Worthington Advance.

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A. P. Miller,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

VOLUME VIII. | WORTHINGTON, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880. | NUMBER 28.

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."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SUDDEN DEATH.

At Wilmington, Delaware, on the morning of March 3, Henry Pepper, law partner of Senator Bayard, was found dead in his bed.

GREAT FIRE.

A Paris dispatch says the warehouses of the Messageries national great carrying company have been destroyed by fire. Merchandise estimated at the value of 2,000,000 francs was destroyed. Six thousand square yards are covered with debris. Loss fully insured.

FIRE.

The Cushing house at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 4. Loss, $5,000; insured in the Fire & Marine, St. Paul, for 2,000. The records of the U. S. land office were all saved, but business will be suspended a few days. The contents of the hotel were partially saved.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A NIHILIST.

On the afternoon of March 3, at St. Petersburg, Gen. Melikoff, chief of the new supreme commission was fired at by a young man with a revolver, when alighting from a carriage at his residence in Grand Masakaia street. Gen. Melikoff was not hurt. The man was immediately seized by a cossack.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A farmer named Daniel Leonard, living some eight miles south of Morris, Stevens county, Minn., was found frozen to death on Horse Shoe lake on the afternoon of March 8. As he was under the influence of liquor when he left Morris, the supposition is that he fell from his team and wandered about until overcome by the cold.

A LARGE SALE.

J. W. Mackey, of San Francisco, stated March 3, that he had purchased from J. C. Flood the latter's entire interest in the Comstock mines and mills. He declines to state the exact consideration, but intimates it is over $5,000,000. He has the greatest confidence in Comstock. Mr. Flood will henceforth devote his attention to his San Matio property and to his banking:

FIRE AT DULUTH.

On the afternoon of Saturday, March 6, the elevator of Munger, Markell & Co., was destroyed by fire with all its contents. It was commenced in 1873 and finished in 1874 at a cost of $60,000. It was insured for $20,000 and contained 40,000 bushels of wheat and 125,000 bushels of corn, both fully insured. The loss is $150,000. Total insurance, $117,000.

A LITTLE GIRL SHOT.

At Delaware, O., on the night of March 8 the three year old daughter of Geo. Bell was fatally shot by her cousin, Daisy Price, aged 8 years. The shooting was accidental. Daisy had been playing with a toy pistol, and when she had found her father's revolver she showed it to her cousin who attempted to get possession of it, and in doing so the revolver was discharged.

A TORNADO.

A terrible tornado passed over Indianopilis about 11 o'clock on the night of March 5. A large number of houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down and trees uprooted. The Central avenue Methodist church was almost entirely demolished. One dwelling house was lifted from its foundation and carried five or six feet. The inmates of the house escaped with but slight injury.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.

Washington advices of March 7, state that the treasury department has announced the existence of counterfeit one hundred dollar bills on the following banks: National Reserve Bank. Boston; Pittsfield National Bank Pittsfield, Merchants National bank, New Bedford; Second National Bank of Commerce Counterfeit notes on the banks mentioned are so admirably executed they are liable to deceive even experts.

BOY SHOT, HIS MOTHER DROPS DEAD.

Waring Schooley, aged 14, son of Joseph Schooley, a prominent citizen of Pitsburg, Pa., was found late on the evening of March 4, on the outskirts of the city in an unconscious condition. On examination it was discovered he had been shot, and probably fatally wounded, by an unknown party. Mrs. Schooley, the mother dropped dead when the little victim was carried in the house. The people of the town are greatly excited.

SUICIDE.

Nicholas Bicht, a well to do business man of Fort Branch, Indiana, a few miles away from Evansville, committed suicide on the morning of March 4, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been slightly sick for a day or two. His wife had just left him to bring a cup of coffee and had scarcely reached the dining-room when she was startled by the report of a pistol and returning quickly found him dead. They have no children.

HAND CAR DEMOLISHED.

A Red Wing, Minn., dispatch says as a hand car containing a crew of four section men were coming east on the river division near Engleson, March 5, they were run into by an east bound freight train, demolishing the car and seriously injuring the foreman, Wm. Crowley. The other occupants escaped with slight bruises. Crowley was brought to Red Wing and is doing as well as could be expected. The escape from instant death was a narrow one.

ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.

Arthur Maynehan, convicted a few days ago of murder in the first degree for killing John R. Jackson, of Brooklyn, in September last, escaped on Saturday night, March 6, from jail at Logansport, Ind. He walked out after the turnkey, who was removing dishes after supper, the doors being negligently left unlocked. A reward of $500 has been offered for his capture and the officers are using every means to find him.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

At Van Wert, Ohio, March 4, G. Groseman and William Carson were found guilty of the murder of Bernard Picker, who was murdered at his door one night in December last, and the murderers then tortured his wife by placing her feet to a hot stove until she told them where to find $2,500. When the men were arrested in Van Wert, they shot the sheriff and constable, inflicting serious injuries on both. Daniel Harmon, tried with the others, was acquitted.

STARVING.

Advices from Constantinople of March 7, state that the committee for the distribution of aid among the refugees in eastern Roumelia reports that unless fresh funds are provided it must cease operations in a few days in which case many persons will die of hunger. In Von Armenia fifty-two persons died of starvation. Thousands are endeavoring to escape to neighboring Persian provinces. The roads are covered deep with snow and many perish on the journey. Accounts from Armenia are heartrending.

