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A. P. Miller,
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The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880. NUMBER 26.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

Louis Marlburg, aged 38, of the firm of Marlburg Bros. tobacco manufactury Baltimore Md., killed himself Feb. 17.

J. J. Oreilly, a well-known physician of Louisville, Ky., cut his throat in Dallas, Texas, Feb. 17. Protracted dissipation the cause.

On the morning of Feb. 21, at Patterson, N. Y., Harriet Mink, a widow aged thirty, was found in her room, murdered, outraged and robbed of her gold watch and a sum of money.

At St. Louis, Feb. 17. William Hartley or the murder of Martin Wylie, near Mexico, Mo., in January, 1879, was found guilty of murder in the second degree by the jury and was sentenced to sixty-one years in the penitentiary.

A St. Petersburg correspondent announces that Baron Vonthelt, privy counciller has committed suicide, his mind being affected by the explosion in the palace. General Trepoff has been appointed military governor of the Winter palace, vice General Del Salle, who has become paralyzed.

Reverend Edward Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold in New York city, on trial for the past eight days on the charge of starving and cruelly treating children, was on Feb. 18, convicted. Cowley wept bitterly upon the announcement of the verdict of the jury. He was remanded to the Tombs and will be sentenced Saturday.

Two lodgers in a boarding house in Boston, Mass., had been found to be missing eight days, when, on Feb. 21, the door to their room was entered, and one of them found dead with a bullet hole in his head. The supposition is that he was killed in a quarrel by his companion. Burglars tools were found in the room, and also precious stones stolen from a jewelry store.

A Galveston, Texas, news special from Jefferson, in that State, says that reliable information from near Linden, Cass county gives the following: Mrs. Clarke, a respectable married lady, living in the Garry neighborhood, was yesterday brutally outraged, then murdered. Three men were arrested. One of them confessed the crime. He was horribly mutilated by the mob, his clothing saturated with coal oil, and set on fire, and afterwards hanged. Intense excitement prevails.

A dispatch, Feb. 17, to the Renters' Telegram company from St. Petersburg says that there has been an abortive attempt made to the imperial family by exploding a mine in the winter palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded. A later dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the mine was laid under the guard room of the winter palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to accidental delay, the imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made a whole in the floor of the dining hall ten feet long and six wide.

A dispatch from Paris says of the latest attempt upon the life of the czar the palace officials are evidently affiliated with the nihilists, for it is affirmed the czar daily found a black-edged letter on his table, threatening he should never see the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accension to the throne unless he abolished his despotic system of government. Though the officials were continually changed the letter was always found. Several high officials have been placed under survillance. It is rumored that a lady of high rank has been arrested in St. Petersburg on suspicion of being connected with the Winter Palace conipiracy. It is also said the czar and czarowitch had a long interview Feb. 21. Reports of the czar's prospective abdication are pronounced false.

A daring highway robbery was committed on the afternoon of Feb. 18, on Main street, in Lonisville, Kentucky. Jas Thompson, of the Pickett warehouse, drew from the Second National Bank $2,000, placed the money in his coat pocket and started for the warehouse. When at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, two men who followed him, jostled against him in a rough manner. He turned round to see what was the matter, when one of the men turned round and started rapidly up the street. Thompson seized hold of the other man, who protested he was a gentleman, and when Thompson released his hold upon him, he also ran off. Thompson then discovered the package of $2,000 was missing. At this hour of the day Main street is crowded, and it is strange that the parties escaped so easily.

CASUALTIES.

Two men in Peoria, Ill., died Feb. 19, from injuries received from the explosion of a distillery.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of Feb. 22, states that six men soldiers wounded in the Winter palice have died.

A Geneva, Switzerland dispatch says, he village of Rien, in the Gresons Oberland, was destroyed by fire Feb. 18.

The spoon factory of Holmes, Booth & Hayden, and their works were burned Feb 19, Loss $140,000. Insurance $82,000.

The Imperial cotton mills at Derby, Pa., were destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 19. Loss $50,000 insured $25,000.

Three men were drowned at Providence, R. I., on the night of Feb. 19, while attempting to board a vessel during a gale.

A dispatch from Madrid, Feb. 23, states that intelligence has been received from Tripoli that 1,500 houses have been destroyed by floods.

D. T. Gilman & Co's grain ellevator, at Atlantic, Iowa, was burned, Feb. 20 with 60,000 bushels of corn, an adjacent crib with 65 bushels of corn was also burned.

At Reno, Nevada, Feb. 21, four men were buried by a snow slide near Franktown that morning. William Foul was rescued badly injured. Samuel Kennedy, Alex. McLane and John Burney were not found.

Reports from Dublin of Feb. 21, state that the distress in Ireland is increasing, instead of diminishing, and that if subscriptions should cease now the funds would soon be exhausted and the people would die of starvation.

There was a tornado the other night, at Cedar Chapel, a small town in Harden county, Tennessee, about 60 miles northwest of Memphis. Houses were blown down and many persons injured. Three houses took fire during the storm, and were burned down. Loss about $10,000.

A telegram from Chippewa Falls, Wis., of Feb. 17, states that Lars Grinvall, a Swede working in Chas. P. Barker's camp on the east branch of the Chippewa, was crushed into a shapeless mass last Saturday afternoon by the falling of a tree which struck him on the shoulder, breaking his back and both legs. His brother, living at Lake City Minn., has been telegraphed in regard to the disposition of the remains.

