

The Worthington Advance.

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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, Minn.'

CURRENT TOPICS.

HENRY LAMB, who acted as body-servant to Gen. Mevcer during the Revolutionary War, died recently at Mount Vernon, Ind., in 125th year.

ONE branch of the Legislature of Indiana has already passed a bill reducing the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent., which is the rate now in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and is found to work well.

Mrs. HANNAH ROGERS, of Bloomington, Ill., was recently married to Mr. Ira Burnham, of Albany, N. Y. Each is over 70, and they were lovers fifty years ago, since which time each has been married many years, but each has been single by death.

RECENT scientific researches in Canada have led to the discovery of thousands of Indian graves in the vicinity of Toronto. An immense circle, over half a mile in circumference, was also discovered, which was part of an old fort. Near it were the graves, overgrown with trees 500 years old. Numbers of relics have been found in the neighborhood.

The Halifax (Nova Scotia) Chronicle, in alluding to the vast immigration to the Northwest, discourages immigration to Canada and says: "Immigrants should not be advised to go there while they can get cheap lands in the United States, and have the benefit of competing railways. They should prefer a country taking just pride in paying off her debt, to one which glories in unnecessarily increasing hers."

The Indians are in the habit of giving names to their braves found on incidents, acts, events, and often for fanciful resemblances. Thus the famous sitting Bull, whose former name was Lathe-Deer, was named after an incident. He went out one day and shot a young buffalo with a single white cross on his forehead. By a prodigious effort of strength he carried it into camp on his shoulders, but sank exhausted at the lodge door, and a sitting posture. When thus seen he was named Sitting-Bull, and has been so called ever since.

The effect of the recent decision upholding the barbed-wire patents of Washburn and Moen is beginning to appear, as consumers who had hitherto paid only 7 1/2 cents per pound, are now obliged to pay 10 cents. Western manufacturers say that they have been put under bonds, on taking out licenses from the Worcester patents, to sell the barbed wire of all styles at not less than 10 cents, with Chicago rates of freight added. Many of the consumers are becoming greatly indignant at what they term "this extortion of the combination," but the prices will probably remain about what they are.

A BILL is now before Congress, asking payment for the loss of the brig Gen. Armstrong, destroyed by the British in the harbor of Fayal, a neutral port, during the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. The matter of settlement has been before many of the crowned heads of Europe, and has been presented to every administration since the time of the occurrence. The Senate of the United States in 1855, passed a bill allowing to the claimants \$75,735 damages, but for want of a quorum in the House the measure failed of passage.

Iron shipbuilding is unquestionably destined to be a very large and important industry in some of the lake ports. The advantages of iron over wood for large-class vessels are sufficiently apparent. The former can carry more freight for the same draft than the latter, and when built they last longer and cost less to repair. It has been estimated that the repairs of an iron vessel during the first ten years amount to \$10,000, while those of wooden vessels will average \$25,000. The iron vessel would still rate A1 at the end of the decade while the wooden vessel would rate A2.

The United States annually consume 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar derived from cane and beet—the latter in very small proportion—and more than 90 per cent. of this quantity is imported. Sugar is the largest item in the list of commodities imported into this country in respect to both value and quantity. In value it represents one-seventh of the aggregate of all imports. In quantity it amounts to at least 1,700 cargoes, estimating the average capacity of sugar-vessels at 500 tons. The present average tariff on imported sugars is 60 per cent. Out of a total customs revenue of \$135,159,000 in the year 1879, \$58,065,800, or 43 per cent., was derived from sugar, and including molasses, the percentage of customs derived from this article was 30 1/2 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed a bill for the purpose of expelling from the services of Gen. Grant, and expending on congress the expense of passing a law for his relief.

Secretary Schurz says that no clerk in his department will be expected to contribute anything toward defraying the expenses of the inaugural display, nor will any person be permitted to go into the department for the purpose of soliciting funds for that purpose.

The coinage of the mints for January amounted to \$9,502,230, of which \$2,300,000 were silver dollars.

The President has approved the bill placing the United States army and navy on a fiscal basis, and the interest on the five per cent funded loan of 1861 amounting to \$22,800,000, which was paid to holders of the bonds.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has made estimates of the amount of money required to sustain his department for the coming year and places the aggregate at \$111,000.

From the recent report of the commissioner of patents, it appears there was received from sources outside of the United States \$563,865. On Jan. 1, 1881, the amount to the credit of the patent fund was \$1,631,626. Minnesota received 114 patents and New York 28,012.