PROBABLE MURDER AND ROBBERY.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, the dead body of G. W. Porter, a man of considerable property, was found floating in the canal near the hospital on the morning of March 2. His gold watch was missing. No cause is known to induce him to commit suicide, and it is thought that he was robbed and thrown into the canal. He was seen at a temperance meeting that night, and afterwards at a barber shop where he stopped to pay a small bill. Was a widower 65 years old.

A MUTINY.

On the evening of March 6, at Wheeling, West Va., about 20 persons confined in the work house, mutinied, and attacking the guard, escaped from custody. During the attack several of the prisoners were handling Frank Sherry, one of the guards, pretty roughly, and in self-defense he pulled a revolver and fired, the ball missing his assailants and striking Patric Daly, a prisoner who was taking no part in the fight, in the abdomen and killing him instantly. The attacking prisoners escaped unhurt.

THE ASSASSIN MODELSKY'S STATEMENT.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of March 4; says Modelsky, after judgement was pronounced against him, stated that he was arrested in St. Petersburg in 1879, and departed to Inks, but escaped. When he heard his party was preparing a revolution for the 2d of March he resolved to go to St. Petersburg having heard of Gen. Melikoff's appointment. The revolutionists ordered that nothing be done on the 2d inst., but postponement of the revolution preventing him from getting money, he resolved to kill Gen. Melikoff.

DROWNED.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of March 5, Marsh Dyer, W. Ames, and Dr. W. Wolf, white men, with one Metcalf, and another colored man, in attempting to row across the Idlewild, lying at Caseyville, Ind., were carried by the current against the bow of the boat and precipitated into the river. Their cries for help attracted the attention of the officers of the Idlewild, and Capt. Ben Howard, and Oscar Humphry, Stoker took a yawl and went to the rescue, succeeding in saving one of the colored men. The body of Dr. Wolf was recovered. They were all prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Caseyville.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The House joint resolution reported from the Senate committee on appropriations March 4th amendatory of the sundry civil appropriation act of last year, provided as it passed the House, that the director of the geological survey should be expressly authorized to extend its operations to the States. The Senate committee have amended this clause so as to make it read as follows: "And he may extend his examination of the geological structure, mineral resources and products into the respective States when requested by the authorities thereof."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FRIENDLY PROFESSIONS.

The Paris *Temps* of March 4, says, the Emperor William on arriving at the French embassy in Berlin, Monday last, expressed to Count de Villiers his great pleasure at being there and inquired particularly for President Grevy, saying, I esteem him highly. The emperor added: "Convey to Premier De Freycinet the assurances of my heartiest respect for his ability, and I must regret that Prince Bismarck is not here to say so with me. He is still a great sufferer." The emperor said there was not a word of truth in the rumors of the disagreement between himself and Prince Bismarck, and that the latter like himself wished for peace and especially with France.

THE MAINE ALLEGED BRIBERY.

At Augusta, Maine, Wallace R. White, the person charged with attempting to bribe Swan and Harriman to vacate their seats in the fusion legislature, was examined before the legislative committee March 3 and denied in toto the statements that he had paid money to either Swan or Harriman to induce said resignation of their seats in the legislature. He had an interview with both of them, at which they intimated their intention to resign their positions and White commended highly their intentions, assisting in the preparation of papers in either case, but neither gave nor offered money as inducement thereof, or for any other purpose.

DEFICIENCIES PROVIDED FOR.

The House committee on appropriation has agreed upon a special deficiency bill aggregating $590,000, including the following items; for public printing, $400,000; to complete the Chicago postoffice, $100,000; for the postal service, $40,000, including $10,000 for the pay of mail route messengers; $15,000 for the pay of postal car clerks; $50,000 for increase in the pay of route agents; $10,000 for extra pay of clerks in the postoffices at Boston, New York and Chicago; $15,000 for a lighthouse steamer on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; $10,000 for Vinnie Ream for completion of her statue of Admiral Farragut. Other deficiency items will be incorporated in the general deficiency bill.

SUBMISSION OF THE UTE INDIANS.

The secretary of the interior had a conference with Chief Ouray, the Uncompaghne and White river Utes on the afternoon of March 3, virtually agreed to except the terms of the government and cede their reservation as soon as a definite understanding is reached. The secretary will submit details of an agreement to Congress. It is thought that the White river Utes will be removed to the Uintah reservation in Utah, and Ouray and the Uncompaghnes will be settled in a severalty on land on Grand river, Utah. At a previous interview the southern Ute delegation consented to give up their present reservation. They will probably be located ona strip of land bordered by New La Plate, Mexico, and near the Navajo reservation.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

The Mark Lane *Express* of March 2, says: The wheat market opened more active, with an improving tendency. The prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders, and an advance of fully a shilling per quarter was established. Towards the close of the week there was a better feeling. Friday wheat was rather cheaper Maize on spot was rather scarce. To arrive it was a shade cheaper. Arrivals at ports are called moderate. At the commencement of the week wheat improved 6d to a shilling per quarter, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat to arrive early in the week at three pence to six pence advance, which was subsequently lost.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS AT THEIR WORK.