News from the interior of the Russian empire, Via St. Petersburg, Feb. 21, is heart rending. Famine and diphtheria are decimating the population. The provinces of Saratof and Kieff, which annually export in ordinary times an enormous quautity of grain, had scarcely any crop last year. The calamity is aggravated by want of fodder for cattle, and peasants are forced to sell them. In the Caucasus the famine is still greater, where the people are committing suicide and selling their children.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A crowded house greeted Parnell at Louisville, Ky., on the night of Feb. 19.

Great preparations are being made to receive General Grant in the city of Mexico.

A prohibitory State convention Feb. 19, at Providence, R. I., put in nomination a full State ticket.

Headquarters for Ohio have been established in Cincinnati, Ohio, in favor of Sherman for President.

Constantine Brumidi, the well known fresco artist, died at Washington City on the morning of Feb. 19.

President Hayes has appointed Rowland E. Trowbridge of Michigan Commissioner of Indian affairs.

A caucus at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 17, expressed a choice for President, Edmunds first, and Grant second.

The Michigan Republican State convention to appoint delegates to Chicago will meet at Detroit, May 11.

James Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, died in New York city on the morning of Feb. 18, aged 80 years.

The Italian parliment opened Feb. 17. The speech from the throne treated almost exclusively of internal affairs.

Rev. Charles P. Bush, of New York secretary of the American board of foreign missions, died at Albany, N. Y. Feb. 22.

The Pope has sent instructions to Catholic Bishops in Russia, calling on them to urge the clergy not to mix in political organirations.

Rev. Dr. J. B, Jeter, one of the editors of the religious Herald, organ of the Baptist church, Virginia died at Richmond, Feb. 18, aged 78 years.

The Czar of Russia visited the Paulowski military school in an open sleigh. He was enthusiastically cheered by the students and the people.

The Maryland legislature has passed a bill, punishing by fine and imprisonment disturbers of the peace by the use of profane or abusive language.

A. G. Wright, one of the proprietors and editors of the Georgia *Chronicle* and *Constitutionalist* died Feb. 22, at the residence of Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, Agusta.

The grand Army of the republic of New Orleans repudiates the action of the veteran Union soldier's association asking that Kellogg be unseated by the United state Senate.

Senator Dawes has been selected president of the Massachusetts Republican State convention, called for April 15, and John E. Sanford, chairman of the committee on resolution.

A Blaine metting 800 strong was held at Columbus, Ohio on the night of Feb. 19, some of Secratary Sherman's officials acts were criticised by the speakers, and Mr. Blaine was warmly eulogized.

J. H. Bowen, a well-known newspaper writer in Iowa, at Sound Springs, Delaware county, Feb. 18, thrust his head into a pail of water and held it there till dead; mental aberation caused by financial troubles the cause.

At the American colony, Paris, Feb.19 a grand banquet was given in honer of Gen. Fairchild's departure for Spain. Three hundred covers were laid, Several toasts were given in honor of President Hayes. A. R. Hilt secratary of the American legation, was chairman, and offered a toast to the health of President Grevy.

The London Standard of Feb. 23, states that rumors were freely circulated on both sides of the lobby last night that immediate dissolution of parliament is contemplated. The Standard adds: These reports are at present premature, but if the business of the house continues to be systematically obstructed, the government will have no alternative but to dissolve parliament at an early day.

There was considerable excitement among the Hebrews of Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 17 caused from Evansville, Indiana, asking the whereabouts of B. Landrau, of Cleveland, who is a high officer of the Kescher Sher Barsel, which is now in annual session in Evansville. Landrau left Cleveland for New York two weeks ago, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He is treasurer of the Cleveland Endowment Kescher Sher. He has in his possession $38.000 in real estate and registered bonds, belonging to the endowment His booke and accounts were examined and everything found satisfactory. His friends think foul play, as he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money and jewelery on his person.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Omaha sent another $1,000 for the Irish relief fund Feb. 20, making $3,000 in all.

The Dominion House of Commons, Feb. 20, voted $100,000 for the Irish relief fund.

The Mansion House relief commiitee contributions, Dublin, to Feb. 23, amounted to £84,804.

A correspondent at Bucharest reports that Greece has recognized the independence of Reumania.

A Berlin disaptch says it is reported that the Czar wishes a state of seige to be proclaimed all over Russia.

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

An illicit still has been broken up in Crown Point, Indianna. Feb. 21, by the hasrp pursuit of internal revenue officers.

Feb. 19 the treasury department purchased 494,000 ounces of fine silver for the San Francisco, New Orleans, and Philadelphia mints.

J. B. Hague & Co.'s banking house at Peoria, Ill., will retire from buisness on account of the failure of the principal debtor, Thomas Neill.

The Governor General of Canada Feb. 17, sent a message to the house of commons recommending a vote of $100,000 for the relief of Irish sufferers.

A dispatch form St. Petersburg to the *London Times* Feb. 22, says it is stated that the commander of the Winter palace has been placed under arrest.

A cable dispatch of Feb. 18, from Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, says distress is increasing in some districts and famine extending. Money is greatly required for food and seed.

A large excursion party from New Mexico was entertained by citizens of Atchison, Kan., on the night of Feb. 18. Twenty-two years ago, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was organized, and Monday next through trains will run from Atchison to Santa Fe, the territorial capitol of New Mexico.

