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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 19, 1880. NUMBER 25.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

John Kemmler, who killed his three children at Holyoke, Mass, in June last, has been declared insane and has been committed to the asylum.

Alexander Schosso, who accidently fired on a priest engaged in celebrating mass in an Italian church at Hatten Gadren, London, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Louis King aged 32, a member of the of Myer, Rutherford & Co., brokers, and son of the cashier of the National bank of Commerce, New York city, killed himself Feb. 14.

Saturday night, Feb. 14, Thomas J. Phillips, a retired merchant aged 70, was garroted and robbed in Thompson street, New York, by three colored women who were arrested.

At Lehighton, Pa. Feb. 11, Edward Mulherin visited a man named Goldberger to contradict a scandal about himself and Goldberger's wife, and after a short talk, Goldberger shot Mulherin dead.

Amelia Mantz shot her cousin Julius Mantz, at Syracuse, N. Y., Saturday night, Feb. 14, and then shot herself. They had lived together four years under a promise of marriage. Letters from another woman found on the man indicate jealousy.

A Tuscan, New Mexico, dispatch contains the news of a disaster to United States soldiers by being entrapped by Indians, Feb. 9. Capt. Becker of the Ninth cavalry, commanding one of the columns pursuing the hostile Indians, after following them two days with his entire command in the direction of Pan Andreas came suddenly upon them strongly fortified in a narrow and rough canyon. The troops were received by a heavy fire under which several horses and men fell. The Indians charged the troops who gave way and retreated pell mell. The Indians drove troops across the river. Rations and bedding were abandoned which the Indians secured. Gen. Hatch leaves Santa Fe to-day to look after Indian affairs in Southern New Mexico. Lieut. Lowery with a company of the sixth cavalry numbering thirty men from Fort Bowie, Arizona, will reach Fort Bayard to-day and will act under the personal orders of Gen. Hatch. Two companies of the ninth cavalry, numbering 140 men left Santa Fe yesterday for Southern New Mexico.

CASUALTIES.

There was a $210,000 fire in Boston Feb. 12. Insurance $55,000.

John L. Robertson's drug store at San Doval, Ill., was burgularized and burned Feb. 14, $5,000 in cash were stolen, and the loss by fire was $10,000.

An explosion of the boiler in the Canada paper company's mills, at Windsor, Ont., Feb. 10, killed two men and probably injured three more. The pulp mill was burned.

A Cincinnati Times special says the train on the Dayton & Southwestern railroad which left Chillicothe, instantly killing Wm. Connors, the engineer, and Frank Kneet, the fireman. No one else injured.

A railroad bridge over the Mc Herrin river at Hickford, Va., on the Petersburg & Weldon railroad was burned Feb. 10. Until a temporary bridge can be erected, freight trains will stop running.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and 125th street, New York was burned Feb. 11. The building cost $125,000; insurance, 53,000. The organ cost $10,- and was insured for $7,000.

On the night of Feb. 12th at Chicago a fire in residence of Edward Costello, terribly burned his wife, Bridget, who, with her husband, had been engaged in drunken orgies. She died on the morning of Feb. 13, at the county hospital.

Advices from Alexandria of Feb. 13 report a collision at Tintah, on the Egyptian government railway, between an Indian passenger train from Suez and a goods train which killed one engineer. Many passengers were injured and a great damage was done to rolling stock.

J. J. Powers, a wealthy manufacturer of cotton seed oil, of St. Louis, who went to Philadelphia recently to consult medical authorities in regard to his health, accidentally shot himself through the heart on the afternoon of Feb. 12, his room in the Continental hotel. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting while handling a revolver.

A dispatch from Dublin, Feb. 10. says one woman and seven men were killed, and thirteen workmen were seriously injured by the burning of the Theatre Royal. Everything in the building was burned, including large and costly wardrobes. The Theatre took fire from a light in the hands of a boy lighting the gas. Most of the employes were at dinner at the time, and the flames spread rapidly. Manager Egerton lost his life by remaining too long in the building in the effort to arrest the flames.

On Saturday night, Feb. 14, a very destructive fire occurred in Chicago, involving the loss of the Empire Warehouse, which was built in 1862. It had a frontage of 190 feet on Market street and extended back to the rear a distance of 140 feet. The portion of the building used as a United States bonded warehouse contained property estimated to be worth $400,000. The night-watchman discovered the fire which originated in the basement near the boiler and had been apparently burning a half hour when discovered. The flames were so furious and hot that nothing could be saved. The firemen had a hard time, and there were several narrow escapes. The explosion of barrels of whisky and high wines drove the firemen back and added to the fury of the flames. The firemen acted with great bravery. The loss is estimated at near $400,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The New Hampshire Republican convention is to be held May 6.

