Worthington Advance.
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS,
—at—
Worthington, Nobles Co., Minn.

Terms:—Two dollars a year, in advance; One dollar for six months; Fifty cents for three months.

The Old Established Paper. Official paper of the County.

A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880. NUMBER 24.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Two white and three colored culprits were publicly whipped at New Castle, Delaware, Feb. 7.

Margaret Joyce was poisoned by her seducer, James McGregor Feb. 8, by giving her poisoned whiskey.

At Palestine, Texas, Feb. 7, at Cromp's saloon, John Kirr was shot dead by Kirk Hage No apparent cause for the murder.

Royal B. Conant cashier of the Eliot National Bank, Boston Massachusetts, has been found guilty of embezzlement, and his bail was fixed at $30,000.

John G. Brown, residing a few miles from Indianapolis, was murdered on the night of Feb. 7, while on his way home. The supposed murderer was arrested.

A Deadwood, D. T. detective captured Leo Grimes, a notorious desperado, Feb. 3, and afterwards shot and instantly killed him while he was trying to escape.

Henry Moett was sentenced, Feb. 4. in Hudson, N. Y. to be hung March 19. He requested to be hung in public and to be allowed an hour and a half to speak.

A large number of unemployed people at Cloumel, Ireland, Feb. 3, made a demonstration before the mayor's office, demanding work or bread, accompanying their demands with a threat to sack the baker shops.

CASUALTIES.

In Dallas, Texas, an incendiary fire destroyed the court house. Loss $50,000

There was a $100,000 fire at New York city on the early morning of Feb. 6.

Michael Sullivan was run over by a freight train and killed, at Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 7.

The Southworth paper mill at West Springfield, Mass., was burned Feb. 3. Loss $70,000.

An unknown vessel and and all hands were lost in Long Island sound on the night of Feb. 5.

The post office at Osceola, Sauk county Wis., was destroyed by fire Feb. 9. Contents mostly saved.

The saw mill of Bradley & Underwood was destroyed by fire Feb. 9. Loss $30,000. Insured $19,000.

There has been a terrible hurricane on the Philippine Islands doing great damage on the Islands and to shipping.

The East Beacon light house at Sandy Hook is reported tottering, a great part of the foundation having been swept away.

A Paris telegram of Feb. 9, reports that 60 houses have been burned at Ayst near Faix. The people are in great distress.

The bodies of three seamen, supposed to have belonged to the bark whicl. oundered off Long Branch, Feb, 3, came ash ore Feb. 4

A boiler in a malt house in Detroit, Mich., explodec Feb. 9, doing damage to the amount of $20,000, and slightly injuring two men.

A negro cabin, 13 miles north o Columbus, S. C., was burned Feb. 3. and two men a woman and six children perished in the flames.

William P. Wilson, of Richmond, Ind., city treasurer, dropped dead at his residence from apoplexy at eight o'clock, on Sunday morning, Feb. 8.

A large iron bark painted red has come ashore at Spring Lake, N. J. The bark weighs about six tons, and is supposed to belong to some foundered steamer.

The poor house building on the county farm at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on the early morning of Feb. 3, and two of the inmates perished.

The Iowa House of Representatives by a vote of 56 to 31, have adopted a resolution for a constitutional amendment, making women eligible to the legislature.

Anxiety is felt concerning the supply vessel Fern, which left Key West for New York, Feb. 2. It is feared she may have met with some mishaps during the recent gale.

The French missionaries at Mosul give a painful account of the ravages of famine in Mesopotamia and Kundenistan, where the Christians, Jews and Mohammedans all suffer.

In a Chinese wash-house in San Francisco, Col., eleven Chinamen were burned to death. It is supposed they were stupified with opium, and that the fire caught from their pipes.

The flouring mill of U. S. Weeks situated on the Whitewater River, five miles north St. Charles, Winona county, Minn, was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 5. Loss $5,000 no insurance.

A London telegram of Feb. 9th, says the members of the Government and heads of Irish departments met at the official residence of the chancellor of the ex-chequer to devise means for meeting the distress in Ireland.

A Letter from Havana says the recent earthquake felt all the public buildings and most of the private houses, except those of wood, in San Cristobal in a heap of ruins. In Vuelta "Abajo sulphurous eruptions" took place.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Lieutenant Governor Chandler of New Brunswick is dead.

Col. George Sykes, twentieth intantry, died at Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 9.

Parnell and party visited President Hayes and members of the Cabinet, Feb. 4.

Parnell's reception at Richmond, Va., on the evening of Feb. 6, is said to have been enthusiastic.

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

Judge S. H. Huntington, formerly of the United States court of claims, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5.

Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, have given notice that they cannot act longer as treasurer of the fund raised by Parnell.

The State Republican convention of Connecticut to appoint delegates to the national convention is called at New Haven, April, 7

A bill has been introduced into the New York Senate making it a misdemeanor for any faemle to engage publically in any "go as you please match."

Last month George Beck buried his wife in the Lutheran cemetry, Queens county, L. I., and Feb. 9, he went and laid down on her grave and shot himself.

The Denver *Evening Times* states that four French nobles, at present in that city, contemplate the expenditure ther of $2,000,000 in the construction of clay works, residence etc

James W. Clayton, for 14 years clerk of the House of Representatives in Maryland and for the last two years clerk of the United States Senate, died at Baltimore Md., on Sudday morning, Feb. 8.

Count Van Arnim, formerly Prussian ambassador to France, and convicted of treason in 1876, but who has since resided in Florence, Italy, is seriously ill in that city, and his son has gone to him in haste.

Representative Hammond has introduced a bill into the House for the relief of the State of Georgia. It directs the Secretary of State to pay Georgia the proceeds of all the sotton taken from her possession during the war of the rebellion by agents of the United States, which may be ascertained to be in the treasury of the United States.

Washington advices of Feb. 6, state that the House committee reccommends an appropriation of $200,000 for a public building at Denver, Colorado, and $100,000 for a public building at Minneapolis, $50,000 of the former amount and $40,000 of the latter, to be expended this current year. The Senate committee will reccommend the passage of Burnsides bill, which provides that the net proceeds of the sales of public lands and the net receipts of the patent office shall hereafter be devoted to the establishment of an educational fund, to be apportioned annually among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The Republican State convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg Feb. 4, to appoint delegates to the Chicago convention, and also to nominate a State ticket. The following delegates were appointed: Mather S Quay, James McMarls, Linn Bartholemew Christopher L. McGee, Alternates—Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson. Electors at large—Edmund A. Benson, H. W. Oliver The following resolution was introduced: Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican national convention from this State are hereby instructed to support the Presidential nomination Gen U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the convention. A spirited discussion followed, amendments were offered, advocated and withrawn. A motion was made to substitute Blaine's name for Grant's. Lost. Yeas, 95 nays 154. The question then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant. Again the yeas and nays were offered and the vote showed 133 in favor of and 113 against that portion of the resolution. The second portion of the resolution, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, was then adopted by a viva voce vote. A full State ticket was presented, and a long series of resolutions adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pope's health is again declared unsatisfactory.

A heavy snowstorm was raging in the Black Hills Feb 3.

Feb. 3, the heaviest snow storm of the season was raging at Halifax, N. S.

A Portsmouth, N. H. telegram says the fishing fleet has been heard from and all are safe.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ontario, Sunday night, Feb. 8.

The steamer Frisia, just arrived at New York, from Europe, brought $8,300,000 in gold coin.

The college of the popaganda at Rome will give seven thousand lire to the relief of Irish distress

It is reported that the Russian Government is about to start a journal in opposition to Nihilism.

Quakertown, Pa., stone works have conceded an advance of wages of 15 per cent. and the strike is over.

Reports from the secretary of war showing the number of men available in this country for military duty to be 6,510,758.

The congregationalists of Winona, Minn., have raised $22,500 of the $25,000 fund to be used for building a new church edifice

A Dublin dispatch of Feb. 8. says relief measures have already had a benefecial effect. A more hopeful spirit is growing up among the people.

Director Gould, of the national observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic, telegraphs that a great comet is passing the sun in a northwesterly direction.

The editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times* has contributed $1,000 to the Herald's Irish relief fund, and makes a stirring appeal in behalf of Ireland.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield railroad has just gone into operation. The first through passenger train went out from Indianapolis on the morning of Feb. 9.

At Bombay subscriptions have been made in aid of Irish distress. One native banking firm subscribed £1000. The committee consists of both Europeans and natives.

The American demand for iron is raising unpecedented cativity in Great Britain, Four vessels loaded with iron 5000 tons of pig iron and rails, sailed from Leish for New York, Feb, 4, and 13 vessels are at present chartered to load iron for American ports.

At Denver, Feb. 9, at 11:30 A. M. the last spike necessary to complete the branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to Santa Fe was driven by Gov. Wallace, Gen. Hatch and staff, the legislature and other notables attending. Much rejoicing at Santa Fe.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Mark Lane *Express* says: Since the frost has again stopped all agricultural work and closed navigation, and seriously impeded the unloading of vessels, whilst fogs have obecked business, growing wheat made no apparent progress and in many fields it hasn't appeared above ground. It is feared this renewal of frost will be a severe trial on autumn sown grain. A great deal of land is yet unplowed.