The irreconciliable journals of Paris of March 5, publish what purports to be a manifesto of the Russian revolutionary executive committee justifying the plot against the Czar which resulted in the explosion in the winter palace. The manifesto expresses regret at the death of the unfortunate soldiers in the palace, but declares such catastrophies are inevitable so long as the army is the bulwark of imperial autocracy. It says revolution is forced on Russia by the government's repression of intellectual development, and that the struggle must contin e till the Czar abdicates or grants a constitution, and it declares: "We will triumph at all costs." The Russian ambassador has assured the French government, its decision in the matter of the surrender of Hartman, whatever it may be, will not affect the relations between France and Russia.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Dan Anderson was arrested on the 6th of March, at Cincinnati, O., for the murder of Mrs. Hatte, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks' daughter, at Waynesville, O., last August. Mrs. Hatte was the divorced wife of Anderson. Willie Anderson, the son of Mrs. Hatte and Dan Anderson, was living in the house, and was there several days while the dead bodies were lying in the room, and before the murder was discovered. He then came to Cincinnati, where his father was employed, and when he found he was to be arrested killed himself. Anderson was arrested and discharged on an alibi. It is now claimed that proof has been obtained that he left Cincinnati at night, went to Waynesville, committed the murder and returned before daylight, and that his son only had a guilty knowledge of the crime. Anderson waived an examination and was taken to Lebanon jail.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN EXECUTED.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg of March 5 states that Melodetsky, the Nihilist, who attempted to shoot Melikoff, March 3 was brought from the fortress to the place of execution, strapped in a sitting position in a black vehicle, with his back to the horses. A placard bearing the words "State criminal" was attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed the escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry drawn up in a hollow square. On the way to the scaffold and after reaching it, Melodetsky was quite calm, smiling occasionally. After the sentence had been read. Melodetsky turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before he was delivered to the hangman, he said a few words to the priest and kissed the cross. The execution took place in the prescence of an immense crowd. The body remained hanging twenty minutes. The police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students. They were taken to the fortress under a strong escort.

THE CZAR'S XXV. ANNIVERSARY.

Advices from St. Petersburg, of March 2, state: The city is gaily decorated and the day is being observed as a general holiday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Czar's accession. At 10 o'clock in the morning, vast crowds assembled before the Winter palace. Troops were massed on the central quadrangle of the palace and immediate vicinity. The Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace for twenty minutes, saluting the multitude amid great enthusiasm. Members of the council of the empire, including chancellor prince Gortschakoff, at half past 11, went to the Winter palace and presented a congratulatory address. Decrees have been published, granting pardons to prisoners, remitting arrears of taxes owing by the rural population and awarding the orders of distinction. The official messenger publishes a letter from Emperor William, countersigned by Bismarck, congratulating the Czar in terms of warm and earnest friendship on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and on his narrow escape from injury by the recent explosion in the Winter palace.

REJECTED.

The Senate rejected, March 4, the nomination of John McNeil, of St. Louis, as United States marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri. Gen. McNeil's rejection was effected by the very decisive vote 32 nays against 7 ayes. This action was based upon the adverse report from the judiciary committee, accompanied with a statement to the effect that Gen. McNeil, in the year 1862, while in command of United States troops at Palmyra, Mo., ordered the execution of eleven citizens of that neighborhood who had been arrested, but not yet tried, on a charge of bushwhacking, and did execute ten of them as a measure of retaliation for the alleged abduction or supposed murder of a union man in the same county. McNeil's orders required the execution of these prisoners if the missing unionist was not returned within a certain period, and as nothing was heard from the latter the orders were carried into effect by McNeil's provost marshal upon the designated day. It was also stated by a member of the judiciary committee, in executive session that the life of the eleventh prisoner was spared by the provost marshal upon an enforced condition, that the honor of the former's wife should be the price of her husband's release, and that Gen. McNeil continued this same provost marshal in service under him after the disgraceful facts became known.

ANTI-CHINESE TROUBLES.

Troubles are culminating in San Francisco, in regard to the employment of Chinese and the military authorities are taking precautiouary measures. March 8, placards were posted in prominent places about the city warning employers of Chinese to desist from that practice, and vaguely hinting at terrible consequences in event of refusal. Pointed reference is also made to the condition of the unemployed. The San Francisco *Call* of March 8, publishes the result of inquiries regarding the recent excitement in military circles in that city from which it appears that all the arms of the Second regiment national guards have been removed from the various company armories and deposited in the old city hall or central police station, where a guard of lieutenant and ten men of company F. Second regiment, is kept over them. Companies B and C of the First regiment have been concentrated at the armory of the latter company, and the arms of company G of the Second regiment have been placed in their charge. An officer's guard is now mounted nightly at the armory of the Third regiment which is allowed to retain its arms. Offices of the First regiment are closely guarded, and no one is allowed to enter. Gen M'Dowell, commanding the division of the Pacific, was telegraphed March 7, from Washington to bring all the available troops in his division to San Francisco, and the companies, in all amounting to 500, are already en route with more to follow, probably 1,500 altogether. It is impossible to find out by whose orders these movements of the national guard are made, as the officers refuse to give any information, but it is conjectured that the movements are under the direction of Gen. McDowell and are due to the representations made to Washington authorities by Col. Bee, vice consul representing Chinatown, supposed to be in danger. It is understood that the present precautions will be maintained until such time as the settlement of the existing agitation is arrived at, and at least until the question of the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese has been decided by the United States courts and the question of the condemnation of Chinatown is settled.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. PAUL.

Auerbach. Finch, Culbertson & Co's Great Wholesale Dry Goods House destroyed.

