned to the house and brought water in sight of the woman she showed alarming symptoms—a great dread of something and extreme restlessness and irritability. These continuing, she was taken, by the doctor's advice, to the German Hospital, but there she showed such suspicion of everybody's motives and became so uncontrollable in her spasmodic actions that, three hours afterward, she had to be brought home again. Dr. Collins now called upon Dr. Charles W. Miller for assistance, and the two, after talking over the matter with Dr. F. H. Gross, Dr. E. Santee and Dr. Charles Turnbull, decided upon a course of treatment to which they ascribe the subsequent absence in this case of that violent convulsive action which in other victims of hydrophobia has necessitated holding by several strong men or tying fast to a bed.

FIGHTING THE DISEASE.

The principal remedy used was a sulphate of the South American Indian war-arrow poison, called curar or woorara. Among other palliative agents employed were campor and opium.

The doctors desired to paralyze to a certain extent the muscles that produce spasm. The sulphate, called curare or woorara, was administered hypodermically in a filtered solution, each injection containing a small fraction of a grain of the poison. On Saturday night when she was quiet and perfectly conscious, reference being made to the dog, she said she did not believe that he was mad. Then as she complained of thirst water was brought and placed in her hand, whereupon she exclaimed, shudderingly: "Oh, I can't drink." Dropping the glass she continued spasmodically: "Oh, my heart would stop. It would kill me." She took a little ice in her mouth, however, which relieved her, but next day she could not look even at the frozen water. Her last drink was on Sunday morning, when with great exertion she swallowed some milk punch. The only time when she would touch food, after Friday, was on Monday afternoon. Her condition seemed better then and she eagerly ate considerable meat, potatoes and cabbage. After that she steadily grew worse, her mental distress and her evident suffering from thirst being hard to picture.

She would not believe that she had hydrophobia, or that the dog was mad. "The dog bite," she said to Dr. Collins, "was nothing, and if you understood the case, I'd get well." She was suspicious of everybody, especially towards the last, when her breathing became very rapid and heavy, and the temperature of her body extremely high, while a frothy, viscid fluid came from her mouth in such quantities as to necessitate constant changing of clothing, towels and other articles. In one of the spasms on Sunday her terror was increased by imagining that a hair was growing on the tip of her tongue. She cried to those about her to pluck it out. Although suffering intense agony with the symptoms described, Dr. Collins says that the spasms were controlled to a great extent by the medical treatment. Although conscious until about three hours before her death, which came from exhaustion at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, she would listen to no reasoning, and was extremely whimsical. As late as Monday evening she desired to know whether one doctor was not sufficient. Compared with other deaths from hydrophobia hers was an easy one.

ANOTHER RAILROAD GOBBLED.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Secures Control of the Chicago & Pacific Road.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The latest railroad sensation is a report that the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company has secured control of the Chicago & Pacific railroad. Although nothing definite about the transaction has come to light, yet everything indicates that the report is true. It is a well-known fact that the St. Paul company was one of the bidders for this property, through Mr. Edwin Walker. at the foreclosure sale last spring. Mr. Walker bid as high as $900,000 for the property, but allowed Mr. John K. Wrenn, the representative of John I. Blair, to take it for $916,000. The bonded debt of the road is $2,000,000, of which amount Mr. Blair is said to hold $1,400,000. Since the time of sale the Milwaukee & St. Paul has opened negotiations with the bondholders, and it is understood that it has secured all but the amount held by Mr. Blair. Whether Mr. Blair means to sell out to the St. Paul company is not known, but it is believed that negotiations to this effect are going on, as Mr. S. S. Merrill, general manager of the St. Paul company, went to New York two days ago for the evident purpose of having a consultation with Mr. Blair. If the latter should remain stubborn, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, it is claimed, will make or has already made an arrangement with the old stockholders to redeem the property, as the time for redemption does not expire until May. In the latter event the St. Paul company would simply become responsible for the interest on the bonds held by Mr. Blair. In any event, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, it is claimed, is sure to get possession of the road. The Chicago & Pacific railroad runs from this city to Byron, Ill., a distance of eighty-eight miles. It was chartered February 16, 1865, under the name of Atlantic & Pacific, and was reorganized under its present title April 20, 1872. It reached Byron in 1864, when work was stopped for lack of funds. In May, 1876, it was placed in the hands of a receiver, and remained so until sold under foreclosure May 1, 1879. The purchase of this road by the Milwaukee & St. Paul company will be of considerable interest to Chicago, as it will give this city another through line to the Mississippi river, in connection with the Western Union, or, as it is now known, the Racine & Southwestern Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. To make the connection between the two lines the Milwaukee & St. Paul will have to construct thirty-four miles of new road from Byron to Lanark. By this new route the distance from Chicago to Rock Island will be 195 miles, against 181 by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—a difference of only fourteen miles. The value of the Chicago & Pacific to the Western Union cannot be overestimated, as it secures thereby a direct outlet to Chicago, while at present it has its terminus at Racine, a point without any terminal facilities.