There is little alteration in the quantity or condition of English grain sent to market, which is still in a damp and defective condition. Owing to this fact and the increased pressure to sell on the part of farmers, there was a decline of 2s per quarter last Monday, which has not since been recovered, nearly all influences now dominant in the market having remained on the side of the buyers.

Imports have been on a tolerably liberal scale for midwinter, shipments from India and southern Russia coming to hand pretty freely. This excess of supply over demand, coupled with the rapid fall of prices in America, caused a decline of a shilling per quarter.

Business during the week has been marked by a good deal of indecision, despite the inclination of holders in consequence of the further increase in the visible supply in America, to accept lower prices. Buyers operated very cautiously though American prices are now reduced to a level with those ruling in this country. A further reduction there is required, as without some margin of profit, importers can scarcely be expected to operate. Feeding stuffs quiet. The only noteworthy change being an advance in maize of a shilling per quarter, owing to its decided scarcity on the spot. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Although only a moderate business has been done, red winter wheats have shown a rather firmer tendency. Gherkas improved about a shilling per quarter. Maize with a few transactions maintained late rates. Wheat for shipment was very inactive. Buyers seem quite indifferent to the speculative fluctuations cabled from America. Barley remains steady. Maize attracts little attention.

Sales of English wheat, last week, 38452, quarters at 45s 3d per quarter, against 5,534 quarters at 38s 4d, the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom the week ending January 24, 744,350 cwts. wheat, 288,674 cwts. flour.

New York advices of Feb. 3 reported a great snow along the eastern coast, and great damage and loss of lives. Although but three or four inches of snow fell on a level the wind drifted it from the roofs of houses and from exposed cross streets, and in many places the snow was packed a foot or more deep. The snow was so fine and fell so fast navigation on the rivers was very difficult, the veil of snow forming as great a barrier as a heavy fog. The storm increased in violence and the wind rose to a perfect gale. Just before daylight the wind, which was from the northwest, reached the greatest velocity, forty-eight miles an hour. It blew at this rate from 5 till 8:30 o'clock, and the ferry boats and other crafts in the rivers and bay were tossed about roughly. The night on the sound was a wild one, and pilots of sound steamers say the wind was fiercer than any they had experienced for a long time. But all the boats got through safely, though somewhat behind time, and the waves was very rough, making some of the passengers seasick. Railroad trains were somewhat delayed. The snow is rapidly disappearing from the streets, rain converting it into mud, and making walking abominable. In the vicinity of Poughkeepsie the wind blew a hurricane. Great damage was done at Long Branch. Serious damage was done at Long Island by the high tide. A brakeman on the Hudson river road was blown from the train at Englishville, N. J. and killed. The roof of the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Manasquan, N. J. was blown away. Railroad trains generally blockaded.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—Senator Bayard from the finance committee reported adversely on the Warner silver bill. Senator Beck said the report was not unanimous. Senator Teller submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to communicate to the Senate the general line of location of the Northern Pacific company, and what changes have been made by said company in their general line of location up to date. Also a statement of lands withdrawn from settlement in favor of said company under its several changes of location which affected the rights of settlers. Adopted. Senator Cockrell from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendment, the House bill to restore to the public domain part of the Fort Ripley reservation, Minnesota Placed on the calendar. The bill granting right of way through the public lands to the Cheyenne Black Hills, and Montana railroad and telegraph company was taken up, discussed, and recommitted, resolutions from the House in respect to the death of Rush Clarke, of Iowa, were received and several eulogistic addresses delivered.

HOUSE, Feb. 3.—On motion the privilege of the floor was granted to Parnell and Dillon. A resolution was adopted to extend the benefits of the Agricultural bureau. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as to any pending negotiatation for a change of treaty with China. A resolation was adopted calling upon the supervising architect for information in regard to the condition of the public buildings. A bill from judiciary committee, limiting the service of petit jurors to three weeks in any one term. The remainder of the session was devoted to the revision of tha rules.

SENATE, Feb. 4.—A bill was introduced to extinguish the reservations of certain Indian tribes in Oregon, and for their removal beyond the limits of the State. Senator Kerman introduced a resolution asking the secretary of the treasury to communicate his reasons for issuing certain orders to collectors of customs. Adopted. Senator Johnson submitted a resolution to procure 1,000 copies of the transactions of the Virginia companies of London. Adopted. A bill to pay Braden and Angus $1,250 for extra work and material in the supply depot at San Antonio, Texas was taken up. The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks into national banks passed.