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday March 7, an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the fourth story floor of the fine four story structure on the corner of fourth and Jackson streets, in St. Paul. The building was occupied by the extensive dry goods merchants, Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co. The fire department promptly responded but seemed to be unable to control the flames. A large portion of the immense stock of goods was hastily removed, a large quantity was of course more or less damaged by fire or water. The great building burned for hours After night fall the scene was terrificialy grand. Thousands of people were on the streets. The firemen fought the flames for 12 consecutive hours. At 2:30 Monday morning, the fire was fiercely raging still. The fire was confined to the building. At 3 a. m. Monday the great walls were standing entire. The stock of goods on hand in the store amounted to $800,000, on which was an insurance of $492,000. It is thought the loss above insurance will not fall below a quarter of a million dollars. The building was the property of Commodore W. F. Davidson, of St. Louis, and his brother Captain P. S. Davidson, of La Crosse It was erected in 1876, and completed ready for occupancy January 1st, 1877. It was 145 feet front on Jackson street by 110 feet deep on Fourth, four stories and a basement, and cost $60,000. The building was heated by steam throughout and supplied with steam elevators. It was rented to Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co., for a term of ten years at $12,500 per annum. The insurance on the building was $40,000, having been increased $10,000 last November. If the walls remain serviceable, which is not probable, the insurance will rebuild the block. The probability however, is, that in view of the advance in building material, the loss on the building above insurance will be $20,000.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 2.—Various resolutions were presented. Resolution adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire and report if any American citizens had been arrested or imprisoned for the discharge of their constitutional right to petition the Senate concerning matters of great public interest. Senator Logan spoke in opposition to the Fitz John Poter relief bill substitute offered by Senator Randolph, but without concluding. He will continue his remarks to-morrow. Gen. Sherman and other prominent men were on the floor while Mr. Logan was speaking, and the gallery was crowded with an attentive audience. The House bill appropriating $550,000 to purchase a site for a postoffice and other government buildings at Baltimore was passed, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 2.—The morning hour on motion of Mr. Blackburn was dispensed with, and Mr. Blackburn moved the House proceed to consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on revision of the rules. He stated it was his intention to immediately demand the previous question. Mr. Conger inquired whether Mr. Blackburn would allow a yea and nay vote on the amendment striking out from rule 21 the proviso allowing political riders on appropriation bills. Receiving a negative answer Mr. Conger stated if he had understood the temper of his side of the House they would have a vote upon it or they would remain silent for a month or two months to prevent a vote being taken upon the rules. Mr. Blackburn stated that he was acting under authority of the committee on rules. Mr. Conger called upon the Republican members of that committee to state whether they had agreed to demand the previous question. Mr. Frye stated, in reply to Conger, he agreed to ordering the previous question, confident if the rules were again thrown open to amendment and debate, an amendment affecting the tariff and internal revenue would be offered. Mr. Garfield, explaining the reasons for the agreement to order the previous question, stated he understood, though without authority, the Democrats had retained rule 21 by promising some of their colleagues, if they voted to retain it, no political riders would be put on this session. The Democratic party had gained an apparent victory with the reality of defeat. Mr. Blackburn in reply emphatically denied that any such agreement as Garfield alluded to had been entered into. The clerk then read amendments agreed to in committee of the whole. The demand for the previous question was agreed to without division, and the House began voting upon the amendment. Amendments were then voted and carried, some by a strict party vote, others without opposition. The 21st rule was amended so as to allow political riders on appropriation bills by a vote of yeas 119, nays 112, a strict party vote with the exception of Deuster, Felton, Speer and Stephens, who voted with the Republicans in the negative. The question now recurred on the adoption of the revised rules. Mr. Conger demanded the yeas and nays as the only way in which his side of the House could vote against the rule allowing political riders. The yeas and nays were ordered and the revised rules adopted, yeas 123, nays 88, nearly a party vote. Mr. Garfield offered a resolution that the new rules go into effect next Monday. Adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 3.—The Secretary was sent a communication giving the number, age and rank of the officers retired from the army since 1878. Mr. Thurman from the judiciary committee reported adversely on the House bill for the removal of political disabilities of individuals. The judiciary committee were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of John R. McLean relating to illegal fees. The House bill was was pass providing for drawbacks on certain exported articles made from wood grown in the United States. Amendments were reported to the House bill to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the transportation of mails on star routes for the fiscal year ending June 30. A bill was introduced for the relief of a daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor. The bill restoring to the public the main part of the Fort Ripley, Minnesota, reservation passed. Senator Logan resumed his speech in opposition to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter, but without concluding he suspended his remarks at 3:30 p. m. to resume to-morrow. After an executive session the Senate adjourne.

HOUSE, March 3.—The consideration of the bill regulating the removal of cases from State to Federal courts was resumed. The morning hour expired without final action. The Senate resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston of Alabama was taken up. Eulogies were pronounced by fourteen different members, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 4.—A bill to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory was reported. Bills were introduced in reference to pensions to widows and minors; to make the crime of rape punishable with death. Senator Morgan introduced a joint resolution under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution declaring Indian citizens subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Referred to the judicial committee. Amendment of the House joint resolution on the sundry civil service expenses was reported. A House bill making $35,000 appropriation for the support of certain Indian tribes was passed. A bill was reported providing for the construction of public buildings at Toledo, O., and at Charleston, W. Va. Senator Logan resumed his speech against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter and without concluding, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 4.—The bill regulating the removal of cases from State to Federal courts was considered, amended and passed. The House refused, yeas 109, nays 127, to take up the political assessments' bill, and went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Wood addressed the committee on the funding bill. At the conclusion of his speech the committee rose, and Mr. Gilbert offered a substitute for Mr. Wood's bill, and the House took a recess till 7:30 p. m. to consider pension bills.