Senator Lamar reached Washington Feb. 14. He still uses crutches.

R. D. Wilmot has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

The Dominion Parliament was opened Feb. 12, at Ottowa with the usual ceremony.

The governor of New York has signed the bill permitting women to vote for school officers.

It is definitely determined to errect a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey.

At the Cabinet meeting, Feb. 10. it was decided to allow Major Reno to tender his resignation.

Dr. W. S. Chipley, superintendent of the Cincinnati sanitarium at College Hall, is dead. Aged 70.

The New York State Senate has passed a bill declaring women to be eligible to serve as school trustees.

Reports say it is now decided that if Parnell goes to Montreal, the mayor will take no part in his reception.

The French Chamber of deputies, Feb. 13, vetoed 10,000 francs to defray the expenses of the funeral of Senator Cremieux.

Major James Thompson, of Newport, Ky., died Feb. 13. He has been on the retired list of the regular army for a number of years.

In consequence of the illness of the Empress, the Czar of Russia declines to have the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne celebrated.

Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, is being brought forward with a good deal of vigor as a Democratic presidential candidate for nomination.

F. H. Mason, for twelve years managing editor of the "Cleveland Ohio Daily Leader," was, Feb. 10th, nominated by President Hayes, consul to Basle, Switzerland.

John Rice who participated in Perry's victory on Lake Eirie, and the only survivor of that famous battle died at his home in Shelby, Ohio, Feb. 10, aged 88 years.

The House of Representatives at Washington met on Saturday, Feb 14, for speech making only. There was no attempt at legislation. The Senate was not in session.

The Senate committee on priveleges and elections have agreed to a report exonerating Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by the Kansas memoralists.

The House committee have reported favorably Representative Cox's resolution providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law, a full day's pay for eight hours labor.

It was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons, England, Feb. 11, that Baroness Burdett Coutts intends to give half a million pounds for the permanent relief of Ireland.

The session of the German Reichstag was opened at Berlin Feb. 12. The speech from the throne stated that the relations the government with all foreign powers were peaceful.

A meeting of the National Democratic committee has been called to meet in Washington, February 23, to fix a time and place for holding the next Democratic National convention.

Samuel G. Arnold died at his residence in Providence, R. I. on the morning of Feb. 13 He was thrice lieutenant governor and served a short time in the United States Senate. He was the author of a history of Rhode Island.

The Senate rejected all nominations of supervisors for the eight census districts of Ohio. This result was reached at the end of a prolonged session of three hours, during which the reasons for the majority's action on those nominations were distinctly stated, and their purpose in regard to the remainder of the supervisor's nominations significantly foreshadowed. Senator Pendleton, chairman of the census committee, who reported the Ohio nominations adversely, made the opening speech. He explained that the adverse report had no reference to the personal character of the nominees, but was based solely upon the ground that the President in nominating eight Republicans and not a single Democrat to appoint enumerators and supervise the taking of the census in Ohio, had violated the spirit of the census law and ignored the distinct understanding of both parties in Congress when the bill was passed that supervisors as well as enumerators should be appointed irrespec-

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Empress of Austria has given 200 pounds for Irish relief.

Specie in the Bank of France increased last week 120,000,000 francs.

The weavers in the Harris mill at Woonsocket, R. I., are on a strike.

The Chicago landlords are pledged not to raise their prices for the week of the Republican National convention.

The total expenses and loss of resources to France from the Franco-German war amounts to 12,931,000,000 francs.

Experts estimate the losses to the farmers or the United Kingdom of great Britian during 1879, at £100,000,000.

Omaha sent $2,000 Feb. 12, to the Irish relief fund, having sent $500 previously, and promising more in a few days.

Fifteen hundred dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Memphis, Tenn., the yellow fever stricken city, for Irish relief.

The Philadelphia, Pa., Commercial Exchange is moving to send a ship load of grain and flour to the starving people of Ireland.

The Amoskeag, Manchester and Stark corporations, New Hampshire, have increased wages beginning March 1st, from 6 to 10 per cent.

Advices from Mackinaw City state that the ice the entire length of the straits has been broken up by a gale of wind and is moving down with great force.

The wife of Adam Murray, living near Glasgow. Nova Scotia, Feb. 15. gave birth to five children; three girls and two boys, all finally developed, and all doing well.

Pope Leo has issued an encyclical against divorces insisting on the eminently religious nature of marriage and exhorting the Bishops to urge that upon their flocks.

The Irish National land league at London, Eng., have passed a resolution thanking the United States congress for extending the priveliges of the floor of the House to Parnell.