The funding bill recently presented to the Senate provides for a 3 1/2 per cent interest on the amount of \$400,000,000, and a treasury note to the amount of \$500,000,000, leaving it discretionary with the secretary to make not exceeding 3 1/2 per cent, and to issue not exceeding \$100,000,000 up to a thousand, adopting the former act authorizing the issue of silver certificates. A novel feature of the bill is that the bonds issued last year are to be redeemed first. This is to encourage buyers to take them as early as possible in order to secure as long an investment as possible.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Frost, relating to the distribution of public lands, provides that the public lands shall be held for distribution among the people, the quantity of land for each person to be fixed according to a standard of sufficiency in money and the amount to vary in accordance with the pecuniary value of the land, the lands to be exempt from all liability of taxation to the amount of the original value, but to be incapable of inalienation or transfer, but the surplus value thereof to be the absolute property of the settler, and subject to his liabilities.

The number of immigrants arrived at New York during January was 8,079, an increase of 2,369 over the same month a year ago.

The small pox is spreading to an alarming extent in New York, and the board of health commissioners have established a hospital at the lower quarantine. It is supposed that the disease has been aggravated by the recent large arrivals of emigrants.

The suits of the Georgia Importing and Exporting Company, involving \$548,000, which were assigned to the secretary of the treasury McCullough, have been withdrawn from the United States Court at New York, the plaintiff paying costs.

Reports from the frontier at Poplar River, Montana, give particulars of the surrender of all the hostiles in that section, who were found as prisoners at Fort Buford. A mortgage covering \$450,000,000 on all the property and franchises of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, has been placed on record in every county in the different states through which the road passes.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has contracted with the Poligney company in season of Lake, adopted resolutions strongly endorsing Mr. Murray's action in issuing a certificate of election to Campbell, on the ground that his opponent, although receiving the most votes, was not qualified to hold the office.

The present winter is the most severe ever known in Montana. Owing to the extreme cold, thousands of sheep have died in a night, and cattle have suffered severely on the Territory. In the winter of 1861 cattle suffered from the same cause to an extent up to that time. Then only a comparatively few were owned, as it was before the discovery of gold in the Territory. The Utah Northern railroad is now a thin strip of rails, the entire length of the road, and will be completed to that city in time.

CRIME AND CRIMINAL RECORD.

Zavier Williams, of St. Louis, in a fit of jealousy, a few days since killed his mistress and then killed himself.

By the explosion of a boiler in a flouring mill near St. Louis, six persons were killed and the mill entirely demolished, involving a loss of \$25,000.

A fire in Philadelphia on Feb. 1, destroyed property with a value of a quarter of a million dollars, and deprived over three hundred operatives of labor.

The entire village of Plymouth, North Carolina, except one store, was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$500,000 and rendering 500 people homeless.

An accident to a stock train on the Pan Handle road near Des Moines, Ohio, a few days since caused the death of the engineer and fireman, and several head of cattle, sheep and hogs.

The death of Thomas Carlyle, an event for some time past foreshadowed, occurred at London, England, on the morning of February 5, at the age of 80 years.

The discussion of the coercion bill in the British Parliament lasted forty-one days, the longest period known to have been devoted to a single subject to debate on any subject.

Michal Davitt immediately after his arrest was taken to Millbank prison and dressed as a convict. He has between four and five years of imprisonment to serve and it is expected the sentence will be commuted.

At a large meeting of prominent citizens of Amsterdam, it was resolved to forward an address to the king of the Netherlands, praying him to direct and his government to make diplomatic presentation to Great Britain with the object of terminating the war in Transvaal, and granting independence of the Boers.

Gold has been found near the town of Gaietou, Chili, and there is great excitement in consequence. The gold is found in nuggets some of which have a weight of four, five and six ounces, and the nuggets have been found as high as 120. There have been instances of poor miners making hundreds and thousands of dollars in a few days. Fifteen hundred people are reported to be upon the spot. Upwards of 200 claims are taken out, and a notable public has taken \$85,000 in the shape of fees.

The supreme council of the Irish Republican brotherhood has caused to be issued a proclamation throughout Ireland, to the effect that although the liberties of the people are menaced, the time for action has not yet come, and advises the people against being misled by false and foolish rumors, or goaded by the many into foolish outbreaks. The manifesto ends by saying: "Our present duty is to prepare to watch and to wait until the hour of action comes."

A message from the president of the United States was received, as was also a message transmitting and endorsing a communication from the secretary of the treasury McCullough, relative to the establishment of \$300,000 for the establishment of normal schools for the instruction of the colored people in the States. The appropriation of \$300,000 for the establishment of normal schools for the instruction of the colored people in the States. The appropriation of \$300,000 for the establishment of normal schools for the instruction of the colored people in the States.

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MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, JAN. 31. (Special Session.) A bill for the purpose of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court from five to seven, and for other purposes, was introduced.

HOUSE, JAN. 31. The bills relating to the purchase, by the city of St. Paul, water works and the issue of bonds for that purpose, to establish a work house, to increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes, were passed.