SENATE, March 5.—A resolution passed extending the time for constructing a land office at Little Rock. A bill passed relieving Pay Director Charles W. Abbott for defalcation of his subordinates, yeas 35, nays 14. A memorial of the cotton exchange and fifty leading firms of Memphis praying that the mail service may not be reduced but maintained by the appropriation was presented. Senator Logan concluded his speech in the Fitz John Porter case. Senator Carpenter obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 5.—A bill was introduced fixing the duties on sugar. A memorial was presented praying that prohibition duties be removed from chromo iron and bichromite of potash. A bill was introduced to punish with death the crime of rape in the District of Columbia. Mr. Knott asked leave to report a resolution directing the judiciary committee to investigate the present system of fees, salaries &c. in the United States courts. Mr. Conger objected and some rather sharp words passed between him and the speaker as to his right to speak to his objection. A long personal colloquy here ensued between Hazelton, Wisconsin, and Warner, Ohio, the former charging the latter with changing the record. During the colloquy both gentlemen got very personal, Warner charging Hazelten with falsehood and of staying as close as possible to the Canada line during the war, and Hazelton charging that Warner's wound received during the war, upon which he was drawing a pension, took effect in his back. At the end of the controversy the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, March 6.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the commissioner of pensions submitting a revised estimate of the deficiency of army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. Senator Teller introduced a bill to enable town sites to be entered on public lands; referred. Senator Carpenter took the floor and spoke at length against the bill for the relief of Fitz John Poter, and at the conclusion of his speech Senator Bayard attained the floor and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

[HOUSE, not in session.]

SENATE, March 8.—A memorial of the Peabody educational fund was presedted. A resolution of the Louisiana legislature was presented asking an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Calcasieu river. A resolution was adopted asking the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for all purposes necessarily growing out of the war of the rebellion. A bill for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands was passed. Senator Beyard addressed the Senate advocating the passage of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Senator McDonald obtained the floor, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, March 8.—The speaker announces that the new rules were operative today. The States were called beginning with Alabama. A bill to reduce the tariff on certain articles was introduced, and referred to the committee on ways and means. Two other bills were introduced in reference to the tariff and referred as above. A large number of new bills on a great variety of subjects were then introduced and referred. Mr. King, chairman of the inter-oceanic canal commission, offered by unanimous consent of that commission, a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, but on suggestion of Garfield he consented that they should lie over till printed, he having the right to call them up at any time. Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution that was signed by all the members of that committee with one exception—Weaver, declaring W. F. Slemons entitled to his seat as representative from the second district of Arkansas. Mr. Weaver submitted a resolution declaring the seat vacant. Ordered both resolutions be printed and laid on the table. Mr. Hunton presented the petition of twenty-five thousand citizens of Washington asking that the crime of rape be punished with death in the District of Columbia. Referred. The speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the oceanic canal, which was ordered printed and referred to the committee on inter oceanic canal. Adjourned.

MARCH APPORTIONMENTS.

Over $66,000 to the 165,521 School Children Enrolled in the State.

Superintendent Burt has completed the March apportionment of the current school fund, giving forty cents to each scholar enrolled in the public schools of Minnesota. The following is the showing by counties:

Counties.	Scholars.	Amounts.
Aitkin	28	$ 11 20
Anoka	1,666	666 40
Becker	584	233 60
Benton	672	268 80
Big Stone	229	91 60
Blue Earth	6,200	2,480 00
Brown	2,651	1,060 40
Carlton	138	55 20
Carver	3,066	1,226 40
Chippewa	1,071	428 40
Chisago	1,527	610 80
Clay	618	247 20
Cottonwood	873	349 20
Crow Wing	260	104 00
Dakota	4,603	1,841 20
Dodge	3,146	1,258 40
Douglas	1,803	721 20
Faribault	4,038	1,615 20
Fillmore	8,172	3,268 80
Freeborn	4,352	1,740 80
Goodhue	7,446	2,978 40
Grant	447	178 80
Hennepin	10,078	4,031 20
Houston	4,371	1,748 40
Isanti	1,053	421 20
Jackson	1,025	410 00
Kanabec	104	41 60
Kandiyohi	2,556	1,022 40
Lac qui Parle	328	131 30
Lake	18	7 40
Le Sueur	4,452	1,780 80
Lincoln	218	87 20
Lyon	1,336	534 40
McLeod	2,877	1,150 80
Martin	1,449	579 40
Meeker	2,952	1,180 60
Mille Lacs	447	178 80
Morrison	964	385 80
Mower	4,804	1,921 60
Murray	472	188 60
Nicollet	2,847	1,138 80
Nobles	925	370 80
Olmsted	6,242	2,496 00
Otter Tail	2,951	1,180 80
Pine	192	76 40
Pipe Stone	104	41 80
Polk	612	244 60
Pope	1,222	488 80
Ramsey	4,706	1,882 80
Redwood	881	352 40
Renville	2,212	884 40
Rice	5,580	2,232 80
Rock	781	312 00
St. Louis	626	250 40
Scott	3,081	1,232 40
Sherburne	938	375 20
Sibley	2,554	1,021 60
Stearns	4,963	1,985 20
Steele	3,246	1,298 40
Stevens	467	186 80
Swift	1,032	412 80
Todd	1,263	505 20
Wabashaw	5,003	2,001 20
Wadena	217	86 80
Waseca	3,537	1,414 80
Washington	3,432	1,372 80
Watonwan	1,243	497 20
Wilkin	191	76 40
Winona	4,239	2,495 60
Wright	3,081	1,632 40
Yellow Medicine	1,059	423 60
	165,521	$66,208 40

D. BURT, Supt. Public Instruction.

How the Japanese Treat Incendiaries.