A Los Pinos Agency, Col., dispatch of Feb. 16, vice Lake City, Feb. 18, states that the contractor failed to furnish transportation at the time appointed, and Gen. Adams and Otto Mears were unable to leave until the morning of Feb. 16. The delegation is composed of nine Indians, four Uncompagnes and five While River Utes. Three of the later, Douglass, Johnson and Thomas, are prisoners. The delegation is above the average in point of intelligence, and as representative men are ahead of those who accompanied Chief Ouray, Gen. Adams has succeeded beyond the expectation of the people of Colorado. Few men would have accomplished as much.

Advices from Rome of Feb. 17, state that the papal encyclical argues in favor of a removal of the rite of marriage from all civil jurisdiction whatsoever. It traces the history of marriage from patriarchal times to Catholic times and declares Christ elevated it to a sacrament, which only his church can administer. The attempt made under various guises by the modern spirit of irreligion to rob the church of that right, either to bind or loose the marriage tie must be resisted by the whole Catholic world. His Holiness indicates the conditions whereunder the separation of husband and wife may be sanctioned by the church and concludes with an exhortation to the universal Episcapals to communicate his teaching to the faithful for their welfare in both worlds.

The Mark Lane Express says; The weather the past week has been reasonable. Rain was not excessive, and plowing actively proceeded. It is still feared some autumn-sown wheat has been frosted, as many fields where it should have appeared are nearly bare, and on many where it has appeared it is neither strong nor forward. Threshing is proceeding rather more freely, though the damp has unfavorably affected grain, and the slight advance in prices which has taken place only applies to dry samples. Last season's crop is so deficient that already in some parts of the country, stocks of home-grown wheat in farmers' hands have been almost exhausted. Foreign arrived somewhat more freely, both at London and Liverpool Nevertheless, there has been decidedly a stronger feeling in foreign wheat, particularly last Monday, when a brisk and healthy demand was experienced for all varieties, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per quarter on the week. This improvement was due to the legitimate effect of a diminution of stocks, and the acknowledged scarcity of wheat in France. Toward the close of the week there was a lack of animation both at London and in the provinces in consequence of the extreme demands of holders, but Monday's prices for red and white wheat were fully maintained. Maize on the spot, owing to its extreme scarcity, improved slightly. Arrivals at port of call have been very light. There was great firmness in the early part of the week, a large cargo of red winter fetching 57s. for the continent. There has been a quieter tone since, owing to advice of easier prices from America and the continent.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—Many petitions were presented from railroad companies against the reduction of duties on steel rails. A memorial from the chamber of commerce, of St. Paul, Minnesota, asking an appropriation for Irish relief was referred to the committee on appropriations. A bill for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversity of the American independence was placed on the calendar. A report exonerating Senator Ingalls charged with bribery was ordered printed. Senator Randolph introduced an amendment to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter Senator Logan introduced a resolution to authorize the government to furnish a ship to carry supplies to Ireland. A memorial from New Orleans was presented asking the Senate to unseat Senator Kellogg. The bill authorizing additional clerks in the internal and treasury departments, after discussion and strong opposition passed.

HOUSE, Feb. 17,—The bill to prevent the publication of lottery schemes in the district of Columbia was considered, but went over without action. The bill for the removal of State cases to federal courts was considered but went over without action. The House went into committee of the whole on the rules. The rule to prevent partisan legislation on appropriation bills was considered and led to a long and animated debate, reviving the question and partisan feelings of the extra session. Amendments were offered and rejected. Appeals made from the Speakers decision, and defected, and the committee rose without final action.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—The joint resolution passed to send a ship to carry supplies to Ireland. A remonstrance was presented. signed by citizens of Canada, against the erection of a bridge across the Detroit river. Senator Logan presented a memorial of the United Veteran Club, numbering 1,000 ex-soldiers against the passage of the Wear bill. The bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts was indefinitely postponed. The military land warranty bill was considered. The inter-oceanic canal matter came up. The five per cent bill was taken up, but before reaching a conclusion on any thing, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 18.—Petitions, bills and memorials were presented. Charges against Acklen of Lousiana, were taken up, and the committee reported that Acklen not being a member of the committee on foreign affairs, presented on the 13th of January a paper purporting to be a report of that committee. A long discussion followed, and the matter was finally referred to the judiciary committee to report. Mr. Wood's funding bill, the duty on sugars, and some matters of much importance were considered and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 19.—The vote for appointing a special committee on the inter-oceanic canal was reconsidered by a vote of 29 to 25. A resolution passed directing heads of departments to report the number of their employes, and whether any can be dispensed with. The 5 per cent bill was taken up, Mr. Morrill opposed it. McMillan and Sanders supported it. Senator Morgan did not believe the enabling acts contemplated what was insisted on, in the bill, and argned at length upon this view. Senator Logan obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session, and after the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 19.—A bill was presented to establish a mint at St. Louis; ordered printed. The revision of the rules was considered Mr. Stephens wished to speak on the 21 rule. On motion leave was given, yeas 117, nays 114. Mr. Conger eulogized Mr. Stephens as the only living representative of old time Jackson democracy. Mr. Stephens then took the floor and opposed rule 21 as undemocratic, speaking at considerable length. The consideration of the rules was continued, many amendments being offered, adopted or rejected. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 20.—The committee on territories recommend the extension of the United States courts over the Indian Territory. Private bills were considered. The following bills passed: In reference to dutiable articles; to repeal the revised statues in reference to the advancement of navy and marine officers; to appoint sergeant John Dolan a second lieutenant, was indefinitely postponed, on receipt of intelligence that he had been killed in the late battle with the Ute Indians. The 5 per cent. bill was taken up, and Senator Logan spoke at length in favor of the bill. The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was laid over. Mr. Morrill moved to take up and pass the bill amending free of duty certain contributions from abroad in aid of colored refugees in Kansas. Senator Pendleton objected. After objections and remarks by several Senators, the bill was referred to be taken up, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE, Feb. 20.—A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to lands granted to the St. Joseph and Denver railroad. The speaker called for reports of a private natue. The joint resolution of the Senate for sending a United States vessel to Ireland with supplies passed. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules. After considering and discussing rules, he committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 23.—Senator Bayard moved in respect to the memory of George Washington that the Senate adjourn. Senator McDonald announced he would to-morrow ask a final vote on the pending 5 per cent. bill. Senator Baily gave notice of an amendment admitting free of duty clothing and other contributions from abroad for the relief of colored emigrants. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 23.—Sundry new bills were introduced, among them one appropriating $200,000 for deepening the mouth of the Red River. At the expiration of the morning hour public business was suspended and memorial addresses were delivered on the late A. M. Lay of Missouri. After speeches by Knott and Phillips, Clark and Davis, adjourned.