Serious labor troubles exist in Denver, San Francico, and St. Louis. In the first named city there are recently formed twenty-one labor unions, involving all trades. This is the first labor complacation Denver has ever known.

The police at St. Petersburg have seized the printing press and material of a revolutionary pamphlet on redistribution of land, and a great quantity of type and forged passports. The occupants of the houses were arrested

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.

Sergeant Glover, of Co. B, Second cavalry, sent out from Fort Keogh on the 4th of February, with 10 soldiers and 10 Indians, to capture 5 hostile Indians, supposed to be from Sitting Bull's camp, killed two of the hostiles and captured the other three, with one soldier killed and another wounded.

The London *Times* says the war vessels which the United States naval department is to be asked by Congress to dispatch with American contributions, will be received in British waters as freighted not only with food for Ireland but with a message of good will from the Americans to the English nation.

The coal miners at Destville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia on a strike the past three months have received notice from the Drummond Colliery to quit their houses. Andrew Smith of North Andover, Mass., defaulting town treasurer, has acknowleged that yearly since first elected in 1869 he had converted money of the town to his own use. The amount of defalcation is $22,822. The smallest irregular town note was $400 and the largest $5,300.

The substance of the treaty between the United States and France signed at Washington on the 15th of January, for the settlement of claims of French citizens, resulting from the war of secession, has been published. The treaty provides that a commission of three members, one appointed by France, one by the United States, and the third by the emperor of Brazil, shall meet six months after the ratification and arbitrate definitively on the claims of French subjects and on any counter claims of American citizens, who sustained losses under like circumstances. The treaty applies solely to demands for indemnity, originating from acts of injury committed with the cognizance of the federal authorities of the United States, that government having absolutely refused to accept the responsibility for acts of the confederation or for any loss arising from losses by the emancipation of slaves.

The Russian organ *Le Nord* says the system of incitement of provocation in respect to Russia has never had such full play as now. In London everything seems to be done that is calculated to harrass Russia and stir public opinion against her, both by covert official denunciations and by sensational telegrams, the inventions of journals.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, it has become known to me that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot preparations for organized and forcible possession of and settlement upon lands of what is known as the Indian Territory, west of the State of Arkansas, which territory is designated, recognized and described by treaties and laws of the United States and by executive authority as Indian country, and as such is only subject to occupation by Indian tribes, officers of the Indian military posts and such persons as may be privileged to reside and trade therein under the intercourse laws of the United States; and whereas, these laws provide for the removal of all persons residing and trading therein without the express permission of the Indian department and agents, and also of all persons whom such agents may deem to be improper persons to reside in Indian countries; and, whereas, in aid and support of such organized movement it has been represented that no further action will be taken by the government to prevent persons from going into said territory and settle therein, but such representations are wholy without authority.

Now therefore, for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian nations and the trusts as well of the United States in said Indian territory, and of duly enforcing the laws governing the same I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States do admonish and warn all such persons so intruding or preparing to remove upon said territory without permission of a proper agent of the Indian department, against any attempt to so remove or settle on any of the lands of said territory. And I do further warn and notify any and all such persons who may so offend that they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the agent, according to the laws made and provided, and that no efforts will be spared to prevent the invasion of said territory, rumors spread by evil disposed persons to the contrary notwithstanding, and, if necessary, the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to carry into proper execution the laws herein referred to.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done in the city of Washington, this 12th of February, in the year of our Lord 1880, and of the Independence of the United Stats the 104th

(Signed) R. B HAYES

By the President,

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

ENGLISH GRAIN.

The Mark Lane *Express* says: The frost has disappeared and the weather has been showery since Saturday and some little progress has been made with field work, which is still behindhand in some districts. The land however, is now in good workable condition. Reports relative to winter sown wheat are favorable in those districts where it has appeared above surface The damp weather is unfavorable to treshing. Really dry samples are practically unobtainable. Even fair average lots are rare. Trade, both at Mark Lane and in the country, has been exceedingly dull in consequence of this bad condition. Millers would scarcely look at English wheat. Last Monday a decline of 1@2s per bushel was quoted even on best parcels, the provincial markets following suit. Dense fogs also seriously interfered with business in London. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, but at Liverpool arrivals were liberal. Last Monday's decline of a shilling per quarter has not been recovered, as the consumptive demand is very small, but there has been no further reduction. Oats depressed in consequence of large imports. Maize steady owing chiefly to its scarcity on spot. As regards speculation for a rise in America, taking into consideration the fact that American wheat supplies is not much, if anything, in excess of Europe's needs, it is quite probable that prices may eventually adjust themselves without a great rise or great fall in American but at present the question seems to be simply who will hold out longest. The arrivals at ports of calls have been considerable, though red winter wheats were very scarce. There was great depression early in the week, but since then owing to the advance in America and the large quantity of wheat taken from the coast for continental ports, the price advanced sixpence to one shilling per quarer, with more demand for the United Kingdom and the continent. There was a fair inquiry for maize at an advance of about six pence per quarter. Buyers show no disposition to enter into forward business either for wheat or maize. Sales of English wheat last week 37,315 quarters at 44s 2d per quarter against 63,738 quarters at 38s 1d the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom 1,009,439 cwts. wheat and 168,663 cwts. flour.

