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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, MARCH 25, 1880. NUMBER 30.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(Second Session.)

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Davis, of Illinois, presented the petition of 250 butter makers of Illinois, praying legislation to protect the public against the sale of oleomargarine as butter. Referred.

Senator Allison presented a petition of merchants and manufacturers of Davenport, Ia., for the passage of a bankrupt law. Referred.

Several petitions were presented and referred asking removal of the duty on materials used in making paper.

Senator McDonald, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the bill to authorize Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, respectively, to commence to prosecute suits against the United States in the supreme court of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

Senator Hill, (Ga.) from the committee on privileges and elections, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That according to evidence now known to the Senate, Wm. P. Kellogg was not chosen by the legislature of Louisiana to a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1877, and is not entitled to a seat in the same.

Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford was chosen by the legislature of Louisiana to a seat in the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1877, and that he be admitted to the same on taking the oath prescribed by law.

He also submitted a report in support of the resolution, which he asked to have printed.

Senator Hoar stated he was instructed by the minority of the committee to submit their views, and as they were short, he asked leave to read them.

Senator Hill had no objection provided he was allowed to read the majority report.

MINORITY REPORT.

Senator Hoar read as follows: The undersigned minority of the committee on privileges and elections, to whom was referred the memorial of Henry M. Spofford, claiming the seat now occupied by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, submit the following as their views: On the 6th day of November, 1877, the Senate passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. P. Kellogg is upon the merits of the case entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, commencing the 4th of March, 1877, and that he be admitted thereto on taking the proper oath.

Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

The party majority in the Senate has changed since Kellogg took the oath of office in pursuance of the above resolutions. Nothing else has changed the facts which the Senate considered and determined were in existence then as now. It is sought by mere superiority of members, for the first time, to thrust a Senator from the seat which he holds by virtue of the express and deliberate final judgment of the Senate; the act which is demanded of this party majority would be in our judgment a great public crime. It will be, if consummated, one of the great political crimes in American history, to be classed with the rebellion, with the attempt to take possession by fraud of the State government of Maine and with the overthrow of State governments in the South, of which it is a fitting sequence. Political parties have too often been led by partisan zeal into measures which sober judgment might disapprove, but they have ever respected the constitution of the Senate. Men whose professions of returning loyalty to the constitution have been trusted by the generous confidence of the American people are now to give evidence of the sincerity of their vows. The people will thoroughly understand this matter, and will not be likely to be deceived again.

We don't think proper to enter here upon a discussion of the evidence by which the claimant of Kellogg's seat seeks to establish charges affecting the integrity of that Senator. Such evidence can be found in abundance in other great c ties. It is not nt to be trusted in cases of a vast amount of property, much less the honor of an eminent citizen, or to affect the title of a seat in the Senate. This evidence is not only unworthy of respect or credit, but it is in many instances wholly irreconcilable with undisputed facts, and Kellogg has met and overthrown it at every point.

Signed, Geo. F. Hoar, Angus Cameron, John A. Logan.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Senator Hill then said that as the Senator from Massachusetts had insisted on reading the minority report, he, Hill, thought it due to the country he should read the majority report, for there was nothing more desired by the majority than a full publicity and diffusion of the facts in the case. He then stepped down into the arch before the presiding officer's desk and faced the Senate, proceeded to read the report, which is very long, occupying an hour and a half in the reading. The report says:

In the opinion of your committee the evidence now for the first time fully taken clearly and abundantly establish the following facts:

First—That said Wm. Pitt Kellogg, then holding the office of governor of Louisiana, and pending the canvass in said election in 1876, did conspire with divers persons, and in aid of such conspiracy did fraudulently use the influence and power of his office as governor to prevent a fair, free and legal election in said State to the end that he might procure from the commissioners of election the return of a legislative majority whose members should be of the Republican party and presumed to be favorable to his election to the Senate.

Second—That having failed in this, said Wm. Pitt Kellogg, then holding the office of governor, did conspire with divers persons, and in aid of such conspiracy did fraudulently use the influence and power of his office as governor to change the result as returned by the commissioners of election to the end that he might procure through false certificates of elections, the organization of a pretended legislature, a majority of whose members should be of the Republican party and supposed to be favorable to his election to the Senate.

Third—That said Kellogg did conspire with divers others to prevent, and by force through the Metropolitan police, aided by the army of the United States, did prevent lawfully elected members of the legislature, and especially those of the Democratic party, from assembling in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State house of Louisiana, and did by threats, by use of money, by promise of money and by other corrupt practices compel and induce to assemble in said halls respectively, a mob of his conspirators against the will of the people of Louisiana, many of whom had not been elected and some of whom had been neither elected nor certified, to the end that he might procure a pretended legislature for the inauguration of Stephen B. Packard as governor, who he well knew had not been elected, and from which mob he might procure his own election to the Senate, and which pretended election he knew said pretended governor would certify.

The fourth section charges that Kellogg excluded persons elected and admitted those not elected to said legislature, for the corrupt purpose before named.

The fifth section charges that Kellogg, knowing these facts, withheld them from or denied their existence before the committee on privileges and elections, thus inducing a majority of the committee to declare him chosen as Senator.

The sixth section charges that to prevent a revelation of the facts Kellogg procured a government officer for his co-conspirator and charges him with bribing witnesses in the investigation before this committee.

The report then proceeds in support of these conclusions to quote long extracts from the testimony, points out that no testimony was taken by the committee that formerly reported in favor of Kellogg, and concludes with a legal argument on the case.

Senator Hill moved that the resolutions and accompanying evidence be printed and recommitted, saying the committee should be able to report it back Monday next when he would call it up for action.

Senator Hoar proceeded to debate the motion to print the evidence, saying it was important to have it printed to show the people how entirely the report of the committee was at variance with the facts. The committee said there was no bulldozing in Grant parish. Hoar referred in reply to the Colfax massacre in that parish. He also denied that the charges of Kellogg's bribing witnesses, etc., were sustained by evidence, the only man who testified to it being Barney Williams, the notorious exconvict and rogue.