HOUSE, Feb. 4.—After some miscellaneous business the House resumed consideration of the bill in reference to the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts. The bill went over without action. The House went into committee of the whole on the joint resolution appropriating $20,000 to pay the expenses of a commission to the international fishery exhibition in Berlin in April next. After discussion passed 161 to 69. The House spent some time on the revision of the rules, and adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 5.—A motion that when the Senate adjourns it shall be to meet on Monday, was lost. 17 to 32. Order of business was then discussed. The first bill on the calendar was to prohibit military interference at elections. Objected to being taken up, and laid aside. The bill to amend the census act was then considered. A remonstrance was presented from the Milwaukee chamber of commerce against the construction of a bridge over the Detroit river. Petitions were pacsented praying that Wilberforce university, Ohio, share in the distribution of unclaimed bounty funds. The bill to amend the census act was taken up, and the substitute presented by the census committee was considered and passed.

HOUSE, Feb. 5.—The Senate bill for the convention of national gold banks passed. A bill was reported to create a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and branch of the Union Pacific railroad companies. Several new bills were introduced. The bill removing causes from state to federal courts was considered. Several other bills were objected to, or referred. A petition was presented in favor of granting to the great lines of railway, right of way through the Indian Territory, not to remove the Indians, but that it should no longer be an obstruction to commerce between different States and Territories. The remainder of the session was consumed in sidering the revision of the rules

SENATE, Feb. 6.—[Not in session.]

HOUSE,—After some miscellaneous business, private bills were considered. There was a narrow escape from political discussion over the political disability bill, but after Messrs. Goode and Conger had spoken briefly Mr. F. Wood objected to further debate and the bill passed. Bills were introduced appropriating $26,000 for the purchase of Frayes equestrian picture of Gen. Winfield Scott; by Mr. Washburne for the relief of settlers on public lands. Resolutions by the Ohio legislature were introduced against building a bridge across the Detroit river. The speaker laid before the House a letter from the secretary of the treasury asking an appropriation of $30,000 to enable him to maintain a revenue steamer on the coast of Alaska. Referred. The House went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. After agreeing on two pension bills, the committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday

Surname of the English Royal Family.

At dinner, the other night, the conversation lapsed, as it sometimes will lapse with the best of hosts, into questions hardly distinguishable from conundrums. A celebrated historian was present, and I put a question to him which I know has puzzled a great many people at different times, "What is the surname of the royal family?" "Guelph, of course." That is the usual answer, and it was the historian's. I ventured to suggest that, although the royal family are Guelphs by descent, her Majesty's marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg must have the effect which the marriage of a lady has in all other cases, and that the surname of the present house must be the *Prince* Consort's. "But what is the surname of the Prince Consort's family?" Simple, but staggering. No one knew. All guessed, and all were wrong. I happened to have looked up the subject a few months ago, so I knew that the name was "Wettin." Of course no one had heard it before. Every one smiled at the horrible idea of the Guelphs being reduced to Wettins! The point was referred to Theodore Martin. "You are quite right. Wettin is the family name of the house of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in 1420. The King of Saxony and the minor Princes of the house are therefore all Wettins, or, in German, Wettiner."—*Whitehall Review.*

AN engineer banks his fire far oftener than he banks his cash.

THE DAIRYMEN.

HOLDING OF THEIR THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen's association was held at the chamber of commerce, February 5. The morning session was called to order by the president, S. S. Gardner, of Wadena, and devoted to the enrolling of the names of members, who by paying $1 each were declared members for the ensuing year.

The secretary read a report consisting of the minutes of the meetings of the association hel t during the past year, which was adopted. The treasurer, J. G. Bass, of Shakopee, reported $48 received during the year and $18.37 disbursed. Total cash balance on hand, $64.23.

President Gardner then delivered his annual address. It was an interesting document, but our space does not enable us to give more than an extract. The president gave with much detail an account of his visit to the National Dairy Fair held in New York city. The machinery which he found in use surpassed all previous inventions. In relation to Minnesota he said:

MINNESOTA'S EXHIBIT.

Minnesota sent to the fair thirty-two packages of butter and cheese, twenty-eight packages of which was butter. The rules required at least 150 pounds of cheese to compete for premiums. The four cheese weighing less than the required amount could not compete for premiums. Minnesota's exhibit of dairy butter was very creditable as compared with other States. When the dairymen of the East were informed that it was made from our native wild grasses, their eyes were opened with astonishment. The first premium on dairy butter was awarded to Mrs. Wadsworth & Lawrence, Waseca, a gold medal by B. P. & C. E. Baker, of Chicago, for best butter made in Minnesota, salted with Higgins' Eureka salt, was awarded to G. H. McDowell.