The Heart as a Machine.

The heart is probably the most efficient piece of physical apparatus known. From a purely mechanical point of view it is something like eight times as efficient as the best steam engine. It may be described, mechanically, as little more than a double force pump furnished with two reservoirs and two pipes of outflow; and the main problem of its action is hydro-dynamical. The left ventricle has a capacity of about three ounces; it beats 75 times a minute; and the work done in overcoming the resistance of the circulating system is equivalent to lifting its charge of blood a little short of ten feet (9.923 ft.) The average weight of the heart is a little under ten ounces (9.89 oz.) The daily work of the left ventricle is, in round numbers, ninety foot-tons; adding the work of the right ventricle, the work of the entire organ is nearly one hundred and twenty-five foot-tons. The hourly work of the heart is accordingly equivalent to lifting itself twenty thousand feet an hour.

An active mountain climber can average 1,000 feet of ascent an hour, or one-twentieth the work of the heart. The prize Alp engine, Bavaria, lifted its own weight 2,700 feet an hour, thus demonstrating only one-eighth the efficiency of the heart. Four elements have to be considered in estimating the heart's work: (1) the statical pressure of the blood column equal to the animal's height, which has to be sustained; (2) the force consumed in overcoming the inertia of the blood-veins; (3) the resistance offered by the capillary vessels; (4) the friction in the heart itself. This, in a state of health, is kept at its minimum by the lubricated serous membrane of the pericardium.

PAT—"Do you buy rags and bones here?" Merchant—"We do, sur." Pat—"Then, be jabers, put me on the schkales!"

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 10.—A memorial was laid before the Senate from the Mayor and Council of Milwaukee for the repeal of the compulsory legal tender power of United States notes; referred. The House joint resolution passed appropriating $20,000 for representation in the Birlin fishery exhibition April next. One thousand dollars was appropriated for the removal of the body of Gen. Sykes from Texas, and its burial at West Point. Senator Gordon discussed the isthmus canal question at length. The regular order was called for, which was the bill to authorize the Secretary of the treasnry to ascertain the amount of land located on military warrants in certain States. Senator Edmunds opposed the bill. Senator Burnside, from the committee on military affairs, submitted a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Potter, accompanied by the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and inserting that on application of John Fitz Potter, the President is authorized to grant him a new trial by court-martial on the charges and specifications upon which he was tried and in part convicted by the court-martial convened November 25, 1862 The court-martial convened by authority of this act shall consist of not less than thirteen officers of high rank of the army, It shall consider all the testimony in the first trial as entered on record thereof, all pertinent official reports, both Union and Confederation on file, in the war department, and such new testimony as may be offered either by the United States or said Porter, and said court shall have power, subject to approval of the President to confirm, mitigate, or annual the seutence of the former court-martial, ordered printed and laid on the table. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 10.—Mr. F. Wood, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the treasury for all evidence on file in the internal revenue office, touching the enforcement of the internal revenue laws in Northeast Georgia. Adopted. Mr. Conger from the same committee, reported back the bill for the relief of colored emigrants. Passed. It provides that all charitable contributions reported for the relief of the colored persons who have emigrated from their homes to other States, shall be admitted free of duty, the act to take effect immediately and remain in force till Februray 1st, 1881. Consideration was then resumed on the Hot Springs bill. After discussion for and against the bill, the previous question was called up and the bill passed. Yeas 125, nays 121. Mr. Beltzhover introduced a bill which was referred, providing that all political disabilities of all persons in the United States, arising under the third section of the 14th amendment of the constitution shall be forever removed and discharged upon such person filing with the attorney general of the United States with a request in writing for relief from such disability. Adjourned