TWO NEW PURCHASES.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company Secures Control of Two Important Feeders.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Some time ago the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company made a proposition to the people residing in that part of Iowa between Cedar Rapids and Ottumwa to build a road between those points, provided local aid to the amount of $250,000 was granted. The proposition was favorably entertained by the people, who voted aid to the amount of $300,000, or $50,000 more than was demanded by the Milwaukee & St. Paul. Consequently the proposed road was incorporated as the Cedar Rapids, Sigourney & Ottumwa, with Gen. J. M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, as president. About twenty-five miles of the new line are already graded. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, has shown no disposition thus far to make arrangements with the directors of the new line. To get the matter into some shape and to find out what the Milwaukee & St. Paul means to do regarding the matter, the president and directors of the Cedar Rapids & Ottumwa company came to this city yesterday, and held a meeting at parlor 1, Grand Pacific hotel. There were present, J. M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, president; Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, vice-president; and the following directors: Messrs. Upton, of Cedar Rapids; Yerger, of Sigourney; and Hamilton, Blake, Carpenter, Bonnifield, Mahon, Daggett, Leighton, and Hackworth. None of the managers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul turned up at yesterday's meeting, and consequently no action was taken. Another meeting will be held today. The Cedar Rapids, Sigourney & Ottumwa railroad is to run from Cedar Rapids to Ottumwa via Sigourney, a distance of ninety miles, through one of the richest and most prosperous sections in Iowa. The agreement with the Milwaukee & St. Paul is that the latter build, and equip, and operate the new road, making it an extension of its Western Union branch, on the condition that $250,000 of local aid be raised along the line. The amount has been raised and guaranteed, as already stated. The directors mean to take such action today as will insure the commencement of the new road in the early spring, and its completion for operation by January 1, 1881. If the Milwaukee & St. Paul refuses to construct the line as agreed, the directors will take independent action and the road will be built anyway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railroad will be held at Cedar Rapids, February 24. This meeting will be of more than ordinary interest, because it will determine who is to have this property. As is well known the Chicago & Northwestern some months ago made an arrangements with the directors for the lease of the road, but afterwards the directors reconsidered their action and leased the road to the Rock Island, subject to the approval of the stockholders. The Northwestern, however, smarting under the defeat it had suffered, did not propose to step down and out, and consequently made efforts to secure enough to change the majority and upset the arrangements made with the Rock Island. The latter was not idle either, and bought up all the stock it could get to prevent the Northwestern from playing a coup d'etat. The Burlington and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, it is said, have also got hold of some of the stock. It is claimed that there have been such changes in the ownership of the stock during the last few months that most likely the arrangement made with the Rock Island will be upset. Neither of the four lines who took part in the fight, it is said, will have sufficient strength to secure the property, and consequently the owners will be allowed to run the road independently for the time. The final outcome, however, it is believed, will be a cutting up of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, each of the contesting companies taking a slice. The Burlington & Quincy will probably get the southern end from Burlington to Columbus Junction, which will enable it to keep competitors out of Burlington. The Rock Island is to take the portion between Columbus Junction and Cedar Rapids, with the Muscatine & Pacific division, and the Northwestern is to have the northern end from Cedar Rapids to Albert Lea, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul is to get away with the Milwaukee division, which would extend the Prairie du Chien line direct to Cedar Rapids.

Whooping Cough.

[Dr. Foote's Health Monthly for February.]

In a paper read before the New York Academy of Sciences, on the above subject, Dr. Henry A. Mott, Jr., described investigations of his own which confirm the theory of Dr. Ludwig Letzeirch, that whooping cough is caused by the lodgement in the breathing passages of a fungus, parts of which are to be found in the expectorated mucus. To combat, destroy, or dislodge this fungus, he recommends quinine—to be given just after a coughing spell and at bed-time. To a child he would give a teaspoonful of this solution—two to five grains dissolved in two ounces of sweetened water. Though quinine is terribly bitter, Dr. Mott asserts that they soon become accustomed to the taste of it in sugared water, and crave it, as it afforded them relief. This may be true—the craving—but to believe it is a severe strain on our credulity. It reminds us of the statement made by a professor of medicine in this city to a class of students of whom the writer was one. He gravely asserted that when a baby was cutting teeth, he would lighten its troubles by lancing the gums, and that so great was the relief thus afforded, that when he next visited the baby it would open its mouth as if to invite another cutting of the gums. Though we grant the benefit at times of releasing a tooth in the gum, we could but regard the story as too thin. We doubt that quinine in powder or solution applied to the mouth and throat can ever be a popular remedy among children of four years growth, and should prefer to invite the little sufferers to try the remedy proposed in a recent number of the Medical Record: Inhalation of the fumes of cresoline, or carbolic acid. If a teaspoonful of the undiluted acid be evaporated in a saucer over an alcohol lamp, or in any other convenient way, the fumes can be inhaled by a child without difficulty and with much benefit, according to the statement of physicians who employ it.