The second to Mrs. G. H. McDowell, Waseca; third, Henry Aspeton, Minneapolis.

The judges were Col. W. S. King, Minneapolis; Hon. Hiram Smith, Wisconsin; John Stewart, Iowa.

Last, but by no means the least regarding the exhibit from Minnesota, was the ornamental butter presented by Mesdames Wadsworth, McDowell and Lawrence. It took the sweepstakes from over everything else in that class. It was the centre of attraction during the fair. Nothing to compare with it was ever before on exhibition in New York City.

The press of New York and Chicago gave the makers the highest and most graceful compliments. Painstaking care and skill, acquired by being satisfied with only the very best in all her work, has obtained for them a name and fame that reaches from Maine to Oregon. Gentlemen, the lady who honors us with her presence to-day, is without question the most skillful butter worker, at the present time, in the United States.

The Sweepstakes—First premium, on cheese, was awarded to A. Hodgeson & Son, Montreal, Canada. The second, to R. E. McCatchen, Whitewater, Wis.

The sweepstakes on butter—the best made at any time or place, was awarded to N. W. Morely, Baraboo, Wis. Mr. Morley has a dairy of only sixteen cows.

All the first, second and third premiums on creamery butter made in the months of June, September, October and November was awarded to dairymen in Jones county, Iowa. The intelligent, progressive representatives of that county received eighteen premiums on creamery butter against seven in 1878.

At the conclusion the thanks of the society were tendered Mr. Gardner for his address. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, and the various dairy implements, and samples of butter on exhibition examined. Mrs. H. J. Wadsworth, of Waseca, had on exhibition a number of fancy pieces made of colored butter which are a part of the exhibit made by Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Lawrence and herself at the International Dairy Fair held at New York in December last. The artistic skill showed in the making of this display is very fine.

Mr. Bass gave his idea of how dairy work and butter making should be done to make a fine article, and deplored the state of the market which which prevailed at the present time. Storekeepers in country towns did not pay any price for good butter, but called all kinds alike, and paid for good, bad, and indifferent, the same price.

Mr. Sweet thought that by fixing a standard of quality, and paying prices in comparison, this trouble could be done away with.

Mr. Gifford said there should be some way to ship a surplus of good butter to the Eastern market if prices could not be obtained here. He thought it would help raise the price and do some injury to oleomargerine. Mr. Saunders stated that the dealers in the E. paid about the same price as they did in this market, the fact was no encouragement was given for making "gilt edge" butter. The distinction in quality was not made; butter should be graded as wheat is and prices paid accordingly. He was of the opinion that boards of trade, such as were in operation in New York State, was what was needed. At this point, rules and regulations governing such an organization were read by Mr. Sanders. In reply to some remarks made in regard to the rates of shipping butter from St. Paul and vicinity to New York and Chicago, George O. Lawrence, agent of the Merchants Despatch Transportation company, gave a table of rates.

He said that last fall butter was shipped from St. Paul to New York in refrigerator cars for seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, and that the railroad company would gladly furnish refrigerator cars to any point in the State if a car load of freight was guaranteed.

Mr. Visconte stated that he had shipped butter East and had received forty cents per pound for it.

Mr. Deering said as good prices could be obtained for good butter in this market as in the East; he knew of several parties who had contracts to furnish butter the year round at thirty-five cents per pound, and could not supply the demand. Mr. Visconte read a lengthy and interesting address on the superiority of the Jersey breed of cows over other breeds for dairy purposes, and giving statistics which he had kept for the past nine months. He also called attention to the lack of judgment displayed by persons who acted as judges of cattle at fairs.

The Lioness and the Terrier.

The Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland for many years possessed a beautiful lioness, known to visitors as "Old Girl." She was an animal of very high spirit, though very gentle, and was admitted by judges to be the handsomest lioness they had ever seen. The closing weeks of her life were marked by the following touching incident: When in health she had no objection to the presence of rats in her cage; on the contrary, she rather welcomed them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. It was a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lioness had dined. In illness the case was different, for the ungrateful rats used to nibble the toes of the poor animal. To save the lioness from this annoyance a fine little tan terrier was placed in her cage, who was at first received with a surly growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little dog tackle him, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little creature slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress.

She Forgot Something.

Noristown Herald.

A lady in Portland, Maine, called at a jewelry store, and after making a purchase went home. Two hours later a messenger called at the house and informed her that she left something at the jeweler's. "Now, let me see," she mused, "what can it be? Here is my pocketbook, and there on the sofa is my fan, and I have my gold watch here, and my bonnet—why, where is my bonnet?—oh, there it is on the floor; it fell off the table—and really I can't think what I have forgotten—Why, to be sure! How absent minded I am! I declare if I haven't left my darling, precious babe!" And so she had—only that and nothing more

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN ST. PAUL, FEBRUARY 4.