Mr. Hill in replying to his remarks said he was glad that that gentleman had been forced by the reading of the reports to go into the evidence which he had scorned to do in his minority report. In so doing, however, he would find that he had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Many of the things charged against this Barney Williams referred to another Barney Williams, but if the charge of bribery rested alone on Williams's testimony Hill admonished that he would not believe the charge proved. In his opinion it had much more foundation. It seemed to him that the other side desired to precipitate debate before the evidence was before the Senate. For himself he was willing to wait until all the evidence was before the Senate; his own opinion was largely formed upon the evidence of the sitting member himself.

Senator Carpenter asked Senator Hill whether the fact charged in the report that Senator Kellogg, since his admission, had employed bribery and corruption to enable him to hold his seat, affected the question whether or not he was elected.

Senator Hill said he would frankly say that the evidence of corrupt practices since Senator Kellogg's admission could only be used in securing his expulsion, not in invalidating his election, if the election was found valid. But it would be used by the Senate in making up its judgment as to whether a man who used corrupt means to prevent investigation and to hold his seat was, or was not a man likely to secure his election by similar means.

Senator Carpenter asked Senator Hill whether, if Spofford was seated now, there was anything to prevent Kellogg coming back next session, alleging that Spofford had bribed all the witnesses of this session and getting the case reopened again.

Senator Hill replied that the report stated the conclusions of the committee as to when the decision of the Senate should be considered as final.

Senator Thurman thought this discussion of the question before the evidence was before the Senate was unusual and out of place. He moved to lay the motion to print on the table in order that the general award bills might be taken up. The motion was lost on division, 30 to 35.

KELLOGG WILD.

Senator Kellogg then spoke on the motion to print. He said nothing but extraordinary circumstances existing would justify him in occupying the time of the Senate even for a few minutes. The circumstances were that the Senator from Georgia, Hill, had done the unprecedented thing of reading his own report, and predicting his allegations against Kellogg, but the existence of which Kellogg denied. Not only this, but the Senator from Georgia, before any action had been taken by the Senate in this case declared publicly and privately that he intended to drive Kellogg from the Senate, and had already prejudiced the case. He is my judge, continued Kellogg. It is the Senator from Georgia who was chairman of the sub-committee at New Orleans. It is the Senator from Georgia who first, when my case was being considered in 1877, told the committee that he would prove that I had manipulated the returns, and had interfered in the making of protests in connection with the returning board. It was the Senator from Georgia that came on the floor of this Senate and moved to reconsider that committee report, asserting that he had that evidence in his possession. All this appears in the record. It was the Senator from Georgia that sent a telegram to the clerk's desk to be read, dated at New Orleans, saying, "We have discovered evidence that inculpates Kellogg in connection with the returns before the returning board," a telegram that I stated in public two or three times and challenged contradiction, was paid for to the amount of $300, and that it was false. The fact that what the Senator had said was without foundation is evidenced by what I now and here assert in the presence of this Senate, namely, that there cannot be found in the 1200 pages of the evidence taken before the committee one word showing that I participated directly or indirectly in the making of any protest, in the manipulating of any returns, or that I had any direct or indirect connection with the returning board. I think that is plain enough.

I assert the Senator from Georgia, though he raked the slums of Louisiana, though he brought perjured witnesses before the committee, that he never was able to produce one syllable, not one word, not one letter of evidence in substantiation of any one of the five points on which Spofford asked that this case be reopened. That is plain enough I think. Moreover it must be evident to the Senate that the Senator from Georgia came before the Senate with his report prepared, and read it in a shrill voice in order that the Senate and country might be prejudiced or precluded from a further knowledge than what is contained in his report until the effects of it prejudicial to me had operated here and elsewhere, knowing that, so to speak, the Senate is as a pulpit with a huge sounding-board, so that every word goes to the utmost ends of the land. I stand here to tell the Senator from Georgia that there is not one word of testimony in that record in substantiation of more than one-half of his allegations, and the Senate will so find when they come to consider it. He scarcely opens his mouth, but out there flies a blunder.

Kellogg went on to say that Stokes, who was referred to by Hill as judge of Grant parish, had once been such, but was now a disappointed office seeker, brought to Washington by Spofford, and had had his expenses paid by the committee, while traveling back and forth between Washington and New Orleans. After quoting and commenting on Stokes' testimony, Kellogg continued: For once in my history, thank God, I can stand up to talk about these things and challenge contradiction, and I will, when these resolutions come up, show the American people what preceeded the catacomb of corpses that were piled in Colfax. I will show them the origin and details of that massacre, and impress the truth on the Senate and people.

Kellogg then charged that the committee hastily adjourned after taking Stokes' testimony, which they relied greatly upon to prove Kellogg's guilt without giving him an opportunity to investigate the character of the witnesses, all for effect on the country. He said, I will show that the Senator from Georgia has cut out whole pages of the evidence favorable to me. I will show you that this public prosecutor, who boasted in a recent letter in the Savannah *News* that when he acted as Senator he always acted, not according to his preferences, but according to a stern idea of equal justice. I will show you what he has done to malign me personally. I will show you what he has done to make a case against me and forestall public opinion. Even Mr. Merrick, counsel for Spofford, had not the check to allude in his brief to the man Barney Williams, and nothing but the malevolence of the Senator would have led him to base a large part of his report on that man's evidence. I will accept what Barney Williams said as true if the Senator will produce a single citizen of New Orleans who will say on his honor as a gentleman that he would believe Williams under oath. Kellogg proceeded to show that Williams was a deserter, an ex-convict and a man of the worst character.