EATING SNOW OR ICE.—Any one who has observed children must know that it is a common practice among them to eat snow and ice in winter. It is common to see boys and girls devour a snow-ball as though it were an apple, or an icicle as eagerly as a bit of candy. The hard palate which forms the roof of the mouth also forms the floor of the nostrils, and is no thicker than pasteboard. The chilling effect of snow and ice brought freely in contact with this thin partition, the upper covering of which is a sensitive secreting membrane, made up almost entirely of fine blood-vessels and nerves, produces a congestion, often succeeded by chronic inflammation. As a consequence, these snow and ice eating boys and girls almost always have "colds in the head," and lay a sure foundation for that most disagreeable complaint, nasal catarrh. The habit should be corrected.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

ONE has only to die to be praised.

HOW to acquire shorthand—Fool around a buzz saw.

IT is the man with the rheumatism who is every inch a King.

EVENTS are not in our power; but it always is to make a good use of even the worst.—*Berkeley.*

IT is said that a child born on Christmas will always hate turkey and goose, and lean toward codfish and bacon.

AN Ithaca little girl, attempting to describe an elephant, spoke of it as "that thing that kicks up with is nose.

THE engagement ring is worn on the first finger of the left hand. Any ring with a stone setting is considered fashionable.

AS MANY women learn to know their husbands, they wish they had learned to "No" them when they were only sweethearts.

THE naughty boy that sticks pins in his family pew must feel that there is a painful necessity for a religious uprising among his relatives.

SYMPATHY comes near and speaks low. It does not shout through a tin trumpet and hail a mourner from the top of a passing omnibus.

IN rural Germany very small men are in special request as servants, because their military services would not be demanded in special emergency.

THE *Galveston News* says that Shakspeare was married when he was 18, Dante at 23, Brigham Young when he was 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and so on.

THIN GINGERBREAD.—Boil one quart molasses twenty minutes; add immediately one table-spoonful soda, one cup of butter, ginger to taste, flour to make a paste to roll.

BEFORE the invention of pins both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and skewers of brass, silver and gold. They were made in England in 1543.

MAMMA to Isabel (4 years of age) who is rather unmercifully teasing the kittens—"Isabel, my child, you must not do so. I don't like to see it." Isabel—"Well, don't look, mamma."

A CONTORTIONIST was performing in a New Haven variety show when the police made a raid. He leaped over an officer and from a window twenty-five feet to the ground, finally escaping.

"WHAT," asks a correspondent, "causes the hair to come out?" Before we answer, we must know whether you are married or single. This is important to a true understanding of the case.

THE first newspaper published in North America was the Boston *News-Letter*, commenced April 24, 1704. It was a half sheet of paper, twelve by eight inches, two columns on a page. It survived seventy-four years.

IF children were taught to say "mother" instead of "ma" the blood-curdling cry of a young goat in the adjoining field would never cause an anxious parent to rush out to see what was the matter with her darling.

A MAN who sat up four nights wrestling with it asks this conundrum: "What is the difference between a sailor and a fireman?" Now, hold your breath. "One plows the water, and the other hose the water."

THE most celebrated light-house of antiquity was the one erected by Ptolemy Soler at Pharos, near Alexandria, Egypt, 285 B. C. It was 550 feet high, and could be seen at a distance of forty-two miles.

A GEORGIA rat was seen carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another larger ear which he was dragging behind him. Georgia always did produce some queer old rats.

A CAMDEN (N. J.) paper asserts that the following notice was found on the door of a business firm in that city: "To our creditors—We have busted. As everything else is going up, we trust you will not feel surprised."

AN old oyster digger who had caught billions, and eaten millions of the delicious bivalve, was delighted with a dish given him at a church fair called "oyster stew." He said it was so new to him—he was sick of oysters.

LOGICAL.—His Honor—"Prisoner, you say you are homeless?" Prisoner—"Yes, your Honor." His Honor—"You have no means of existence whatever?" Prisoner—"No, your Honor." His Honor—"Very well. [After a pause The court condemns you to pay a fine of $5."

THE fact that little Norway has the second largest commercial fleet in the world is alleged to be entirely due to the fact that villages pool their savings to build or buy a ship, instead of, as here, putting them into a savings bank to provide fast horses, etc., for a delinquent manager.

THOMAS WILSON, of Baltimore, left $5,000 to the Society of Friends, and said he would have left them more if he thought they needed it. But he put his largest bequest where he thought it would do most good, namely, into an orphanage and asylum for the poor. To this he gave $715,000.

A CORRESPONDENT of a leading London weekly points out that there were in Ireland, in 1870, 526,628 tenants at will—that is, without any certainty or security of possession. Taking the average of each household at four, this gives 2,106,512 persons who are dependent upon sufferance for a home.

THE cold-water ordeal was an ancient method of testing the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crime. The accused, being tied under the arms, was thrown into the river. If he sank to the bottom he was held to be guiltless and drawn up by the cord; but if he floated the water rejected him because of his guilt.