The State Agricultural society held its annual meeting for the election of officers at St. Paul, February 4th. At the morning session nothing was done save appoint a committee on credentials.

At the afternoon session the attendance was greater than had been witnessed fo years. Mr. McHench reported the following as entitled to seats:

Anoka County—Ammi Cutter, 2 votes.
Becker—Geo. W. Taylor, F. B. Chapin, E. Ramery.
Brown—Chas. Hassing, 2 votes.
Dakota—Levi C. Clemens, 2 votes.
Goodhue—J. S. Hoard, E. J. Blood.
Hennepin—Mr. Van Ness, 2 votes.
Le Sueur—M. Doran, 2 votes.
Lyon—John Hunter, 2 votes.
Martin—Jas. McHench, 2 votes.
Murray—C. F. Whittier, 2 votes.
McLeod—John N. Ives, 2 votes.
Nicollet—Andrew Nelson, 3 votes.
Olmsted—O. P. Whitcomb, 2 votes.
Ramsey—W. G. Hendrickson, Lorenzo Hoyt, Samuel Dearing.
Scott—J. G. Bass, 3 votes.
Wright—Sam E. Adams, Nathan Warner.
Watonwan—W. W. Gibbs, 2 votes; J. W. Dreyer.
Western Union, Scott County—F. J. Whitlock, 2 votes.
State Horticultural Society—D. Day, U. S. Hollister, W. E. Brimhall, Dr. Twitchell, H. D. Eldridge.

The following delegations were reported as present and their admission was referred without recommendation for the action of the full society:

St. Paul and Minnesota Exposition—L. M. Barrington, Bertram Scheffer, Geo. W. Becht.

German Agricultural Society of Ramsey County—Adam Bohland, Nicholas Pothen.

Driving Park Association—H. P. Hall, Geo. Allen, John X. Davidson.

Mr. Hollister offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That article five of the constitution be so amended as to entitle the St. Paul and Minnesota exposition to the same delegate representation in this body as county societies.

After some remarks the resolution was adopted by 34 to 12. Similar resolutions were then adopted relative to the other two delegations.

It was then announced that only those who paid $1 dues were entitled to vote, and a large number accordingly handed that sum to the secretary.

SECRETARY JUDSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Judson submitted his report, showing in detail the expenditures of the society. His recapitulation, showing the amounts expended, was as follows:

Paid officers and their assistants	$1,915 39
Ticket sellers, gatemen, laborers and police	682 30
Trials of speed	2,479 99
Expense, account	644 72
Forage	210 88
Board and meal tickets	832 78
Printing and advertising	514 20
Amusements	263 00
Hack and omnibus line	88 20
Bills of 1878 paid	295 96
Premiums paid	25 00
Total expended	$8,621 01

This report provoked a good deal of comment, and considerable explanation was called for. It appeared that $455 was paid the Metropolitan for board of officers and employes. Also $377.80 was paid for meals on the fair grounds. Borgardus received $200, and the balloonist who collapsed $63. The secretary received $1,000 and the executive committee $409.10.

The secretary's report concludes as follows: "In closing my report I wish to tender my warmest thanks to the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce for their very valuable assistance. To the daily papers of St. Paul for their valuable assistance, and to the press of the State generally for kind notices of our exposition. Last, but not least, to the railroads for valuable aid rendered."

AN ABSENT OFFICIAL.

The treasurer being absent no report was received from him, and the society was inclined to censure his absenteeism.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The question of electing a president was taken up, and John S. Prince, of St. Paul, and Sam. E. Adams were nominated. Mr. Adams positively declined, and Mr. Prince was chosen by acclamation.

Clark W. Thompson, of Faribault county, was elected vice president by acclamation.

Messrs. Doran, Hollister and Barrington were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Prince and inform him of his election.

For secretary the present incumbent, R. C. Judson, of Farmington, and John X. Davidson, of St. Paul, were nominated. After the roll was called the point of order was raised that only those who had paid their dues could vote. The president decided the point well taken, and for a few minutes there was a lively paying of dues. The vote was then taken, the secretary, Mr. Judson, calling the roll and keeping the count without tellers. The count, as reported, showed Judson 33, Davidson 29. Two others who had kept the tally (unofficially) gave Davidson a majority of two, but the secretary read his tally sheet over, and the president declared Mr. Judson elected.

O. A. Wheaton, of Northfield, was elected treasurer.

The two vacancies on the executive board were filled by electing J. G. Bass, of Scott county, and Adam Bohland, of Ramsey. The society then adjourned.