PRINCE DE MONACO.

A Famous Divorce Case in Rome—The Duchess of Hamilton Secures a Papal Dissolution of Her Marriage.

[Rome Cable to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The question still agitates the laity and the clergy here regarding the fair duchess of Hamilton seeking a Papal divorce from her husband, the Prince de Monaco. It is a big and broad question, brought to the very threshold of the church in its capital city. If what was refused the real Tudors in Henry VIII. can be granted to the questionable line of the Stuarts in the duchess of Hamilton, then indeed will a serious issue grow out of the hitherto hard and fast virtue in vinculum matrimonii, and the door of divorce may readily be opened by any besieger.

It is alleged that the duchess is influenced toward this appeal for divorce on the grounds that she was unduly influenced in the matrimonial tie by her mother, the dowager duchess, and by the said dowager's particular friend, the late Emperor Napoleon. But voila les autre chose! There lived in Vienna, and still lives there, a handsome Austrian duke, who has oft visited Paris and the principality of Monaco; and for him, like many bonnie laddies devoted to Annie Lowrie, the Duchess would "lay me doon and dee." Here is the real undue influence. And lo, here too, the dowager's repeated power, for she loveth not the prince, but the duke! Thus speaketh the quidnuncs of gossiping Rome.

But a reigning prince, if even the loins and quarters of a Grimaldi buccaneer ancestory, intermarried with all the Bourbon blue-bloods of the day, will not tamely submit to be thus wooed, won and undone! Albeit his dominion is but a square mile of rocks and olive-trees, of lemon grounds and orange groves, and his standing army like "Falstaff's" guard, still it is the wealthiest square mile, the gaudiest guard, and the greatest principality in the world for *roulette* and *rouge et noir!* Where so much is hazarded in funds the prince has learned naught to risk in cardinal cards or Austrian tricks. He will not be unloosened, he says; but princes propose and popes dispose.

To-day society in Rome is amazed at the reported pontificial action in this famous case. It is announced on apparently trustworthy authority that the cardinals decreed the dissolution of the marriage contract, and that the Pope has confirmed the decree. The matter has attracted almost universal attention here, and is the general topic of conversation in all social circles.

THE IRISH FAMINE OF 1847.

Parnell Reiterates His Charge Against Queen Victoria.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—In reference to the statement made recently by Parnell, that Queen Victoria contributed nothing in 1847 to the Irish famine, the denial of which statement Lord Randolph Churchill has cabled here, Parnell has addressed a letter to the New York *Herald* in which he says: In reference to Lord Randolph Churchill's contradiction of my statement that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the famine in 1847, I find that I might have gone still further and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing but that she actually intercepted 6,000 pounds of a donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to the famine fund in 1847. The Sultan had offered a donation of ten thousand pounds, but the English ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to inform him that her contribution was to be limited to two thousand pounds, and that the Sultan shall not in good taste give any more than her majesty, hence the net result to he famine fund by the Queen's action was a loss of six thousand pounds.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES contends that true greatness has never yet been able to master a pretty hand in penmanship.

A TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

How Congress Imposes a Heavy Tribute Upon the Dissemination of Literature.

[Chicago Tribune.]

There are several great industries in this country which are directly and grievously afflicted by the tariff without any rational purpose or financial reason. These are the manufactures of cotton, linen, glass, and paper. In all these great industries the use of soda-ash and of other bleaching agents is an essential and serious item of cost. The articles are indispensable, and the tariff tax is oppressive and repressive, and most injurious to all engaged in these large branches of industry.

We wish to call the attention of the press and of Congress to the effect of the tax on soda-ash and other bleaching agents upon the cost of making paper. In this country paper is made not only from rags, but largely from straw and from wood. The process of bleaching in the manufacture of paper from straw and wood is a costly one because of the great quantity of chemicals needed, and because of the oppressive tax imposed upon these necessary commodities. The