The Japanese police force is actively interested in conflagrations, since not only incendiaries, but even those who unintentionally cause fire, are people to be arrested and punished. If the house accidentally set fire to is uninhabited the persons receive ten days' imprisonment with hard labor; if it is inhabited and the fire be produced by the proprietor, then he is punished with twenty days; if the fire spreads to other houses the sentence is forty days, and when anybody is killed thereby, one degree heavier; but if the person killed is a relative of the first degree, the punishment is 100 days; if the house belongs to the Government, 100 days; if a temple, from sixty days to one year; but ten years are inflicted if it happens to be one of the great temples of Isle, or in the precincts of the Imperial Palace. If a robber sets fire unintentionally to a house, he is punished with at least three years' imprisonment with hard labor. Decapitation awaits incendiaries, ten years' penal servitude an attempt at arson; the punishment being mitigated if the would-be incendiary is a servant who has just received a sharp rebuke, or if the attempt be made on an uninhabited dwelling. If a man sets fire to his own house, ninety days, but if the fire spreads to houses in the neighborhood, two years and a half; but penal servitude for life is inflicted if the offender profits by the opportunity of the fire to purloin goods or property.

Professor and Bear.

He [the bear] had also observed me, and I did not venture to return to the boat, but went straight toward him, supposing that he would be frightened and run away, as I had always previously seen polar bears do when a man approached them. I had miscalculated; the bear came nearer, advancing slowly in a half circle, and we were soon so close together that I could have touched him with a stick. He stood somewhat higher up on a block of stone, hissing and tramping with his fore feet; I stood somewhat lower, crying and hooting all I was able, and threw big stones at him with little apparent effect. At length a big stone hit one of his fore paws resting on a stone, and the pain, or perhaps satisfied curiosity, induced the animal to retreat.—*Arctic Voyages—Nordenskjold.*

Count Lobanoff, the new Russian Embassador to London, and successor to Count Schouvaloff, who leaves England with the brilliant repute of being the most fascinating foreigner seen in it for a generation, is a man of great wealth, having inherited a great deal of the famous Potemkin property. His carriage horses are grand animals, "Tartars of the Ukraine breed," and he has half a dozen pages, sons of chieftans of the Caucasus, intelligent and handsome lads, dressed in their national costume. His servants are all liveried in the costume worn by the menial kind in the time of Catherine the Great, but his coachman and footmen wear the military garb, which was the vogue at the court of the first Alexander. This half European, half Oriental state marks all details of Lobanoff's home, and he has a wealth of barbaric pearl and gold in his table appointments.

Tobacco Smoking.

Mr. Wm. Pratt, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, forwarded to the London *Lancet* the following interesting letter from the late Prof. Parkes: "My dear Dr. Pratt: I think my state of mind as regards tobacco is very much what yours seems to be. I have honestly tried to collect evidence from moderate smokers, both medical men and others, and when tolerance has been established I have never been able to make out any symptoms which implied injury. In the case of many medical men whom I have asked to study their own condition the answer has always been the same, viz.: they could see no harm or disturbance of any function. Even in some cases of enormous smokers—i. e., men who were rarely without a pipe or cigar—I could learn of no injury. On the other hand, I have seen, like all of us, men complaining of dyspepsia, nervousness, palpitation, etc, and who were much better for leaving off smoking; in fact, in these cases there could be no doubt of an injurious effect. In boys of 14 or 15 who begin to smoke I think I have observed that tolerance is slowly attained; that appetite is less, and, I presume, digestion and nutrition less good, and that the complexion becomes pasty and less florid and clear. There was a striking case of this kind in the son of a medical friend, who watched his son naturally very carefully, and who told me that the effect of the tobacco (a good deal was smoked) was quite unmistakable. I persuaded the son to lessen his tobacco one-half, and his health certainly improved; but he was then a young man. That some injury, therefore, is sometimes produced, and especially on young people, seems to me quite clear; but it is curious in other cases how difficult it is to find ill effects, even, in the young, when the quantity is not excessive. As to the effect on the young, even it is curious to see children smoking in their mothers' arms; and yet when I was in Burmah many years ago I often saw a woman walking along smoking her cigar of tobacco, rolled up in a plantain leaf, and carrying on her hip her child of 2 or 3 years old, who also had his or her little cigar, which was smoked with the greatest gravity. On talking to the Burmese (who smoke constantly), they would never allow that even the young children were in the least damaged. When I was in Turkey I tried to make inquiries of some of the intelligent Turkish gentlemen; one or two of them said that they thought the Turks had learned to smoke from the Europeans, and had been growing apathetic and dull ever since. But others laughed at this, and the rural Turk, who smokes a good deal, is a fine, active, energetic fellow. I have talked with many Germans, who all stand out manfully for tobacco. In conclusion, I confess myself quite uncertain. I can find nothing like good evidence in books; too often a foregone conclusion, without any evidence to back it, is given. I think we must decidedly admit injury from excess; from moderate use I can see no harm, except it may be in youth. My opinions are, you will see, very indefinite, and I would gladly see some really good evidence collected."—*London Times.*

A Dog's Tribute.