Senator Kellogg continued: I do not disguise that this matter concerns me much more than a seat in the Senate. I say what I do because I think there is a feeling for fair play in the breast of every citizen. They despise a man who strikes a foul blow. I submit that I have some provocation. I have sat day after day and seen the Senator from Georgia bring up affidavits, not affidavits, but copies of what purported to be sworn statements, after proving by witnesses that there was an original somewhere in existence, and that these were substantial copies—I have seen him rule that they be admitted in evidence against me. In two cases I found the man alive and brought him, and he swore the statements were a forgery, and proved it even to the satisfaction of Senator, if any thing would satisfy him. I will show the Senate by the record, for though they could cut out what was favorable to me they could not very well put in any thing against me. I will show that every affidavit admitted in New Orleans was either forged or paid for, and I produced, and proved by one of the parties to it the original contract under which the affidavit were to be made and paid for.

After further reviewing the evidence, Kellogg continued: Since the foundation of this government, there never was as foul a conspiracy set on foot as this, urged with the avidity of a sleuth hound by the hate and virulent energy of the Senator from Georgia. I will agree to resign my seat in the Senate if the Senator from Georgia will put his fingers on one iota of evidence in all the volumes before both Houses of Congress connecting me with the returning board, except the evidence of Kelly before the Potter committee respecting Richland parish, and I have proved that the board returned Democrats from that parish, so overturning his testimony as to bribery. Every one of the 27 or twenty-eight members of the legislature and every one in a position to know came before the committee I swore that they knew of no bribery. Kellogg said no investigation into his acts made after the Nicholls government was inaugurated had ever resulted in the production of any evidence against him, though a grand jury was packed to indict him, and a telegram which he would produce was sent down, saying: "See that Kellogg is indicted. It will aid us in preventing his being admitted to the Senate." Five investigating committees, sitting for twelve months, were not able to find sufficient evidence to make a prima facie case against him. A good deal had been said about the custom house. Nothing had been said about money paid to witnesses against him, though in one instance a witness swore positively to receiving money to vote for Spofford.

I may have had a bad record, said Kellogg. It is passing strange that there has not been some evidence of it before, and that after I left the executive department with all the evidence that was there, and with the ability and manifest inclination to prosecute me, that there was no prosecution set on foot. I think I can compare successfully my character, moral and otherwise, against the Senator from Georgia, and if it comes to the matter of moral or personal courage, the bitterest enemy I have got in the Senator's State will not fail, I think, to concede to me that I stand immeasurably his superior.

The motion to print the evidence and reports was then agreed to without division.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Senator McMillan reported, with amendment, the Senate bill authorizing the city of Winona to construct a foot and wagon bridge across the Mississippi river. Placed on the calendar. Also adversely to the bill extending the provisions of sections 2,990 to 2,997, revised statutes, to the port of St. Louis. Placed on the calendar. Also adversely the bill extending the provisions of section 2,997 to the ports of St. Joseph and Kansas City. Placed on the calendar. Also adversely extending the provisions of 2,997 to the port of Omaha. Indefinitely postponed.

THE UTE SALE.

Senator Coke, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably the bill to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians for the sale of their reservation in Colorado, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out thesame. Placed on the calender. Senator Coke said the bill was very important. Its early passage might avert an Indian war and he would call it up as soon as possible.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Senator Kirkwood—To enable the commissioner of agriculture to test the practicability of manufacturing sugar on a large scale from sorghum and sugar cane.

Also, (by request)—Establishing the territory of Pembina and providing a temporary government therefor.

A House bill appropriating $100,000 to continue the public printing, provided that the entire sum appropriated for printing for the year shall not exceed $400,000, was passed.

On motion of Senator Thurman the Geneva award bill was formally taken up. After an executive session adjourned.

The House.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Phelps—Providing for the free passage of Irish emigrants on the return voyage of the ship Constellation, now about to start for Ireland with provisions for the suffering peasantry of that island.

Also, for the appointment of a commission to revise the laws relating to the custom laws and internal revenue in the United States. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three members to be appointed by the President, three by the Vice President and three by the speaker of the House, to prepare a complete review of all laws relating to the duties on imported merchandise and internal revenue of the United States. The said commission shall be selected with regard to the different interests to be affected by their proceedings and shall make their report to the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives, which shall have power to change and modify the same and submit to the House as soon as practicable a bill in confirmation with the report of the commission with such modifications and changes as the commission may suggest. Said commission shall receive a reasonable compensation to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury, and shall meet at such times and places as shall be best calculated to facilitate their labors, and shall have free access under certain regulations to all books and memorandums of the treasury department.

By Mr. Price—Amending the national bank act in regard to distribution of currency.

By Mr. Gibson—To reduce the tax on distilled spirits 50 cents on every proof gallon. Also, to abolish the tax on tabacco. Also, to abolish the tax on bank checks, bank deposits and matches.

By Mr. King—Relative to the prevention of floods in the lower Mississippi valley.

By Mr. Morey—Granting land in alternate sections to Mississippi to aid in the construction of the Ship Island, Ripley & Kehtucky railroad. Also regulating the rates of postage on second class matter in letter carrier's officers.

By Mr. Briggs—To impose a higher duty on opium, morphia and their salts, and opium imported for smoking purposes, and placing an internal revenue tax on opium prepared in the United States for smoking purposes.

By Mr. Kelly—To impose a duty of 10 per cent. on sulphate of quinine.

Mr. Allerton—Reducing the salary of the President to $25,000.

By Mr. Scales—Providing that mineral lands of the United States shall be surveyed, appraised and sold at their full value, and that all proceeds thereof, after the payment of necessary expenses, shall be applied to the payment of the public debt. Also, a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to corruption, fraud and malpractice of inspectors, agents or other employes of the Indian service.

By Mr. Ellis—A joint resolution requiring the President to notify the government of Great Britain of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The following is the text of the joint resolution:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his message of date March 8, 1880, declared and set forth in substance that it is the well settled policy of the government of the United States that any canal, water way or other means of communication to be constructed or opened across the isthmus or throughout the states of Central America must be under the patronage and control of the United States.

WHEREAS, The special House committee on the proposed inter-oceanic canal have agreed to a series of resolutions affirming in substance the declaration of the President's message of March 8, 1880; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States be requested to inform the government of Great Britain that the convention of April 19, 1850, between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, commonly called and known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under which the government of the United States admitted Great Britain to a joint protectorate, with itself, over any canal, water way or communication to be thereafter established, over or through any of the States of Spanish America, between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, has ceased to be binding or obligatory on the United States.