SENATE, Feb. 11.—The committee on claims reported adversely on the bill giving a pension to the widow of Gen. Custer. A bill was reported to amend the revised statutes in reference to polygamy. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was made the special order for Monday next. A communication from the secretary of war was laid before the senate recommending an appropriation of $30,000 for erecting military quarters at Fort Leavenworth. A bill was reported for the erection of public buildings at Denver. A bill was reported against polygamy, with fine and imprisonment to marry a second wife while the first is living. The bill with amendments for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin was reported and placed on the calendar. The discussion of the bill was resumed authorizing ascertainment of the amount of land leased in military warrants, and after an executive session adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 11.—A report was submitted in regard to the German National bank of Chicago, stating great irregularity had been discovered. Mr. Warner reported back a bill with amendments in reference to coinage, weights and measures. The consideration of the rules resumed. After which the committee on the inter-oceanic canal reported the following resolution which was adopted. Resolved that the secretary of the treasury be requested to furnish the House for use of committee on the inter-oceanic canal such statistics as may be in the department on the following subjects: First, the amount of shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States and the amount and kind of cargoes from the coast of the Pacific ocean. Second the entries and clearances at the port S San Francisco for the last fiscal year and the amount and kind of cargoes and ports to and from which they are carried. Third, the amount of transportation across the isthmus and generally its ports of destination and original shipment. Fourth, the average duration of voyages around the Horn, between San Francisco and New York. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 12—Mr. Stephens reported a bill from the coinage and weights committee relative to the metrical system of coinage. Referred. A resolution to furnish the States, for the use of agricultural colleges, one set of standard weights and measures, was passed. A resolution was passed, calling on the President for information as to pending negotiations for a change of the treaty between the United States and China. An amendment was offered to the 21st rule, providing that no legislation be allowed to be placed upon bills by the appropriation committee, which brought on a political discussion of considerable length characterized by much earnestness and some asperity. Without reaching a result, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A bill was introduced to abolish duties on salt. A bill was introduced to extend the time for the completion of the Texas & Pacific railroad. A bill granting a pension to Herman Netterfield, a disabled citizen scout, was taken up and discussed, the point being whether scouts with the army should be paid the same as soldiers disabled; without reaching a conclusion the Senate proceeded to other business. A bill for the construction of a marine hospital at Memphis was reported. Senator Morrill reported a bill to incorporate a national educational association. The bill in relation to military land warrants was taken up and discussed, after which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—[Not in session.

HOUSE, Feb. 13.—Senate amendments to the military appropriation bill were nonconcurred in. The bill making additional appropriations of $135,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes; passed. A resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information in regard to the international canal was adopted. Committee reports of a private nature were called. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was called, and the House refused to consider it, and went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The bill for the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburg, Va., refunding to them taxes improperly collected on manufactured tobacco was passed 131 to 39. Adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—Senators Windom, Blaine and Withers were appointed as conference committee on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments to the military appropriation bill The bill was debated giving a pension to the scout, Netterfield, when the morning hour expired, and consideration was resumed of the five per cent military land warrant bill.

HOUSE, Feb. 16.—Mr. Cofforath moved a suspension of the rules, to adopt a resolution for a session Wednesday night for the consideration of pension bills. Pending the vote Mr. Buckner moved to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were called. The call was not completed until 2 o'clock when the District committee took the floor. New bills on various subjects were introduced. A bill was reported prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia. Opposition was made, but the bill was ordered engrossed, and read the third time, yeas 99, nays 74. Pending further action the house adjourned.

The Meanest Man on Record.

A farmer in Lancaster county, who was rich, died within a few years. Once when his home took fire the men engaged in the harvest-field quit their work long enough to go and put the fire out, and thus saved the house from burning down. When he came to settle with his men, when harvest was over, he took the time they were at the fire off, and refused to pay for it. One of them, having refused to settle that way, brought suit before a Justice and recovered for full time, at the expense of several dollars to the farmer for costs.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner.*

HER REPROOF TO A ROSE.

Sad rose, foolish rose,
Fading on the floor,
Will he love you while he knows
There are many more
At the very door?

Sad rose, foolish rose
One among the rest;
Each is lovely—each that blows;
It must be confest
None is loviest!

Sad rose, foolish rose,
Had you known to wait,
And, with dead leaves or with snows
Come alone and late—
Sweet had been your fate!

Sad rose, foolish rose,
If no other grew
In the wide world, I suppose,
My own lover, too,
Would love—only you!

OLD DAN.

Farmer Henderson came in from the barn one morning with his hands and clothes covered with mud. his face red, and his eyes flashing.

"Ned!" he shouted as he entered the kitchen. "Where's Ned?"

"Here I am!" came a cheery voice in reply; and an instant after, a bright, strong boy of some sixteen years, entered the old-fashioned, country kitchen from the adjoining woodshed, where he had been cutting potatoes for the day's planting. "Do you want anything?"