A writer in the *Nation* told the following interesting story: "In 1843 a young and self-taught artist asked me to allow him to paint my likeness in oil-colors, and I consented. His studio was in the next town, three miles distant, and, as often as required, I went over; I, however, did not take my dog with me. It was done in kit-cat size, and he succeeded so well in the likeness and artistic work that when exhibited at the annual meeting of the Polytechnic Society at Falmouth a medal was awarded to it, and, as well, it was 'highly commended.' Not only this, it brought him into notice, and gained him lots of employment. The artist was so grateful for my attention that he presented me with the painting, and I still have it. When it was brought to my house my old dog was present with the family at the 'unveiling;' nothing was said to him nor invitation given him to notice it. We saw that his gaze was steadily fixed on it, and he soon became excited, and whined, and tried to lick and scratch it, and was so much taken up with it that we—although so well knowing his intelligence—were all quite surprised; in fact, could scarcely believe that he should know it was my likeness. We, however, had sufficient proof after it was hung up in our parlor; the room was rather low, and under the picture stood a chair; the door was left open without any thought about the dog; he, however, soon found it out, when a low whining and scratching was heard by the family, and, on search being made, he was in the chair trying to get at the picture. After this I put it up higher, so as to prevent it being injured by him. This did not prevent him from paying attention to it, for whenever I was away from home, whether for a short or long time—sometimes for several days—he spent most of his time gazing on it, and, as it appeared to give him comfort, the door was always left open to him. When I was long away he made a low whining, as if to draw attention to it. This lasted for years—in fact, as long as he lived and was able to see it."

Preaching.

The great French preachers used to write and learn their sermons by heart, like the Greek orators of old, and one at least of the most eloquent extempore preachers in the Church of England at the present day is said to do the same. Others might find the preparation of notes sufficient, perhaps committing to memory certain critical passages, as is the habit of some of our greatest Parliamentary orators; not but there is a danger in trusting too much to *purpurei panni.* Every one has heard the story of an ambitious young preacher, who had been discoursing before Rowland Hill, and who afterward pressed the great man to tell him which passage in his sermon had struck him most. "Sir," was the prompt reply, "what pleased me most was your passage from the pulpit to the vestry."—*Saturday Review.*

MARY'S GOAT.

Mary had a William goat,
And he was black as jet;
He followed Mary 'round all day,
And liked her? you just bet!

He went with her to school one day;
The teacher kicked him out;
It made the children grin, you know,
To have that goat about.

But though old Whack'em kicked him out,
Yet still he lingered near;
He waited just outside the door
Till Whack'em did appear.

Then William ran to meet that man—
He ran his level best;
And met him just behind, you know—
Down just below his vest.

Old Whack'em turned a sommersault;
The goat stood on his head,
And Mary laughed herself so sick
She had to go to bed.

Some Things it's Hard to Understand:

Why an endless procession of drinkers from a public dipper, will, without any exception, drink close to the handle.

Why half the human race was not born without hearing, and the other half without speech. Then the talkers might talk on in uninterrupted flow, and the hearers exercise their especial gift without their present purlency to speak.

Why people will go into society to get bored when they can get bored just as well at home.

Why the young lady who will eagerly chew boarding-house mince pie, will cheerfully eschew boarding house meat.

Why a man's stomach will be so everlastingly squeamish at home, and at the eating-house display a faith like a grain of mustard seed.

Why a woman will make excuses for her bread when she knows it is the best she ever made, and she knows her company knows it.

Why a 'young gentleman' swears so much louder and more copiously when strange young ladies are within earshot; or, in other words.

Why the desire to make a fool of one's self springs eternally in the human breast.

Why we are so much angrier against him who shows us our error than him who leads us therein.

Why everybody is so prompt to answer, 'How do you do?' when you ask that inevitable question. And

Why you seem to be perfectly satisfied with the information contained in this echo.

Why one's piety strengthens when his health weakens.

Why people will get married when courtship is so sweet.

Why a man who claims to have found marriage a delusion will again embrace that delusion upon the first convenient opportunity.

Why cold weather comes during the season when it is least agreeable.

Why is it so much easier to be polite to people whom we shall probably never see again than to those whose good opinion we have every reason to cultivate.

Why boys should run after the girls when there is a whole houseful at home.

Why Jane finds Sarah's hateful brother so attractive, and why the hateful brother of Jane finds favor with Sarah.

Why a man should court the good opinion of another, when he can never hope to secure his own self-respect.

Why is it so much easier to close a door in summer than winter, considering that exercise is generally considered distasteful in warm weather and pleasant in cold.

Why one feels bad when appearing in company in shabby garb, knowing well that one's shabbiness gives more pleasurs to others than one's rich clothing.

"Goobers."

There may be people in this world who do know what a goober is, but there are none who have not heard of the luscious and seductive peanut. The peanut and the goober are one and the same. There are seven counties in Virginia that make a specialty of growing the peanut. The crop year begins Oct. 1, and ends the following September. In 1879 the peanut crop amounted to 900,000 bushels. They sell down in Ole Virginia for $1 a bushel, which makes a pretty good item when rolled up together. The modus operandi by which the nuts are separated, cleaned and classed is somewhat as follows: The third story of the building contains thousands of bushels of peas in bags. First, there is a large cylinder, in which all the nuts are placed, in order that the dust and dirt may be shaken off of them. They pass from this cylinder into the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they pass through a sluice-way to the floor below where they are dropped on an endless belt, about two and a half feet in width, and passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand eight colored girls, and, as the nuts fall from the sluice on the belt, the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, and by the time the belt reaches the end two-thirds of the nuts are picked off, allowing only the finest to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop through another sluice and empty into bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is taken away by hand, sewed up and branded, with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught up by the girls are thrown to one side, placed in bags and carried into another room, where they are again picked over.