Mr. Ellis desired to have the resolution referred to the committee on foreign affairs, but the House referred it to the committee on inter-oceanic canal by a vote of 84 to 71.

By Mr. Young, Tennessee—The following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the political complication and conflicts of national interest and jurisdiction likely to grow out of the construction of a water way across the isthmus which connects the continents of North and South America are of so dangerous a character as to greatly outweigh any advantages likely to result from such connection to the republics of North and South America, or the nations of Europe, and that no interest of the people of the United States requires any such work, and therefore it is the duty of the government to discourage an undertaking so much calculated to disturb our peaceful relations with other goverments and fraught with so much peril to our future safety and well being.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested through our diplomatic agents to confer with the governments of our sister republics of South America, upon the American policy in regard to matters likely to bring us and them in conflict with the European powers, and that he be authorized to call an international convention of representatives from this government and the republics of South America, to take into consideration the policy and measures which should be adopted for the mutual safety and protection against any political influence which the governments of Europe in any manner attempt to exercise in the affairs of the American government.

Mr. Young desired to have the joint resolution referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. King moved to amend by referring it to the committee on inter-oceanic canals.

Mr. Young withdrew any objections to that reference, merely stating if war was to be declared against the whole world, he would like to throw as many obstacles in the way as possible, and for that purpose wished the resolution to go to the committee most competent to tackle the question. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Ayes 118; nays 30.

Bills were further introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. F. Wood—Amending the laws relating to the collection of revenue from customs.

By Mr. Bayne—The following joint resolution:

Resolved, etc., That the projects now attracting general attention, the construction of the inter-oceanic canal at Panama, Nicaragua, or some other suitable point at the isthmus, with private capital and for commercial purposes only is worthy of high commendation, and if any such project have any rival or rivals which threaten a raid upon the treasury of the United States in the interest of jobbers, neither the prostitution of the so-called Monroe doctrine or any other false appeal to the detriment of the people of the United States shall prevent approbation of the former or condemnation of the latter.

Resolved, That the United States, recognizing the obligation of international law, in its transactions with the weakest as well as the strongest nations of the world, fearing none and desiring right to all, and having peaceful relations with all, which it sincerely desires to maintain, deprecates and denounces any measure or scheme calculated to infringe upon or disturb such conditions; and while it will zealously guard its rights and interests, it will regard the treaty making power as entirely adequate to secure those ends until some failure shows the contrary.

Resolved, That if in the opinion of the President it be necessary to take any steps to thoroughly ascertain and protect the rights and interests of the United States in regard to the proposed canal, he is requested to negotiate such treaties as are necessary to effect this purpose.

The joint resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, 92 to 25.

A Southern Industry.

From Wilmington southward, and nearly all the way to Florida, the pitch-pine trees, with their blazed sides, attract the attention of the traveler. The lands for long stretches are almost worthless, and the only industry, beyond small patches for corn or cotton, is the "boxing" of the pitch-pine trees for the gum, as it is called, and the manufacture of turpentine and resin. There are several kinds of pine trees, including the white, spruce, yellow, Roumany and pitch pine. The latter is the only valuable one for "boxing," and differs a little from the yellow pine, with which it is sometimes confounded at the North. The owners of these pine lands generally lease the "privilege" for the business, and receive about $125 for a "crop," which consists of 10,000 "boxes." The boxes are cavities cut into the tree near the ground in such a way as to hold about a quart, and from one to four boxes are cut in each tree, the number depending upon its size. One man can attend to and gather the "crop" of 10,000 boxes during the season, which lasts from March to September. About three quarts of the pitch or gum is the average production of each box, but to secure this amount the bark of the tree above the box must be "hacked" away a little every fortnight. Doing this so often, and for successive seasons, removes the bark as high as can be easily reached, while the quality of the gum constantly decreases, in that it yields less "spirit," as the turpentine is called, and then the trees are abandoned. The gum is scraped out of the boxes with a sort of wooden spoon, and at the close of the season, after the pitch on the exposed surface on the tree has become hard, it is removed by scraping, and is only good for resin, producing no spirit. The gum sells for $1.50 a barrel to the distillers. From sixteen barrels of the crude gum, which is about the average capacity of the stills, eighty gallons of turpentine and ten barrels of resin are made. The resin sells for from $1.40 to $5 per barrel, according to quality, and just about pays for cost of gum and distilling, leaving the spirit, which sells for 40 cents a gallon, as the profit of the business. Immense quantities of resin await shipment at the stations along the line, and the pleasant odor enters the car windows as we are whirled along. After the trees are unfit for further boxing, and are not suitable for lumber, they are sometimes used to manufacture tar, but the business is not very profitable, and is only done by large companies, who can thus utilize their surplus labor. The trees are cut up into wood, which is piled into a hole in the ground and covered with earth, and then burned, the same as charcoal is burned in New England. The heat sweats out the gum, which, uniting with the smoke, runs off through a spout provided for the purpose. A cord of wood will make two barrels of tar, which sells for $1.50 a barrel, and costs 37½ cents to make. The charcoal is then sold for cooking purposes.

All in the sunset glow they stood
Within that veneral grot—
He faintly moaned in sweltering mood
"O hevings, but it's hot!"
The sun declined beyond the hill,
And o'er that hallowed spot
No longer cast its glow—"Dear Phil."
She echoed, "Yes, it's sot!"

Signs and Portends.

When the crescent of the young moon sets supinely, its horns in the air, it is a sign of dry weather, because in this position it holds all the water, thus preventing its fall to the earth. This is also a sign of wet weather, the explanation in this case being that a waterful moon is emblematic of a water-soaked earth. Don't forget this sign of the new moon. It is rarely you will find one so impartially accommodating.

Whoever finds a four-leaved clover is generally a liar. It is so much easier to detach one leaf from a five-leaf stalk than to hunt for one with four that the temptation to mendacity is too much for average clay.