SENATE, FEB. 1. Several petitions were presented, asking that women be allowed to vote on the local questions. Bills were introduced for the purpose of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

HOUSE, FEB. 1. A resolution was offered providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the state auditor in regard to loans of money to the State, and for other purposes.

SENATE, FEB. 2. The Senate passed a bill for the purpose of increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

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AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

They are Discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Agricultural Society held at the Merchants Hotel in St. Paul on February 10th and was fairly represented from all portions of the State.

The report of the Secretary shows the following recapitulation: Amount paid officers and assistants \$ 1,260 26; Cash on hand at close of year 400 00; Advertising and printing 680 75; etc.

Receipts: Cash at annual meeting \$ 55 00; Cash at Jas. McVeigh's 26 00; Booths and privileges 698 00; etc.

Disbursements: As per vouchers \$ 8,136 68; Paid note, old debt 1,600 00; Paid per cent on old debt 1,000 75; etc.

The State Association Meeting at St. Paul, held on Feb. 2nd and 3rd, was attended by a large number of farmers and stock raisers from all parts of the State.

The Minnesota Wool Growers Association met at St. Paul, February 2nd, for the purpose of discussing the prevailing wool blockade, but few members were present.

The association for the coming year will be offered as follows: President—Wm. Forster; Vice Presidents—Senator Wilkins, Wm. Strahan and Hiram Van Ness.

The Secretary offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Minnesota Wool Growers Association urge upon the Senate and Congress to make all proper efforts to sustain the present tariff on wool, believing it to be necessary for the continuance and prosperity of this important industry.

A brief address was made by Mr. Sewell, who spoke of the importance of the wool industry to the State, and the speaker thought the wool growers should adopt a system regulating the grading of wool. In the absence of proper grades the wool growers lose their great debt of their profits annually.

Among the more important items contained in the report of the Secretary were the following: Number of sheep reported by members 1,044; Number of fleeces by disease 2,000; Number of fleeces by other causes 1,000; etc.

The report alluded to the presence of wolves in the State and says: "It is entirely inadequate to the rest and need of their destruction in any considerable number. It is said they will soon abandon a country where they are not hunted. Then let us most earnestly petition the legislature to encourage by suitable law the hunters in driving these pests beyond our borders."

The number of sheep in the State was given at 200,000, estimated to be worth \$1,000,000, paying an annual tax to the State of \$70,000. An act for the purpose of encouraging and protecting by law? It will be indubitably true to encourage and protect by law? It will be indubitably true to encourage and protect by law?

As a means of relief the report suggested a plan to be agreed upon as follows: "I hereby agree to pay one dollar each for every wolf killed in the town in which I reside and the same sum each for every dog caught, or run down on any farm without a master in sight or hearing." The report closed by referring to the recent heavy losses of sheep in the Western Territories occasioned by the terrible storms, and the following query: "May the best sheep for wool be also the best sheep for mutton?"

Never exhibit too great a familiarity with a new acquaintance; you may give offense.

MINNEHAHA.

BY EDWARD F. TALLEY. How long to be / Dash the veil of spray / From thy face away, / Greet the smiling air, / Pretty Minnehaha.

From the rushing wings / From the silver strings, / Sweetest Minnehaha, / Singing Minnehaha.

Who can fall to see / In thy careless glee / Best philosophy, / Merry Minnehaha.

Nature's daughter free, / How long to be / Wild and pure like thee, / Happy Minnehaha.

The snow-white butterfly / Cannot pass thee by, / But seeks thy mist to die, / Charming Minnehaha.

When the shadows fall / On the like a fall / With the nightingale's call / Echoes Minnehaha.

I fain would leave the strife / With which this world is rife, / Here to pass my life, / Loving Minnehaha.

WINTER. Hear sweet Laughing Water breaking / Through her icy bond, / At her cry the snows are melting, / With glee that echoes round. / The leafless trees are bowing / But for all their dreary sighing / Her laughs the lighter seem.

Ever merry in her dawning, / To happiness the goal, / No winter's cold can harm her, / No fountain ever gushed, / But in thought will sooner perish / When flow and voice are hushed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The various provisions of the several acts of Congress pertaining to the public lands are found in the following statements, and will be of valuable service to actual or intending settlers.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, or must take out his first papers declaring his intention to become a citizen, and must be twenty-one years old, or the head of a family. He may enter 160 acres, or any sub-division thereof. The land office fee is \$18. If the land is within the railroad belt, he must file, without delay, a claim for the same. The applicant must file, within six months from the date of filing, to have a house built and his family moved on to the claim. His residence must be actual residence for five years. He is not, however, required to live on it day and night continuously; but he must not be absent more than six months at any one time. A longer absence will constitute a forfeiture. At the expiration of five years' residence, he submits his proof that he has lived on the land and cultivated it. He also gets his patent (deed) from the President of the United States. Any contract to convey a portion of the whole of his claim before making final proof destroys his rights. An agreement to convey a portion of his residence works a forfeiture of the whole. An unmarried woman may take a claim, and, if she marries, a continued residence on the land will give her title in her own name. Any time after six months of actual residence, the occupant may make final proof and pay for his land at the rate of \$2.50 per acre, if within railroad belt, or \$1.25 if outside. This does not in any way affect his rights as a pre-emptor. A homestead can not be taken for any past debts.