Beheading Pirates.

A public execution in Shanghai is thus described: I went to see six Chinese pirates beheaded yesterday. The open square where all the executions take place was filled with Chinese of all ages and conditions, and a few Europeans among them. The prisoners were the most forlorn starvlings I ever saw, and betrayed no more fear at their approaching fate than if they were to be spectators at an execution. A huge Tartar officiated as executioner. He was armed with a native sword, and stood on a small platform in the center of the square. After the criminals, with their hands tied behind, had been taken upon the stage the executioner took one of the pirates by the arm, brought him to the edge of the platform, hit him a sharp rap with his hand on the head, which caused the poor fellow to bow his head, and then the executioner's sword went up, was poised in the air a full half-minute, and, with a sweep, the glittering blade descended, and the poor criminal's head went flying off in one direction and the body in another. One by one the others met their fate in the same way, the Tartar making a very short, business-like job of it, merely turning to receive the plandits of the crowd after each head rolled off, and responded by a grin which showed every one of his teeth. But the stolidity of the poor wretches was beyond description. Not a muscle quivered, and, even when waiting for the blade of the executioner to fall, I could not detect a sign of emotion. The crowd seemed to enjoy the sight immensely, and set up a yell of delight at each cut of the Tartar's sword. I am told that executions are common here.

THE Austrian soldier gets only one meal a day in time of peace. This is a rather interesting fact to note in connection with the other fact that Austria has been most wofully thrashed every time she has fought anything during the past fifty years.

"MY darling," said he, "what a delicious taste your lips have." Then she sprung up and yelled: "Goodness, John, have you been eating my lip-salve?"

BRIEF MISCELLANY.

OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

Little Mischief.

Little mischief! Have you seen him?
Let me show him up to you;
With his tumbled curls so golden,
And his eyes of roguish blue.

Two years old is little Mischief,
Years well spent by him, I ween;
Spent in learning naught but witchcraft
Funniest baby e'er was seen.

Little feet that patter, patter,
Back and forth the long day through;
Little tongue that wags and chatters,
Till you scarce know what you do.

Little chubby hands caress you,
Pull your collar, pull your hair,
Pinch your ears and steal the hair pins,
Lead you blindfold everywhere.

Little head that's busy ever,
Finding something new to do;
Naughty often, but so clever—
We can't punish him, could you?

Makes a pang of every treasure
From his rattle to his shoe;
Hammers household goods at leisure,
Possibly your poor nose, too.

Then, with eyes so full of sorrow,
As he hears your hurried, "Oh!"—
He'll forget it ere to-morrow—
Says he'll "pang dear mamma, too!"

Holds the kitten by the tail,
Stands the "bow-wow" on one ear,
Makes a "dum" of his tin pail,
Struts about so very queer.

Stands "on head" if you but ask him,
Hugs the baby in the glass,
Drives his little wooden pony
With his whip without a lash.

By-and-by he gets quite rosy—
Little Mischief—and tired eyes
Wink and blink, and 'tis too funny
How to keep awake he tries;

But 'tis useless, and we lay him
'Neath the blankets soft and warm,
And with good-night breathe a prayer,
"Never let him come to harm."

MADISON, Ct. COUSIN DORA.

The Good Dog Jack.

One warm spring morning we heard a great shout, and on going to see what it all meant we saw a large, dark object just sweeping out of the river into the lake, and realized, before any one could tell us, that the ice had carried away our bridge, and that all communication between us and the town was, for the present, cut off. How now were we to get our mail, fresh meat, and dozens of other things which we were dependent upon the village for? We bewailed our isolated condition for a day or two, when a ferry was established, which was hauled from one side to another by ropes. This was very tedious for foot passengers, and, as the ferry was large and clumsy, the man that tended it found it very hard to pull across and back for only one person. So some large planks were fastened together, forming a float, that reached clear across, and although it was very narrow walking and the river very deep at this point, we soon grew accustomed to it, and ran backward and forward without fear.

One day I went to town on an errand, and, meeting some young cousins, they proposed buying a couple of gallons of molasses and having some candy and popped corn. So we got a large jug and had it filled at the store, but on returning home they found their mother anything but pleased with the idea.

"I can't have the kitchen all in a muss with molasses candy," she protested; "you will get it all over everything, dash up every pan I've got, and leave it all for the girl to clean up; she's busy enough now, and I won't have it." In vain we promised all sorts of good behavior. Aunt L. was cross and obstinate.