When a mouse gnaws a hole in a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. The misfortune has already happened to the gown, and may be apprehended to happen to the mouse.

An old sign is that a child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than 12 months old. But what the average infant can see in a mirror to make it proud is difficult for any but its parents to understand.

A red sky in the west at evening indicates that the next day will be pleasant, barring accidents of rain, snow and hail.

If you take down your shingle, preparatory to putting it up in a new location, it is a sign you are moving.

If a hen runs across the street directly in front of you, it is a sign that a hen will soon be on the other side. If she crosses over just behind you—pshaw! who ever knew a hen that wouldn't die in her tracks rather than cross one's pathway in his rear?

When you see a cat running around furiously, it is a sign that the crockery or glassware is in danger.

When you drop a knife and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign that some one is coming. If you are a small boy, that some one may be your mother, and her coming be to remonstrate with you with her slipper.

To dream of a wedding is a sign of inanition.

To dream of a funeral betokens too much pork and cabbage.

To dream of finding money betokens that it is easier to dream of finding money than to work for it.

To dream that it is Sunday morning is heaven.

To be suddenly awakened from your sweetest sleep to find that it is not Sunday is—that is to say, very disagreeable. It is a sign that you will be unhappy.

A great many more equally infallible signs might be given, but the reader has probably had enough for one day. The man who believes in signs is sufficiently credulous to believe that our knowledge in that line, as well as in every other line, is inexhaustible.

It is told not as a joke, but as a solemn and suggestive fact, that a soap manufacturer of Burlington, Ia., brought last year over 40,000 pounds of butter for soap grease.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Indian Outrage.

A Galveston, Texas, *News* special of March 20, from Fort Davis says Indians attacked a ranche twelve miles from a mining camp in the Chinale mountains, in New Mexico, killed a man and carried off a boy. Lieut. Bullis and troops are pursuing.

Colored Strike.

A dispatch from New Orleans of March 19, alleges that the negro laborers are on a strike at Charles parish. The Governor, on application of the whites, ordered the Louisiana artillery to the parish. The whites report the negroes threaten to burn the sugar houses if their demands are not complied with.

House burned.

At Chippewa Falls, on the morning of March 20, a large frame house, owned by Assemblyman Hector C. McRae, and occupied by Frank Clough, of the firm of Clough & Russel, was destroyed by fire. Total loss $2,000; insured in the Commercial Union for $1,000. The engine was seriously damaged and could do no work.

Right Hand of Fellowships.

At the reception of Southern visitors at Cincinnati, O., March 18, Gov. Colquitt of Georgia, responding for his section said, among other things "That here and now was a fitting occasion when the dead past should be buried forever, and in behalf of those who came with him, as well as those left behind, he gladly extended the right hand of fellowship.

Shot in the Face.

Michael Farrell of Baltimore was shot at Anappolis, Md., March 17, during a quarrel and seriously injured. The shooting was the culmination of a political feud between the roughs of two factions of the Democratic party of Baltimore, who, the past few days have been attending lobbies of the legislature for purpose of influencing votes of city members on pending bills.

Murder.

Emery Phillips entered the room of Thomas J. Snyder, at Grandview, Indiana, on the night of March 17, and kicked in the head of a bass drum belonging to Snyder, who upon inquiring the cause of the act, was shot just above the eye with a revolver and died instantly. Phillips had been drinking all the forenoon, and swore that he or Snyder should die before night.

Mexican Freedom of Elections.

President Diaz of Mexico has issued an order that perfects and army officers shall abstain from taking part in or interfering with the political campaign. The same rule is applied to postmasters and telegraph operators who, in case of disobedience, will be removed. The order enjoins perfect freedom of the people at the polls without distinction of party.

Lynch Law.

An Alabama, Colorado, special says, W. J. Porter, a hard character, shot and killed Thos. Carmody, March 22. The murder was unprovoked and in less than an hour about fifty unmasked citizens gathered at the jail and hung Porter to the ridge pole of the jail. He swore until they put the rope around his neck. He then spoke a few words and said "pull up the rope, boys"

Kellogg Must Go.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections, have by a strict party vote, decided to report to the Senate two resolutions on the Spofford-Kellogg case: First, that Kellogg is not entitled to a seat, and second, that Spofford was duly elected. The resolutions will be submitted within a few days, accompanied with a report in behalf of their adoption. The Republican members will submit a minority report.

Elevated Railroad Accident.

At New York March 22, an extra on, the Ninth avenue elevated railroad ran into the regular while stopping at River street, smashing the rear car, but fortunately none of the cars left the track. A man in the rear car named Von Arden had his shoulder dislocated, and a piece of the iron coupling broken off fell through to the street below and striking John Sullivan on the head fractured his skull. He will die.

Supplies For Ireland.

More supplies having been tendered for the relief of Irish sufferers than can be conveniently loaded on the United States ship, Constellation. Secretary Thompson said March 18, that it was probable that he could cause the tanks of the vessel to be removed, in order to make more storage room. If the Constellation, with such additional space, cannot carry the supplies offered, and another cargo can be obtained, a second vessel will be sent to Ireland.

Texas Highwaymen.

On Friday night, March 17, three highwaymen attacked campers on May creek, nine miles west of Fort Worth, Texas, and robbed them of a hundred dollars, saddles, clothing and several minor articles. Highwaymen also attacked a second party of campers the same night, but were fired on and one of their horses killed and one highwayman shot. The highwaymen escaped in the darkness, carrying their wounded comrade. A sheriff and marshal are in pursuit.

Mollie Maguires in Illinois.

For some weeks there has been trouble among the coal miners at Rapids City on account of some strikers wishing to return to work. Mystic warnings with skull and cross bones, and signed Mollie Maguire, have been distributed among those who were presumed to be weakening. Wednesday night March 17, Taylor Williams was shot through the heart in his own house. Two suspected men have been arrested and are held for inquest. More trouble threatened.

Fire.