TO SOME men nature is like some women, inasmuch as it may be necessary to thrust them into her acquaintance and imprison them there before they will learn to appreciate their worth, but then, so great is the revelation, they will call themselves stupid for not loving her before.—*Good Company.*

LEAP year originated with the astronomers of Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. They fixed the solar year at 365 days six hours, comprising, as they thought, the period from one vernal equinox to another. The six hours were set aside, and, at the end of four years, forming a day, the fourth year was made to consist of 366 days. The day thus added was called intercalary, and was placed a day before the 24th of February, the sixth of the calends, which was reckoned twice. This added day with us is Feb. 29.

PARNELL AND DILLON.

Enthusiastic Reception at Chicago—A Great Procession and Immense Meeting.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The reception to-night of Parnell and Dillon was a spontaneous ovation. They arrived at the Michigan Central depot about 8 o'clock, but it was 9 before the long procession, which contained several thousand people in regalia and supplied liberally with banners and transparencies, had escorted them to the exposition building. The police, the Clan na Gael guards, the Hibernian benevolent societies, a number of Catholic total abstinence and benevolent societies, Knights of St. Patrick, Ancient Order of Hibernians, council of regular trade and labor unions, besides a very large number of organizations from outside the city and many persons not regularly connected with any of the above societies, but in full sympathy with the reception and the mission of Parnell, constituted the procession. Admission was fifty cents and reserved seats $1 each, and the capacity of the building was tested to its utmost.

It is estimated that 20,000 to 25,000 people were inside the space allotted to speaking. The crowd was so dense and the confusion so great that it was with difficulty that those even in proximity to the speakers could hear them. It was impossible to get through into or out of the crowd, which surged and cheered around the stand. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and was by no means confined to the Irish citizens. Gov. Cullom introduced the speakers with an expression of sympathy for their suffering countryman and of hope for their speedy relief from present distress. He was followed by Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who vindicated Parnell from the aspersions which have been cast at him, complimented him on the gallant fight he had made in parliament, traced his connection with the American war for independence through his ancestry, denounced the British government for its neglect to provide against famine and suffering in Ireland, and against the oppression which bore heavily on the Irish tenant. He extended hearty welcome to the Irish agitator. Regrets were received from the governors of all States of the northwest, from the Chicago Congressmen, from Senators Blaine and Windom, from Representatives Hayes and Springer, Green B. Raum, and some thirty others.

Speeches by Parnell and Dillon followed, but nothing was said which had not already been heard in other cities, their addresses being simply a forcible presentation of the demands and sufferings of their countrymen. They were warmly received by the audience and frequently interrupted by hearty applause. The other speakers were John Charles Black, John Murdock and Wm. J. Hynes.

Resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the cause of the people in their cruel sufferings and promising substantial assistance; that the periodical famine which is constantly recurring in Ireland is not the fault of the soil nor the habits of the thrifty Irish people, but to an infamous land system, to maintain which the country is drained of food and the hereditary non-resident landlords send no equivalent back for what they take away; that the efforts of the Irish Land league has the unqualified endorsement of this assembly in their efforts to secure amendment of the Irish land laws, for their having made known the sufferings and wrongs of their starving people; that the Irish people are entitled to make their own domestic laws on their own soil and to self-government; that the British government having robbed its Irish subjects and confiscated their lands arouses the honest indignation of the civilized world by proposing emigration as the only remedy; that a hearty greeting be extended to John Dillon and the Irish martyrs here, and John Murdock, the intrepid Scotchman, who is demanding of the British government justice to Ireland; also welcoming Parnell as the descendant of a man who stood in parliament with the American rebels of the revolution. The meeting broke up about midnight. The receipts are estimated at not far from $10,000.

THE JAMES BOYS.

A Correspondent who Believes They Were Not in the Northfield Raid.

[Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

I see every now and then in your paper allusions to the bank robbery at Northfield, Minn., in connection with which the "James boys" are mentioned. I was within five miles of Northfield at the time of the conflict there and spent the afternoon and night of the next day in the town. I saw the photographs of the almost naked bodies of the two men killed, conversed with the man who was said to have shot them both and had all the men who took part in the affray described to me by eye witnesses. I was present when the chief of police of St. Paul received and took down the description of the fugitives. Shortly afterwards I saw the body of the man called "Charley Pitts," but whose real name I believe to have been Samuel Wells. In the course of a few weeks I went with Ed Miller to Faribault and was present for about two hours while he was talking to Cole, James and Robert Younger, who were at Faribault in jail, waiting their trial. I had then, as you see, ample opportunity to judge of the appearance of six out of the eight men who committed the Northfield outrage. I saw Robert Younger's arm, and heard him say that it was hurt at Northfield.

Now the description given of "Pitts" and the three Youngers, and of the wound of one of the robbers in the arm by the people of Northfield, was wonderfully exact. They had evidently met the difficulty like men not liable to be panic-stricken.

Now they described the other two, those who finally escaped and who eluded a very hot pursuit, as short, stout men, very heavily built, with fair complexions and heavy red beards.

These men had been about St. Paul and then about Northfield and Dundas for several days. They had been seen by many persons, so that the persons who described them did not depend entirely upon what they saw during the affray. Now, the James boys do not answer at all the description of the men who escaped, and I, in the neighborhood at the time, have always believed, and I now believe Cole Younger's statement that the Jameses were not of that party. James and Robert Younger struck me as coarse, uneducated men, with little or no moral sense to be shocked at the condition in which they found themselves; but they were quiet and civil and free from bluster and bragging. Cole is a very different man. He is a sad wreck of what might have been a good citizen and a gentleman; but, felon as he was, he preserved a quiet dignity and appearance of self respect. He refused to answer questions when he pleased; but whatever else he may be, he is not a liar.