"I want to tell you this," said Mr. Henderson, as he washed himself at the sink, and rubbed his weather-beaten face with the coarse towel until it was even redder than before. "Old Dan must be killed! Just see the state I am in, and all for that worthless old rascal! I won't have him about the house another day. He's good for nothing but to make trouble, and he must be shot before night!" added the farmer wrathfully.

Ned was about to plead for his pet, when his little sister came ruuing into the room.

"Why, papa, what is the matter?" she cried, looking at him in astonishment. "Did you fall into the creek?"

"I might as well," he replied, half-laughing. "Old Dan butted me into the watering trough!"

There was a shout of laughter from both children, in which their mother joined.

"Well, Jepediah," said Mrs. Henderson, coming into the kitchen, and still shaking with mirth, "what could you have been thinking about to let an old ram, 'most twenty years old, knock you into the water-trough?"

"But," explained her husband, "he took me unawares. I had just filled one pail to carry to the barn, and was stooping to dip the other, when the old rascal came at me like the wind, and knocked me completely into the water! He scampered, I tell you, before I could get out. He knew he had done mischief. Anyhow, he's got to be killed to-day, sure. He's only a nuisance, and I'll shoot him to-night, when we come back from town, if he's on the farm!"

Two hours later Mr. and Mrs. Henderson drove away to be absent from home until night. As they rattled out of the yard, Old Dan suddenly appeared close to the gate, and, wagging his tail as it in derision, gave utterance to a hoarse "Ba-a-a!"

The farmer turned, shook his whip at he fellow, and cried, "This is your last day, my boy, make the most of it!"

Ned and Carrie were the only children. Leaving Carrie in the house alone, after they had considered for awhile whether there was any way of averting Old Dan's sad fate, Ned shouldered his hoe and marched off to his work, planting potatoes with Bronson, the hired man, in the "back lot."

But the little girl of thirteen had no thought of being afraid. She had the breakfast dishes to wash, some sweeping to do, and the dinner to get, all before twelve o'clock.

Time fled. The dishes stood in shining rows upon the pantry shelves, the broom had performed its work, and Carrie was preparing the vegetables to be boiled, when there came a faint knock at the door. Supposing it to be one of the neighbors, the little girl did not rise, but called—

"Come in!"

The door was slowly opened and a man stepped within.

He wore a long black coat, buttoned to his chin, and very threadbare. His trousers, too, were black and shiny, and much too short for him. On one foot was a boot, while the other was graced by a ragged shoe. He carried a battered silk hat in his hand. His face was long and solemn, but quite red, his eyes bleared, his hands very dirty, and altogether, he was a queer looking visitor.

"Is your ma at home, Miss?" said he, in a half whine, as he glanced sharply about the room.

"No sir." replied Carrie, wondering why he asked; "she has gone to Underhill. Did you wish to see her?"

"Oh, no," the man replied. "I only asked out of politeness, you know," and he smiled solemnly at the little girl, and winked one eye. "No, I came on business with your pa—particular, urgent business. S'pose he's round, is he not?"

"No, sir; he went to town with mother," said Carrie.

"Now, that's too bad!" exclaimed the visitor, as he seated himself; "and I have come so far to see him! But perhaps your brother or sister will do as well."

"I haven't any sister," said the little hostess, laughing, "and my brother's over in the back lot. He'll be in though, if he'll do."

"Well, I don't hardly think he will after all," said the man, shaking his head thoughtfully; "and I can't wait today, anyway; I ain't the time. But I'm terrible hungry, if I could I'd stay to dinner, Miss. However, under the circumstances, perhaps you had better give me a light lunch before I go; a piece of pie, and a cup of tea, and a little cold meat, or something of the sort."

"Oh, certainly; only I can't give you the meat, for we haven't it in the house," said Carrie, rising, "but I will find something." And she brought from the pantry a whole apple-pie, which she placed before him, with a knife and fork."

"If you will help yourself, I'll have the tea ready in three minutes."

"All right, my dear!" said the man, seizing the knife and drawing the pie toward him. "I will act upon your advice. The last time I took dinner with General Grant," he continued, as he cut a great piece and began to eat, he said to me, 'Governor, Governor,' said he, 'never disregard a lady's advice;' and I have always remembered what he said;" and he chuckled merrily, and nodded his head at the delicious-looking pastry before him.

Carrie wondered a little at the table manners of the man who had dined with Grant, but she steeped his tea, flavored it with rich cream and sugar and passed it to him.

"I am not much of a hand for tea." said the man, as he drained the cup, "but my doctor says that I must drink it for my digestion. Ruined my digestion while I was in the army, you see;" and he winked solemnly. "By the way," he continued, picking up the silver teaspoon from his saucer, "have you any more of these? They are as neat a pattern as I ever saw, and odd, too. I should like to see the rest of the dozen if you have them.