On the evening of March 22, a fire occurred at Milwaukee which partially destroyed the extensive vinegar factory of Riedeberg & Co., corner Broadway & Menomonie streets. Building and stock damaged $14,000. Insured in Western Assurance, of Toronto, for $2,000; Rhode Island Assurance, $2,000; Revere, of Boston, $2,000, and Fireman's of New Jersey Phœnix, of New York, British America, Toronto, Springfield, Mass., Gerard, Philadelphia, and Lancanshire, England, $1,500 each.

Northern Pacific.

General Manager Sergent was a passenger on the train arriving at Bismarck, D. T. March 20, Both Sergent and Superintendent Towne have had practical experience in winter management of the Northern Pacific, and it is thought a thorough remedy for blockades will be applied next season. The winter has been the most severe ever known, and would have blockaded the road under any circumstances. Weather warm, and river likely to break in a few days. A train left for the east the same night.

Shot His Brother.

Sunday March 21, Peter Stout of Stoutsville, Fairfield county, Ohio made a desperate attempt to kill his brother Thomas Peter had an old grudge against his brothers, who are well-to-do farmers and attempted to kill his brorher a year ago. Last night Peter went to his brother Thomas residence armed with a carbine, revolver and bowie knife. The brother saw him coming closed the door and held it, Peter fired a heavy slug which tore through the door and through the right breast of Thomas. The wounded man will die. Peter is in jail.

A. T. Stewart's Estate.

Vermont advices to March 19, state that after the death of A. T. Stewart of New York, Alexander Stewart of Cavendish, Vt., went to New York to contest the will. He returned home, having, he averred, obtained the promise that he should have $100,000 in money, a farm and other property. He now claims the terms of the contract have not been complied with and has attached all of A. T. Stewart's property in Woodstock village consisting of mills, boarding houses, tenements and residence.

Public Debt Interest.

Orders have been issued by the treasury department to prepay without delay, all interest on the public debts falling due April 1, on and after Monday, March 22. Drafts for registered interest will be granted by that time, or as soon thereafter as possible. The interest falling due and ordered paid as above is the quarterly interest on the 4 per cent. loan and amounts to about $7,000,000. It is stated the secretary has decided to anticipate the payment of this interest so as to relieve the tightness of the money market in New York, about which there seems to be much anxiety.

Timber Thieves to be Exonerated.

March 17, Senator Jones of Florida, reported a bill from the Senate committee on public lands the main purpose of which is to relieve from prosecution upon terms stipulated, a large number of citizens of the gulf States, who from ignorance of the law or carelessness, and under implied and expressed license from the United States government, have committed trespass upon public timber lands prior to March 1st, 1879. The committee takes the ground that previous to that date no warning was given of the policy of the government.

Greeting to Parnell.

A telegram from Cork, Ireland, of March 21, says Parnell arrived at Queenstown that day. He was enthusiastically received on landing, and was at night entertained at a dinner given in his honor by the Farmers' club. Among those present at banquet were Beggar, Finnegan, members of parliament, and Davitt and Daly, indicted agitators. A large crowd with bands of music and torches accompanied Parnell to the station on his departure for Dublin. The demonstration was much smaller than anticipated and there was a marked absence of persons of local influence.

The White River Massacre.

On the morning of March 17, Ouray, before the House committee on Indian affairs, testified to facts which had come to his knowledge in reference to the White River massacre. He stated that prior to the trouble between agent Meeker and the Indians relative to the plowing up of their pasture lands, no dissatisfaction had been felt by the Indians toward the government. He knew nothing personally about the fight with Thornburgh or the killing of Meeker and his employes, nor did he know how many Utes had been engaged in either of those transactions, but he denied that any but White River Utes had been implicated.

Mine Cave In.

At Hammond colliery, in Pottsville, a., on the morning of March 16, just after the men had gone into the shaft to work, word came up that the gangways had caved in and imprisoned twenty miners. The men in the adjacent breast came up as swiftly as possible while others descended to the rescue, and after several hours work all the men were released. Martin McDonald was mortally injured, but his companions escaped with but few bruises. The wildest excitement prevailed for a time and hundreds of frantic men, women and children gathered about the mouth of the slope.

Rhode Island Republicans.

The Republican State convention met at Providence, March 18. Governor Van Zandt declining to be candidate, nominated Alfred H. Litchfield for governor and Henry H. Fay for lieutenant governor. The other State officers nominated are the present incumbents. The following delegates to the national conevention at Chicago were unanimously elected: John P. Sanborn, Charles H. Handly, Thomas C. Chase, David L. Aldrich, Isacc M. Petter, Almon K. Goodwin, William A. Pierce, Horace A. Jenkes. The delegation is understood to be unanimous for Blaine. Some little surprise is expressed outside at the result.

Banks Involved by Grain Speculators.

Advices from Grand Rapids, Michigan, to March 18, state that late developments show the following banks interested in the failure of the grain speculators mentioned in these dispatches yesterday: City National, $60,000; Farmers & Machanics, $45,000; First National, $20,000. All the Grand Rapids banks secured except the last named. Detroit American National, $35,000. Hastings National, $20,000; Kalamazoo banks, $2,000, partly secured; Pontiac banks, $15,000; Chicago banks, $20,000, secured, and $20,000 in New York banks secured. The clique still has open grain deals to the amount of 70,000 bushels, on which there is scarcely a probability of realizing.

Rail Road Accident.

One man was killed and four injured at Annville, Pa., March 18, on the Lebanon Valley railroad. The passenger train bound East had stopped at Annville station about 8:50, and the number of passengers alighted. The night was quite dark. The passengers were in a group on an adjoining track, when the West bound fast express came thundering past and dashed through the crowd with terrible effect. Michael Bochman, of Fontana, was caught by the pilot of the engine and hurled against the station rail, killing him instantly. John Flickinger, James Dohner, A. Griffitt and a man whose name has not yet been ascertained, were thrown a considerable distance and badly hurt.

Frightful Accident.