Remembered Exactly.

A lying witness will often tell a very glib story, but he generally fails to guard *all* his weak points. At a trial in court the following took place in attempting to prove an alibi:

Attorney S.—You say that Ellis plowed for you all day on the 26th of November?

Witness (referring to a book)—Yes.

S.—What did he do on the 30th?

W.—He chopped wood.

S.—On the 31st?

W.—That was Sunday, and we went squirrel-hunting.

S.—What did he do on the 32d?

W.—He thrashed wheat on that day.

S.—What did he do on the 33d?

W.—It was raining, and he shaved out some handles.

S.—What did he do on the 34th?

W.—He chopped wood.

S.—What did he do on the—?

But before the question could be finished, the witness' wife seized him by the collar and whisked him outside of the witness-box, yelling in his affrighted ear:

"You old fool! don't you know there are only thirty-one days in the month of November?"

IT is pleasant for a man to go early to a church sociable, and then sit in the parlor and listen to every fresh arrival knock his new silk hat off the top peg in the hat-rack down to the floor.

Governor Seymour on Agriculture.

The following are the most striking portions of Horatio Seymour's address before the New York State Agricultural Society last week. They are well worth reading, as everything Mr. Seymour has to say upon the usually uninteresting subject of agriculture. He is one of the few men in the country who can talk upon farming, and confine himself to his subject, and make his talk of sufficient interest to hold the attention of his audience. People who have heard him will endorse this.

"If all the statements I have made are correct, still the facts remain that the people of Europe have heretofore been able to raise most of the food they need. Why can they not hereafter, with the same labor, on the same soil, raise enough to supply their wants, except for the small amount which they have heretofore imported? Why can we expect, with ordinary seasons, that we can sell them more than we have done in past years; that, although we may raise grain and make provisions for less than they can, will not the effect of this be merely to reduce the price which farmers will get and not the amount of food they will produce? These questions bring into views some facts of great interest in many respects. In the first place, where farmers own their lands, as they do with us, all they can get for what they sell goes to those who labor upon the soil. But, as a rule, in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, what is made upon farms must support at least two and sometimes four classes of persons—the tenant, who does the work; the landlord and usually some agents or middlemen, who hire and sublet to tenants. Church rates and many and many other charges must also be paid. When our cheap grains reached their markets, as they will hereafter, and govern the price of produce, they disturb the existing arrangements. The tenant must have enough to live upon then as now, taxes and tithes must be paid and only what is left will go to the owners. This class are to suffer. If you read the debates in Parliament you will see that an attempt is made to excite sympathy for British farmers. But the parties who are really affected are British landlords. The conflict is not between American and British farmers, but American and British landlords. If the cost of produce falls rents must come down, for tenants can pay no more and landlords will get no more than prices will give. The tenants' share cannot be less than it now is the loss must fall upon the owners.

Beyond this diminution of the revenues there is a difficulty which affects the structure of political and social organizations. The nobility are landlords. In Britain they are recognized as one of the estates of the government. A class of them constitutes the House of Lords. The theory of most of the European Governments is, that these families who have personal and political rights beyond the mass of people, to uphold the dignity and power of his political rank, should have large estates, and these must in the main consist of lands. At this rank is hereditary it must be strengthened by hereditary estates.—Persenal wealth is evanescent, too changeable, to admit of it being secured by entails. But the tenures of land can be so arranged that they may be held by families, and made safe from divisions by laws of entail and of primogeniture. As Mr. Gladstone has said; 'Inequality of condition and heredity of estates are not so much the creation of English laws as the scource of their political institution.'

Our cheap and fertile lands and the low cost of sending our products to Europe may work great changes in the condition of the higher classes and the tenures of real estate. This explains the uneasiness they have shown when we send food to relieve the hunger of their people. It is not this merciful work, but the fear that hereafter we may reduce their resources, which disturbs them. If we do, their large estates cannot be held by their present tenures; they must be sold or divided. It is not necessary to dwell on the great changes this would make in the social and political aspect of Great Britain. The fear of this has already given birth to plans for taxing all food brought from other countries. This has led to a controversy between the landed and manufacturing interests. Britain was called the workshop of the world, but its artisians are now pressed by competition from many quarters and are suffering from the low wages they get. How, then, can Government tax their food? If this harsh plan is adopted it will send many of its skilled workmen to us, while they are subjected to sharp competition by the very workmen driven to this country, where all the necessaries of life will be so much cheaper. In the end they must take our grain or give up classes of their people. We cannot foresee what course they will take, for no one can read the debates in Parliament without being struck with the ignorance of members, not only with respect to our States, but their Canadian colonies. If their statesmen are as ignorant with regard to their dependencies in Asia and Africa as they are about those on the continent, the British Empire is in great peril of dishonor and disaster. The result probably will be that the landowners will find that they must not only reduce their rents, but they must also change the character of their farm products and buy most of their grain and many of their provisions from us, and our markets in future will be thus enlarged.

If they tax imported food, they will break down their manufactures, destroy their home markets, and bring disaster upon their country. If the continental nations tax food, in addition to military and other burdens they will drive away their young and active citizens and reduce their military strength. Monarchs will be safer from bullets when food is cheap and abundant."

Outdone by a Boy.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, worked as an errand boy for four gentlemen who did business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him a little about being so small, and said to him:

"You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small."

The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you, he replied.

But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

A BIG tree is the best boughing acquaintance for a hot day.

IMPERFECT PAGE