"Mother has only eleven," said Carrie in her innocence, "and she is very proud of them; but I will show them to you."

Then she brought the little box with the precious table-silver—eleven teaspoons, four table-spoons and an ancient cream-jug—all pure silver, and shining brightly—and placed them before her inquisitive visitor to admire.

He had finished his "light lunch." That is, the pie was demolished, and the teapot empty. As the little girl handed him the treasures, he arose, took the box to the window, examined its contents with critical eye for a moment, and then as if in joyful surprise cried:

"I am right! They are the very spoons! The very same identical spoons that my friend lost when he was a boy! How lucky it is that I have found them at last!"

With these words, and a very low bow, the rascal opened the door and slipped away with the spoons and a silver cream-pitcher down the path toward the gate.

For an instant Carrie stood motionless; then, rushing after him, she shrieked:

"Give me those spoons! They are my mother's spoons, and you are trying to steal them! You are a thief, a thief! Bring them back! bring them back!"

The man, however, paid no attention to the child's cries, but ran rapidly down the path, carrying the box in his arms; and the spoons and pitcher would have been lost forever if a new party had not appeared on the scene.

Old Dan was quietly nibbling the grass near the gateway. Hearing his little mistress' voice, he looked up at the very instant the tramp passed. What he saw about the man that disturbed him, I don't know; but, erecting his head with a hoarse "Ba-a-a!" he shot after him like a cannon-ball.

The man turned to receive him and defend himself, but the ram struck him fairly in front and knocked him half-senseless flat on his back, scattering the silver in all directions.

For an instant the fellow remained sprawling in the dust, then he slowly arose limping and groaning, and without a glance at his enemy, began to gather up his stolen spoils.

He had partly completed his task when Old Dan, who all this time had been watching the proceeding from beneath his shaggy eyebrows. shook his long beard, and with another tremendous "Baa-a!" dashed at him again and over he went a second time, his treasures flying from his hands.

And now began a strange battle. With cries of rage and pain, the man recovered his feet and turned upon the ram, kicking and striking at him furiously, while Dan, accustomed to such warfare from years of experience with the boys of the country side, easily eluded him, and in return butted him to the earth again and again.

The spoons and cream pitcher were knocked hither and thither, as the combatants struggled, the road was trampled into something like a race course, the air was filled with very bad language, very angry baas and a great cloud of dust.

But after some five minutes, victory declared itself upon the side of the quadruped; and, bruised and bleeding, with clothes in rags, minus hat and shoe, the vanquished man suddenly turned away and ran limging down the road, leaving his antagonist in full possession of the field and the stolen silver.

Old Dan remained motionless, gazing after his enemy until he disappeared around a distant turn in a road; then, shaking the dust from his course wool he gave utterance to a low grumble of satisfaction, and, wagging his tail, returned to his dinner in front of the house.

Half an hour later, as Carrie washed the coveted spoons and the bright little pitcher and laid them carefully away once more, she told the story to her brother, and how the robber was foiled; and Ned, full of enthusiasm, cried

"We will not kill Old Dan at all, for I do not believe that father would shoot him now for a hundred dollars."

And the boy was right. The old ram won more than he knew when he fought the tramp and conquered him. He won his master's regard, and a free, happy life for the remainder of his days.

Valentine's Day—Its Custom and Origin.

St. Valentine's Day, the 14th of February, has come and no doubt anxiety has been relieved in the minds of the sentimental, faithful, sedate, and love-making young people, who avail themselves of the customs of the day for transmitting and receiving missiles through the post-office, while those of loathsome tendencies and cowardly instincts, are afforded an opportunite to strike the object of their dislike a blow under the fifth rib, by abusive doggeral and absurd caricatures.

The day is named after its originator, a good old man who lived 1,600 years ago. He was much revered and titled St. Valentine. His memory has long been cherished, and an annual festival used to be the custom as a tribute to him. On these occasions it was the rule for each young man to select some young woman as a sweetheart, or in other words to chose a valentine. The custom has degenerated, until the sum necessary to use in the celebration of St. Valentine's day, is the price of an envelope, a one cent stamp and a penny picture of a ridiculous caricature.

Others claim that this choosing of a valentine arose from the supposition that birds always choose their mates on the 14th of February.

Some who are not satisfied with either of these stories, say that the custom originated Rome at the festival of the Lapercalia, held during the month of February, when among the ceremonies, the names of young women were placed in a box, from which they were taken by young men according to chance.