During the progress of an entertainment given by the public school in the public hall at Lincoln, Pennsylvania, on Saturday night, March 20, at which about 500 persons were present, a part of the floor gave way and precipitated between 100 and 150 persons to the floor below. Many escaped by jumping out of the windows which were about twelve feet from the ground. About thirty persons were injured, some seriously. Among the latter are Mrs. Jacob Koenig Macher. Misses Alice Bowmen, Ada Springer, Ada Miller, Laura Erb and Christie Benjamin. During the confusion the scholars rushed on the stage, overthrowing the coal oil lamps, one of which exploded setting fire to the carpet; but the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Intense excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood. It is not yet certain that all the injured will recover.

Burglar Shot.

At two o'clock on the morning of March 18, at Memphis, Tenn., Wm. Shuttleworth, a painter, residing in Irving block was awakened, hearing some one walking in his bedroom. Grasping a pistol, he called out, "Who is there?" and failing to get a response, fired at an object in the corner of the room which proved to be a burglar, who fled down stairs pursued by Shuttleworth, who fired two shots at the flying thief. Nothing more was heard of the affair until next morning at 10 o'clock, when the police were notified that Joe Costello, a young man hailing from Bowling Green, Ky., was suffering from a pistol shot which had passed through his chest. Investigation proved that he was the man shot by Shuttleworth, and had ran to his boarding house, six squares distant without knowing the ball had struck him. Castello came originally from Canada. He is at the city hospital and will probably die.

Bank Statement.

The comptroller of the currency has received statements from all national banks except one in Oregon and one in Washington Territory, showing condition February 21, 1880. The banks at that time held $88,547,970 specie, of which amount $83,111,115 was in gold and gold certificates, $504,157 in silver coin $285,340 in silver certificates. The amount of specie held by the banks is more than doubled since January 1st, 1879. The amount of silver and silver certificates is about one million less than at the previous date. There has been an increase in specie since the date of their last report, December, 1879, of nearly ten millions, and an increase in silver certificates of $200,000.

Railroad Consolidation.

On the 20th day of March, the board of directors of the Sioux City & Dakota railroad company in Yankton, leased the entire property to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company. Possession of the property was surrendered to S. S. Merrill, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, who has appointed Geo. E. Merchant, superintendent. The leased property embraces the recently consolidated Dakota Southern and Sioux City & Pembina railways, and will operate as the Sioux City & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. By this lease, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company is enabled to run its own trains from Chicago and Milwaukee to Sioux City, Yankton and Sioux Falls, the most important points of Northwestern Iowa and Southern Dakota. It is the intention of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company to make the leased railroad first class in euery respect.

Kearney Sentenced.

The police judge, Rixe, on the morning of March 16, sentenced Dennis Kearney to six months imprisonment in the house of correction and to pay a fine of $1,000. The magnitude of the sentence was a surprise to Kearney, who had expected to get off with a nominal punishment. It is probable he will take the case to the supreme court on habeas corpus. Kearney heard his sentence in silence but his features expressed the utmost indignation. He had previously stated that he expected to get off with a fine of twenty dollars or thereabouts, and after leaving the court room he freely expressed his anger and chagrin, denouncing the penalty as outrageous and claiming he would beat it. Probably in the expectation of a nominal sentence, his counsel has neglected to demand a jury trial and having no recourse in that direction at once filled an appeal to the superior court furnishing bonds in the sum of $3,000. On the street many expressions of gratification at Judge Rixe's action were heard on all sides.

Charge Against Bishop McClosky.

A number of startling statements relative to the Catholic Bishop of Kentucky are made in a card inspired by the congregation of the Shelbyville, Kentucky, Roman Catholic church. A telegram from Louisville, Ky., of March 21 says the card is inspired by the congregation of Shelbyville Roman Catholic church. The card is composed by three persons who claim to have faithfully examined into the difference that has sprung up between their pastor, Rev. Hugh Daly, and Bishop McClosky has been unremitting in his persecution of Daly. Daly was taken from his bed in July last and placed in prison, being charged by the bishop with being a monomaniac. The jury trying the case gave him an honorable acquittal. Daly has suffered and is now nearly dead from the effects, it is said, of blood poisoning. His friends believe foul play has been done, and assert that among other things cut glass was placed in his salt by his servants. Bishop McClosky is absent and his side of the story cannot be had for the moment.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The famous Monroe doctrine, as lately revived in a message from President Hayes, and a congressional resolution does not find favor in England, but on the contrary meets with stern opposition. The London *Times* of March 20, commenting on the Panama ship canal says: The Monroe doctrine, even in its most restricted shade, has never been admitted into the law of nations. Certainly no such extreme interpretation has yet been attempted to be fastened upon it by Americans as it is made to bear in President Hayes' message to Congress, and in the resolution of the select committee of the House of Representatives. According to the two statements, had the Columbian confederation itself taken charge of the project, the United States would have been justified in prohibiting the works. That the United States by furnishing money, obtain a special right to watch over the safety and peaceable use of the new channel is what Europe and especially great Britan would most of all desire, but the world is entitled to ask the United States to make up their mind either to let De Lesseps do the thing himself by the resources at his commane or charge themselves with the task.

The Ute Indian Reservation.

The Secretary of the interior, March 16, received a telegram from Los Pinos agency, dated March 14, stating a number of partie have already staked out placer-claims and taken ranches upon the Ute reservation, and others are preparing to follow. The telegram says: The next two weeks will see the reservation swarming with trespassers, and a conflict is inevitable. The agent concludes his dispatch with a request that troops be ordered to the reservation for the purpose of protecting the Utes. This matter was the subject of consideration at a meeting of the cabinet March 16, and later, Secretary Schurz had a conference on the subject with Ouray and the Ute chiefs now here awaiting the action of Congress on their agreement with the government to cede their reservation. It was decided at this conference that in order to influence their nation against hostilities that the Ute chiefs should leave at once for Colorado. Later the Secretary issued an order warning the trespassers that locations or claims made by them could not be recognized at the department. It is stated at the war department that troops are now stationed at convenient points near the reservation, and if it is deemed necessary, can be readily called into service to keep off invaders and preserve peace. It is understood a proclamation will be issued if the invasion continues.