"Never mind; don't let us be cheated out of a good time this way. Come over to my house and we will pop corn and boil candy as long as we feel inclined to," I urged. So we all started, four of us, with little Schuyler, a lad 8 years old, carrying the jug of molasses. He ran ahead of us and commenced to cross the river on the float. Suddenly there was a scream, a loud splash, and there was Schuyler in the water, and even as we looked he sank out of sight. No man was in sight, not even the ferryman, and we all ran toward the spot, screaming and wringing our hands; but some one else was along that was not counted when I said there were four of us. That fifth one dashed like lightning past us, reached the spot before we could, and, springing into the water, caught Schuyler with his teeth as the child came up, and held his head out of water.

It was dear old Jack, who had taken in the situation as quickly as ourselves, and rushed to the rescue. Our agonized screams attracted attention, and soon half a dozen pair of arms belonging to some fishermen had relieved Jack of his burden and placed Schuyler, all dripping and terribly frightened, on the plank float again. As soon as his chattering teeth would let him, he wailed out: "Oh, the jug! I had to let go of it, and it has gone to the bottom." Dear little cousin, we were only too rejoiced that it was the jug, and not he, that had "gone to the bottom," which he certainly would have done had it not been for Jack. In falling in he had pitched forward, and was so far from the float that we could not reach him when he came up the first time, and, as it was several minutes before help came, he would certainly have been drowned but for the dog.

"How came he to fall in?" Well, he was running along, faster than he should go in such a dangerous place, and stubbed his toe. Somehow we had lost all desire that day for molasses candy, and we returned to aunt's a very sober and crestfallen party. When Jack had shaken himself dry, we hugged him and praised him all the evening.

While the ferry was still in use, and before the new bridge was finished, I concluded one day to take the next early morning train for Cleveland. One of these same cousins was with me the evening before, and as I had to get up before daylight to catch the train she proposed that I get ready and go home with her that night, as her house was nearer the depot, and she feared the ferryman would not be on hand early enough in the morning to take me across the river. I fell in with her plan, and after packing a hand-bag, and gathering a big bouquet to take to friends in Cleveland, we locked up the house and started for my aunt's. When we reached the ferry no one was there to haul us over. We waited a long time; it was growing quite dark, still the ferryman did not make his appearance. "Let us go around by the railroad bridge," I suggested. "I am afraid to," answered my cousin. "It is so lonely, so far from any house, and there are such dreadful stories now-a-days about tramps." "We have got Jack with us," I urged, "and he is ample protection. It is growing later all the time, and we will have to go at last, I fear, no matter how long we wait." So we started, and soon reached the bridge, which was a swinging one, one half open and the other half covered close by sides and top. When we had crossed the open, space, and were about to enter the covered part, which was so dark we could only feel our way along the planks that were laid for foot passengers, we heard footsteps approaching, and Jack, who was ahead, commenced to growl ominously. "Get out, you brute," we heard a man say, but Jack kept on, and, cursing and swearing fearfully, the man retraced his steps. When we got through the bridge, with our hearts beating fearfully and clinging to one another in fright, there, on an elevation, where Jack had driven him, was one of the worst species of tramp we had ever seen. A brawny, dirty, desperate-looking fellow, who looked as if ready to do any wicked deed. Jack kept between us and the man until we had passed, then fell in our path, following after, not dashing ahead as before. Oh! how relieved we were when we neared the first house on the road, and how thankful to reach home, and how often we were called to relate our adventure; and every time we told it Jack sat up, slowly wagging his tail, as if he understood that he was the hero of the hour.

Recovery from Rheumatism.

The convalescent sets forth on crutches. The sky is sunny, the air balmy. He is safe. No more bed-racking for him. He is happy. His heart sings and twitters like a bird. He meets an old friend on the corner, who grabs his hand and shakes it up and down until the hot tears gush to his eyes, and, like an old pump, he at last gives down water.

"You must take wine and bark for that rheumatiz," says the friend.

"I've been whining for the last six weeks," replies the invalid, "but as for barking, it jars me all over; and, besides, I'm not a dog."

At the next corner he meets another acquaintance. "There is only one thing that will cure rheumatism," he remarks, "and that is, empty a paper of tacks into a bowl of water, let it stand over night, and then drink the water."

"Supposing," replies the victim, "I drop my tax-book into the cistern and then drink the water, won't that abate the disease just the same?"

Further along he meets the third counselor: "Put both knees under a faucet of cold water, and let it run," recommends this dark and bloody villain, with a vile smile on his vicious countenance.

"I guess I will read Fawcett's poem on an iceberg; that will answer every purpose," retorts the victim. "Eat raw onions," orders another. "Man," replies the invalid, raising his crutch, and pointing with it to the blue and radiant s