Choose ye the one that suits your fancy best. The custom, no matter how it started, has grown until it has become a day of jubilee for the young folks, dread to the postmasters, and unpleasant thought to those who are made the subjects of loaferish comments, and cowardly insults through the agency it affords.

In England in an early day it was the custom on the eve of the 14th day of February to chose the names of a select number of maidens, put them into a vessel, with an equal number of names of the opposite sex, all drawing a name, which for the year following was called his or her valentine, and the gentlemen gave to the lady chosen by him, some trinket or jewelry. In some cases, presents to the value of $5,000 were thus given.

A VALENTINE.

Beware of one who loves thee but too well!
Of one who fain would bind thee with a spell,
With power to draw thee, as an unknown land
Lures the impassioned traveler to its strand.
O! if thou wouldst be free,
Beware of me!

Beware of eyes that softly fix on thee,
Tamed in their restless glances by thine own,
And of a voice, where all things that may be
In maiden hearts are told in every tone.
It thou wouldst still be free,
Beware of me!

But if a longing, born within thy soul,
Gives thee far-off glimpse of unknown bliss,
Then let thy love speed onward to its goal,
Nor thy true rest and joy for blindness miss.
If thou wouldst not be free,
Then come to me!

—*Laura Winthrop Johnson, in Scribner.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Glimpses of Life in the Thinly Settled Interior Counties of Arkansas.

At the foot of the Boston Mountains dwells a man named Mason. He is over eighty years old and his tall figure, white hair and patriarchal air give him an indescribable appearance. His house is a rough but comfortable log cabin, and the few acres around it afford ample subsistence. An excellent marksman, he has never abandoned the use of his trusty rifle, while the numerous deer and bear skins within and without the cabin, bear ample testimony of his skill and success. With the exception of his wife he lives entirely alone. But his life has not always been thus desolate. Only a few years ago three children brightened his humble home, two boys, John and David, and one daughter Lizzie, who was the pride of the old man's heart and the light of his rude cabin. The sons were light-hearted boys, given to drink somewhat, but liked by everybody, while Lizzie was a rare wildwood blossom. Her soft blue eyes and flaxen hair played sad havoc with the hearts of the younger portion of the opposite sex in all that section, and many sought her hand in marriage, the fortunate young suitor being a young man named Charles McKinley, rather dissipated, not worth a dollar, yet handsome, a very forest Apollo—in short just the kind of a yong man to win a young girl's heart!

The Mason family were anything but pleased with her choice, and spared no effort to break off the attachment the lovers had for each other. Lizzie, however could not be moved. Entreaties and threats were alike unavailing. The former gave her courage to plead for Charley; the latter made her cling the closer to him. The young man was also firm. I will never give up Lizzie, he said, with a big round oath, when questioned on that point. Finding all other efforts useless the Masons resorted to more violent measures. John Mason met Charles McKinley one day in the forest and a terrible fight ensued, in which both were badly cut and bruised, but in which John was decidedly worsted. This stirred up additional bitterness and for a time threatened to draw the majority of the surrounding families into the quarrel and disturb the peace of the neighborhood. Lizzie sought to pour oil on the troubled water, and her gentle words melted the hardened natures that evil passion had filled with wrath. There was a reconciliation between her lover and brother, and there was general rejoicing in consequence, when an event occurred which changed amity into distrust and suspscion. The event was no less than the sudden disappearance of Charles McKinley. He was last seen alive alone in the forest beyond the mountains, and was on the trail of a heard of deer. The most rigid search failed to discoverd him or any trace of his whereabouts. He had dropped out of sight and life as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up. All sorts of stories were rife. One said he had been murdered, another that he had run away, still another that he was purposely hiding himself and would suddenly return. But as time went on and he neither came nor was heard of, the suspicion that he had met with foul play gained ground rapidly, growing into certainty in the minds of very many persons. Of course John Mason was accused of the murder, and though he strenuously denied the charge, the evidence against him was strong enough to warrant his apprehension. Once in the meshes of the law, it seemed as if a hundred circumstances came up all crying trumpet-tongued "Guilty!" Divers persons had heard him threaten to kill Charles McKinley; that young man had himself said that he did not consider his life safe so long as John Mason remained in the country. Even John's father admitted reluctantly that his son had declared his intention of riddling Charles McKinley with buckshot, while David corroborated the parent's statement. Thus the coils of circumstantial evidence closed tighter and tighter about the young man, and beyond his bare assertion there was nothing to be said in refutation. The blow had fallen on the young girl with crushing effect. The sudden disappearance of her lover, the arrest of her brother on the charge of murdering him, almost drove her insane. She, however, shared the popular opinion that young McKinley had been murdered, and that her brother was guilty of that terrible crime. Urged for a reason for her belief, that it rested