Election Struggle in England.

From London advices to March 21, it is learned that the campaign increases in activity. The liberals seem more confident. Their organs predict an overwhelming victory. Gladstone's speeches occupy more space in the newspapers than those of all the other candidates together. Gladstone made bitter denunciations of Austria in his first speech at Edinburg. A correspondent reports that the emperor has told the British ambassador that as Gladstone disapproved of Austria's foreign policy, the emperor hoped that Beaconsfield would be successful in the elections. Gladstone, repeating this statement, said if the electors approved of Austria's foreign policy he would advise them for the retention of the Beaconfield ministry. Austria, he said, has ever been the unflinching enemy of freedom in every country of Europe, and there is no spot in the whole country where one could place his finger and say, "There Austria did good." John Bright speaking at Birmingham, said; "We are at this moment witnessing the dying hours of the worst of modern parliaments and beholding the spectacle of the worst of administrations brought up for judgment." The conservatives conduct the campaign more quietly but every doubtful seat will be contested to the bitter end.

English Markets.

In its market report the Mark Lane *Express* of March 16 says: The weather has been fine and spring-like. The heaviest sales are rapidly becoming workable and good progress has been made with sowing barley, beans and peas. Scotch advices are equally favorable. The condition of pastures in both countries is particularly good. The recent surmises as to the probable frosting of autumn sown wheat have in most cases proved unfounded. Farmers have been busy with field work. Threshing in consequence has been neglected and offerings of home grown wheat very small. Inferior wheat met with little attention but fine parcels maintained last week's prices both in London and at country markets. At the beginning of this week lower prices cabled from America unsettled trade and checked the buoyant feeling which was beginning to prevail. Millers, in the face of light imports and rapid depletion of stocks, adhered to the plan of only buying from hand to mouth. The position of trade is difficult to gauge, as, although the enormous requirements of this country is admitted, the demand has shown few signs of improvement, and the question still is, whether England can stand a longer gradual consumption of stock or America the enormous expense of storage. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Wheat tended downwards early in the week, but the demand subsequently improved and prices advanced 6d per quarter. There has been no fresh arrivals of maize. American offers of wheat for shipment have been more restricted. Holders ask higher prices and buyers here show more disposition for business and prices close dearer for red American for prompt shipment.

HOMES IN THE WEST.

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

The Stift.

[Saturday Review.]

People who are interested in the question of the disposal of superfluous female population may take an opportunity of paying a visit to one of these institutions, peculiar to North Germany, for the maintenance of destitute ladies of high birth. Since a well-known German girl can by no means condescend to earn her bread, and since the number of noble paupers is large, benevolent men have built and endowed many a Stift in Silesia and Saxony for their reception. The appointment of the ladies is in the hands of a committee; but each must have a certain number of quarterings, and sometimes preference is given to founders is given to "founder's kin;" the number is limited, and at the head is a Stiftshofmeisterin, who is appointed by the Crown, and who, in virtue of her office, takes a high rank of precedence at Court. The ladies need not be orphans, and if they have parents living they spend so many months in the year with them; if they marry, a suitable dowry is provided for them. In many cases they spend their whole lives in a Stift. The Meisterin has absolute control over the others, and has to keep peace and order, which must sometimes be a difficult task among a dozen or more idle women. One Stift, which is within the Saxon frontier, and where the ladies are half Saxons, half Prussians, is on a palatial scale. It was built about two hundred years ago in the Italian style, with a grand approach of steps and terraces; within a great marble hall, with magnificent staircases on either side. On the first floor is a saloon forty feet high, with a painted ceiling, and on the same floor are the guests' room and the Meisterin's suite of apartments. The ladies are lodged above, the seniors having two rooms; they all furnish the rooms themselves, and very pretty many of them are. They have their private laundry, their maids and their carriages and, in fact, every luxury to which their birth may be considered to entitle them. The endowment funds are invested in farms, which are rapidly increasing in value; so that there is absolutely a surplus in revenue. One can not help wondering how these luxurious institutions would fare under a democratic order of things. Their *raison d'etre* is not likely to be seen by any but the aristocratic class for whom they are founded, and whom alone they benefit. Wisely, as it seems to us, the Committee has recently agreed that some of the superfluous income shall be devoted to the support of a school for the neighboring peasants' children, and this school is established in the Stift grounds. There seems to be a lack of interests and occupations among the ladies; and no wonder, for cultivation of the intellectual powers does not come at present within the German scheme of female education. They can all play the piano and sing, often very well; but they have little knowledge of the works of the great composers, and prefer the emptiest modern music. It must be a dreary life to enter upon at eighteen; for the chances of marriage are not very many, and no other career is open to them.

A Mechanical Watch-Dog.

That the greatest ingenuity should be displayed in the invention of machinery to economize manual labor is at once natural and creditable, but we did not anticipate that the builder of the future would be called upon to fit a mechanical watch-dog to the street door so as to guard the house he may be required to construct. Most persons are aware that by introducing a flame of gas into an open tube, whether metal or glass, the tube will sound; in fact, we might easily produce singing flames. There are silent speaking tubes; that is to say, tubes that, under ordinary circumstances, do not utter a sound, but if a door be opened a draught is created, then the glass vibrates, and the most startling noises result. A glass of this description has been contrived in which, when a jet of gas burns, the sound of a dog barking is produced, should the street-door be opened. Thus may the house be guarded by a mechanical watch-dog.—*Builder.*

Mixed.

Artemus Ward was in Louisville just at the close of the war, and one day at the Louisville Hotel was introduced to a loud-talking Confederate Colonel. "Let's see, Colonel," said Ward, as they shook hands, "what Michigan regiment did you command?" "Michigan!" cried the Colonel, fairly dancing with rage; "I was on the other side!" "Beg pardon," said Ward, looking annoyed himself; "but I have got this war all mixed up, somehow."