It has always seemed to me that the authorities might have found the real men had they not insisted upon going off on a false scent after the "James boys."

THE late Duke of Portland was one of the greatest of English landowners. He was of a taciturn nature akin to madness, never marrying, and for many years was subject to a painful malady. He was morbidly averse to society of any kind, devoting his whole time, and a part of his enormous income, estimated at $1,500,000, to keeping the estate at Welbeck in the most superb order. He employed hundreds of men, and, although constantly among them giving orders, he would allow no one to speak to him, discharging any man who ever touched his hat to him.

The Age of the Earth, According to Prof. Proctor.

Science has given us very much more satisfactory information as to space than to time. We have first the size of our own earth to use as a basis of measuring the planets around us. To get an idea how this is accomplished, picture the earth as a globe one inch in diameter, the sun three yards in diameter, and the distance between the two 300 yards. This will convey a much better idea of the difference in size between the earth and the sun than if we dealt in the stupendous figures which are actually correct. From this diminutive sphere astronomers have to survey the sun and the whole solar system, and it will readily be seen that the angles upon which we make our measurements must be so minute that observations must be most carefully made, for the smallest error would make a difference from correct results of many miles.

In measuring time we have no basis to work upon. If we ever know positively the age of the earth our movements would be greatly facilitated. All estimates are comparatively doubtful, although geologists tell us that there are certain conditions in the crust of the earth which have taken such and such terms of years to form, and from their deductions I think a moderate estimate of the age of the earth would be 500,000,000 years, and this is generally accepted by the most eminent geologists. Even this is uncertain, however, as, the changes in the earth's crust having all been formed by the action of the sun, we do not know that that action has been uniform throughout all these years. We know that before the crust formed the earth was in a molten condition, but finally cooled off and became solid. Now, supposing the molten mass was at a heat of 2,000 degrees centigrade, and had to cool down to 200, the highest rate at which life could exist, it would have taken, according to scientists, at least 350,000,000 years; add 50,000,000 years for the time during which the earth was contracting, and then 100,000,000 years which the crust has taken to form, and we have a total of 500,000,000 years. The solar system as at present understood corresponds with this idea of the age of the earth; and we work on the basis that the smaller the planet the older it is, and in the cooling-off process the molten mass contracts and grows smaller and smaller. The moon is believed to have passed through all the stages which the earth has undergone, and, being considerably older, has experienced many changes which the earth may expect to experience. Jupiter, on the other hand, being much larger than the earth, is believed to be much younger, and it is estimated that it will not reach the present condition of the earth for 3,000,000,000 of years.

We find that Venus, being nearly our own age, is surrounded by atmosphere, and has oceans and seas something like our own, and we may call her our sister planet. The earth will constantly get smaller and smaller until it gets to the size of Venus, and from that to the size and condition of the moon. Now, let us see what observers have found out about the moon. We find that it is a desert, and as desolate a place as can be imagined! It is covered with craters and seams, and we find declivities which show signs of having been filled by large bodies of water. They are empty now, however, and there is no water to be discovered on the moon's surface. It is believed that this water has retreated into the bowels of the planet, for the moon is a planet the same as any other. There being no atmosphere surrounding it of itself would render life impossible, and we may expect that after the lapse of many millions of years our oceans will dry up and the earth become uninhabitable by any living being.

Italian Postal Curiosities.

The distribution of letters is, in fact, one of the weakest points in the Italian postal system. Except in large towns the postoffice does not profess to make any house-to-house distribution at all, except on the payment of a small fee, generally a sou for each packet delivered to the postman; and in the large towns the delivery is done in a very careless manner. The postman rarely takes the trouble to climb the stairs to the different apartments, except just before Christmas, but contents himself with leaving all the letters for a house with a porter, who delivers them whenever he happens to be going up-stairs; if the porter is not in the way the letters go back into the bag until the next round is made, or are even sometimes left at a shop near. No wonder then that letters frequently miscarry without such willful intention as the postman showed who was discovered one Christmas stuffing all his letters into a sewer grating that he might get the sooner to his Christmas dinner. The excuse for non-delivery is that with houses of five or six stories the work is too hard for the postman; but the remedy for that is obvious. It is only fair to say that the postoffice does not recognize this haphazard distribution; but complaints only remedy the evil for a time, and somehow one's letters seem to miscarry more frequently after making them. As a consequence most business houses pay a small fee to the postoffice to have a box of their own, into which all of their letters are put, and withdrawn by a messenger.

The difficulties put in the way of cashing postoffice orders (and also, it may be added, of obtaining registered letters) are most vexatious. You must produce some one to identify you who is known to the officials, and it is easy to see how difficult this may often be; otherwise a notarial certificate is required, and that is only removing the difficulty a step further.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Bed-Making Drill.

When the Indian boys now being educated at Hampton first came to that school, they used to get in bed with their boots on. Thereupon they were given a drill in bed-making, which is thus described:

When they first began to make beds, the sheets were either tucked up under the pillow, or laid on the outside. One boy was found to have seven sheets and did not know the proper use for two.

The janitor helped me carry a bedstead into the sitting-room, the boys were called in and seated in a semi-circle, and I began the process of bed making, the boys grunting and laughing as it proceeded. When the clothes were neatly tucked in, and the pillow shaken and put into place, I said, "Now, boys, I'll show you how to get into bed," which I did. Then, through the interpreter, I asked who was willing to try it.