A soldier who served in the war of 1861-65, and who has a claim on the public lands, has a right to take a lien on 160 acres, for six months, upon the payment of \$2. This may be done through an attorney in fact. Evidence of the military service must be presented. If not admitted at the same time, the soldier is given a year from date of filing his lien to build his house and move on to his claim. Every year of service in military or naval service, if not deducted from the five, he must live at least one year on the homestead, whatever was the length of his military service.

THE PRE-EMPTION ACT. The applicant for a pre-emption must possess the same qualifications as does the homestead settler. The pre-emptor can take 160 acres, or any surveyed sub-division thereof. Within ninety days after making his settlement, he must file at the local land office a notice giving the boundaries of his claim, according to the government survey and the date of his settlement. He must also file a plat of the same, and pay \$2. If he fails to do this, he loses his claim. It may be a plain statement of the facts written by himself, and sent by mail. Within thirty-three months from the date of his settlement, he must make final proof, and submit his final proof. He must show both a residence and cultivation of the land for agricultural purposes—a habitable dwelling, and the raising of other improvements, like growing, stable, well, etc., that will be satisfactory to the land officers, and evidence of compliance with the spirit of the law. The financial circumstances of the pre-emptor, the area claimed, and the quality and general character of the land are considered in determining the sufficiency of the improvements. The improvements are strictly required. After six months of actual residence the pre-emptor may submit his final proof of the requisite improvements, and if approved by the land office, and give his testimony, and procure two credible witnesses, who will swear to the same facts. If the witnesses live at a distance and their presence would be both expensive and inconvenient, their affidavits may be taken before any officer qualified to administer oaths under the territorial laws of the State, and the affidavits may be taken before any officer qualified to administer oaths under the territorial laws of the State, and the affidavits may be taken before any officer qualified to administer oaths under the territorial laws of the State.

Dull. Maj. Dunning—Awfully dull down here, isn't it, Miss Mariah? Miss Mariah—Do you think so? Why don't you go, then? You're a bachelor, and have your own way. Maj. Dunning—Only myself to please. You don't know what a dozed condition that is to!

THE TIMBER ACT.

The land office under this act upon making an entry, is \$10. The applicant is entitled to enter 160 acres on any section naturally devoid of timber. It must be the whole section that is barren of timber and not the 160 alone. Only one entry can be taken on a section. It takes eight years under this act to acquire a title, but actual residence is not one of the requisites in getting it. The first year the claimant breaks five acres. The second year he cultivates that five to crop and breaks five more. The third year he plants the first five acres in trees and cultivates the second five to crop. The fourth year he plants the second five in trees, and then has ten acres of trees. He keeps on the same plan until he has 160 acres of trees. There is a small fee on making final proof, but no other expenses in securing title.

GENERAL REMARKS. An unmarried woman of age can take advantage of the benefits of these acts the same as a man. If she marries before she has acquired title, she can proceed to prove up at the proper time the same as if she had remained single. In case of the death of a claimant before the title is perfected, his heirs or administrators may submit final proof, after the heirs had completed the requirements of the law. Settlers can avail themselves of the privileges of these laws at once. Claims are not transferable before the title thereto is acquired. A qualified applicant may take a pre-emption and a tree culture at the same time. As soon as he has proved up his pre-emption, for instance, he can take a homestead and in that way can get possession of 320 acres within a year and a half. All the sons and daughters of age can avail themselves of the benefit of the land law.

Our Cities Population. The following is a list of several cities of the United States, showing their present population as compared with that at the previous census.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Aurora, Ill., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Cleveland, O., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Dallas, Tex., Dayton, O., Des Moines, Ia., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Detroit, Mich., Evansville, Ind., Fall River, Mass., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Fort Wayne, Ind., Galveston, Tex., Hamilton, O., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Hartford, Conn., Houston, Tex., Indianapolis, Ind., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Jackson, Mich., Kansas City, Mo., Knoxville, Tenn., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Little Rock, Ark., Louisville, Ky., Madison, Wis., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Mobile, Ala., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like Nashville, Tenn., Newark, N.J., New Haven, Conn., etc.

Table with 3 columns: City, 1850, 1870. Includes cities like New Orleans, La., New York, N.Y., Oakland, Cal., etc.