He had hardly put the question, when a boy who had objected, to having his hair cut when he first came, stepped forward. He began as I did, and followed every movement, so closely had he observed. No sooner did he finish, than there was a stunning applause. He was then asked to show us how to go to bed, and when his head touched the pillow, and he drew the clothing up over him, up went another shout.

HOMES IN THE WEST.

Persons looking westward for homes can procure full information concerning the GARDEN SPOT of Iowa and Minnesota, by subscribing for the Worthington ADVANCE, published at Worthington Minnesota. Send $2 for one year; $1 for six months, and 50 cents for three months, to "ADVANCE, Worthington Nobles county, Minnesota."

Snow Forts.

There is no sport among winter games more exciting and amusing than snow-ball warfare.

All the boys must join in building the fort, selecting the highest point of the play-grounds, or, if the grounds are level, the corner of a wall or fence. Supposing the top of a mound has been selected as the place where the works are to be built, the first thing to do is to make out the plan of the foundations. The dimensions depend upon the number of boys. A circle, twelve feet in diameter, or a square with sides of ten feet, will make a fort that will accommodate a company of ten boys. It is better to have the fort too small than too large. The chief engineer must set his men at work rolling large snow-balls; the smaller boys can commence and the larger ones take them in hand when the balls have gained in size and become too heavy for the younger boys.

Make these balls of snow as large and dense as possible, then roll them in place upon the lines traced out for the foundation. We will suppose it to be a square. In this case, care must be taken to have the corners of the square opposite the most probable approach of the enemy. This will leave the smallest point possible exposed to the attack, and the inmates of the fort can, without crowding each other, take good aim at the foe. After the four sides of the square are covered by large snow-balls, all hands must pack the snow about the bottom, and fill up each crack and crevice, until a solid wall is formed. Then, with spades and shovels, the walls should be trimmed down to a perpendicular on the inside, but slanting upon the outside. The top of the wall may be two feet broad and the base four feet. When the wall is finished, prepare a mound of snow in the center of the square for the flag-staff. This mound will be very useful as a reserve supply in case the ammunition gives out. A quantity of snow-balls should next be piled up, inside the walls, at the four corners. This done, the fort is ready for its defenders.—*St. Nicholas.*

Cause of Poor Butter.

We have said many hard things of the manufacturers of bad butter. But much of the fault is chargeable to the cowardly conduct of country and city grocers and store-keepers. For fear of the limber tongue and neighborhood influence of some prominent farmer's wife who brings large quantities of grease, dirt and buttermilk to market each week and calls them butter, the cowardly merchant pays just as much for this conglomeration as he does for pure, sweet butter. It is then tumbled all together, good, bad and execrable, into a common tub or barrel, and mixed up for fear some customer may by chance discover the difference and inquire for some special farmer's butter. It was hoped that the increase of butter factories would supply so much good butter that all classes would be compelled to produce a sweet, clean article or find no market. Such, however, is not the result. Nearly all the good factory butter is taken to the Eastern or foreign markets, and the home towns and cities are mainly supplied with what would be termed grease if taken to the great cities of the Union. Every town should have a butter inspector, who should be authorized to grade and number the butter according to the quality. The timorous merchant would then grade his prices according to the number, like wheat. This, it is true, would cost considerable, but the world could afford to do or pay almost anything to improve the quality of butter. There is nothing in human economy so filthy and degraded as the common grade of butter. In some way the root of this evil should be removed at any expense. The chronic manufacturers of hair-grease and buttermilk ought to be exterminated.—*Western Exchange.*

An Injurious Practice.

The practice of eating snow and ice, so common among the school-children of the Northern States, is a frightful cause of catarrh. It is common to see boys and girls devour a snow-ball as though it were an apple, or an icicle as eagerly as a bit of candy. The hard palate which forms the roof of the mouth also forms the floor of the nostrils, and is no thicker than pasteboard. The chilling effect of snow and ice brought freely in contact with this thin partition, the upper covering of which is a sensitive secreting membrane, made up almost wholly of fine blood-vessels and nerves, produces a congestion, often succeeded by chronic inflammation. As a consequence, these snow and ice-eating boys and girls almost always have "colds in the head" and running noses. This is the foundation and origin of one of the most disagreeable, persistent and incurable affections to which the people of the North are subject — nasal catarrh. Catarrh is said to lead to consumption. Whether this is so or not, the chilling of the nasal membranes, a part of whose function it is to warm the air in its passage to the lungs, cannot but injure those organs, particularly in people of a delicate constitution.—*Rural New Yorker.*

IN one of our sleeping-cars in America there was an old bachelor who was annoyed by the continued crying of a child and the ineffectual attempts of the father to quiet it. Pulling aside the curtain and putting out his head, he said: "Where is the mother of that child? Why doesn't she stop that nuisance?" The father said, very quietly: "The mother is in the baggage-car in her coffin; I am traveling home with the baby. This is the second night I have been with the child, and the little creature is wearying for its mother. I am sorry if its plaintive cries disturb any one in this car." "Wait a minute," said the old bachelor. The old man got up and dressed himself, and compelled the father to lie down and sleep, while he took the babe himself. The old bachelor stilling the cry of that babe all night was a hero. And the man who, for the sake of others, gives up a lawful gratification in his own house or in the social circle, is as great a hero as though he stood upon the battlefield.—*J. B. Gough.*