Worthington Advance.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS

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The Old Established Paper. Official Paper of the County.

A. P. MILLER,
Editor and Proprietor.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News from Washington.

It is certain that Mr. Bell, assistant secretary of the interior, is to retire. It has caused surprise that he should not remain in the interior department, for in addition to being an efficient officer who had been long in service, he had what must be considered the advantage, under this administration, of being a pronounced stalwart and active orator for Grant in New York campaigns. It is said the position has been tendered to Mr. Joslyn of Illinois.

In connection with certain important changes in several departments since President Arthur's adminstration began it is said that the heads of departments have more unrestricted powers in their offices than they had for many previous adminstrations. The president turns a deaf ear to the influence which subordinate department officers enlist in their support and takes the wish of the head of a department as final.

Mr. Jocelyn, who succeeded Mr. Bell as assistant secretary of the interior, is a resident of Aurora, in northern Illinois. He is an ex-member of the Illinois legislature, is an old personal friend of Secretary Teller, their friendship running back many years, to the time when Mr. Teller himself was a resident of Northern Illinois. Mr. Jocelyn is also one of Senator Logan's most ardent friends and supporters.

The house elections committee decided to adjourn till the next session of congress, and will make no further reports in contested election cases till that time. It is stated on the best authority that when the reports are submitted they will create quite a ripple, and some of the contestants will be sadly disappointed in their efforts to secure seats on the floor of the house.

Mr. Washburn has taken the initiative in a movement to secure a thorough investigation into the responsibility for the loss o the Jeannette and the De Long party. The Minneapolis brother of the ill-fated Collins who was lost, is the instigator of the investigation.

The president has received the supplemental petition, bearing 59,000 signatures, from the Garfield club, New York city, asking the pardon of Sergeant Mason, together with several other petitions.

Representative Strait, of Minnesota, has instructions from the committee on public lands to offer for passage, under the Pound rule, the bill to grant additional rights to homestead settlers on bublic lands in railroad limits.

There are 2,400 applications for appointment to office, on file in the interior department.

It has been decided not to relieve Col. La Salle as commandant at West Point.

News of the Railroads.

A Washington special to the Times says: It is charged to-day that a new sensation is brewing, involving the Northern Pacific lobby which has been here for some time. There has been a good deal of gossip to-day, owing to the fact that one or two lobbyists have found out that the Northern Pacific lobby has spent a good deal of money here to secure the favors shown it at the hands of the house judicary committee.

The formal opening of the Chippewa Valley & Superior road is announced. The following are the stations between Wabasha and Eau Claire: Wabasha, Reed's Siding, Beef Slough, Durand, Red Cedar Junction, Meridian, Cary, Porterville, Shawtown, Eau Claire.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the third week of July were $337,000, an increase of $12,520.

The Canadian Pacific people propose to embellish Montreal with a $1,000 depot.

Record of Fires and Casualties.

Thomas O'Leary, Timothy Breen and William Gilligan, field hands, took refuge under a cherry tree in West Roxbury, Mass., during a thunder storm. Lightning struck the tree, killed O'Leary and Breen and knocked Gilligan senseless.

Charles A. Hesse, formerly of Iowa, was crushed to death in Bassett's saw mill at Minneapolis, on Thursday last. On the same day William H. Barnum was run over by the cars and killed.

At Palmerston, Ont., Fennimore & McKinley's flouring mill was burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Eleven deaths by lockjaw from the toy pistol have occurred at Rock Island and Davenport.

Crimes and Criminals.

Richmond, Ind., special: Charles E. Potts, a druggist of Cincinnati, was attacked on the street by Dr. C. Kersey, who fired three shots at Potts, and then retreated. Potts responded, but his shots failed to hit Kersey. Two of Kersey's balls struck Potts on the ankle and one in the groin. The latter made a serious wound. Kersey in his flight met Potts' brother and struck him on the head with his revolver. He afterwards kicked Potts, whom he encountered. The trouble between the parties was caused by a quarrel over the occupancy of Potts' house by Kersey. Kersey was arrested but released on bail.

Deadwood Special. Considerable excitement in lower counties over the killing on Monday night of two cow boys, one named Diamond and the other unknown. One report says that they had been stealing horses and were overtaken by Deputy Marshal Westfall and posse near Hayward, when, resistance being offered, both were shot down. Another report denies that they were horse-thieves or had done anything wrong. There is much indignation in certain quarters and an investigation will be ordered.

A special says that Willard's failure and flight from his bank in Jonesboro, Ill., grows hourly a more desperate affair. It looks as though the shortage will be $200,000. Willard's whereabouts are kept very secret. The general opinion is that he lost nothing by speculation, but that it is out and out robbery. Some suspicion is directed against his family on account of acts of doubtful propriety done since the disappearance.

Charles Kelly, cook on the raft steamer Silver Wave, was assaulted by five roughs at Muscatine, Ia., when he drew a revolver and shot one through the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Then he knocked another down and kicked his face out of recognition, when the remaining three took to their heels. Kelly wss arrested for murder but will probably be discharged.

Mrs. Maud Parish, the wife of a frescoe painter of New York, has developed into a kleptomaniac of the first class, and having added arson to her accomplishments, she managed to break into jail despite her position.

John O'Neil, guard in the military prison at the fort at Leavenworth, Kas., shot Provost Sergeant John Henry through the head. There is no explanation of the murder, O'Neil refusing to discuss it.

At Lincoln, Neb., Wm. H. Reed shot and killed his wife at the residence of his son-in-law, where she had escaped from him. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

Provost Sergeant John Henry of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was shot through the heart by John O'Neil, a guard.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The immigration agent of the Canadian government stationed at Duluth, W. C. B. Graham, states that the immigration to Manitoba this season is at least three times as large as it has been in any one previous season for a period of ten years. Up to the

Historical Society

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present time over 5,000 have registered at the Duluth agency alone. Mr. Graham is very confidant that 50,000 immigrants will go into Minnesota this year, and if the present rate of immigration keeps up while fine weather lasts, that number even will be largely exceeded.

The government is building a new signal station on Pike's Peak in Colorado, which is 14,147 feet above the sea level, the highest station in the world where observations are made the year round. The building is of stone. The sand for building has to be packed on bronchos from the timber line 3,000 feet below the peak. The cement and lumber has to be packed from Manitou. The water used has to be packed from 1,000 feet below the summit.

Gen. Grant sides with England in the present eastern controversy. He says that the people of Egypt are ten times worse off than the negroes of the south, and he believes that an English protectorate would help to develop the resources of the country and improve the condition of the people.

The Albany (N. Y.) lumber dealers have unanimovsly agreed that on and after the 1st of August the prices of shelving and all grades above be advanced $2 per 1,000, and on lumber below the grade of shelving $1 per 1,000. This applies to Michigan and Canada pine.

The steamer Ononko left Chicago las week for Buffalo with a cargo of 198,000 bushels of corn. This is said to be the largest cargo that ever left Chicago.

Rev. R. N. Willoughby of Branpton, Can., has been acquitted on the charge of kissing a pretty sister against her will.

The United States survey office, which was established in Detroit, Mich., in 1841, will be discontinued in a few days.

A granddaughter of Martin Van Buren is now chambermaid at Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

Last Monday was this far the hottest day of the season all over the state.

The New Jersey army worms are being successfully fought with fire.

Prairie chickens are said to be numerous this year.

Personal and Impersonal.

Miss Emily McTavish, of Baltimore, a grand-daughter of Gen Winfield Scott and a prominent lady, entered a convent last May, has been invested with the nun's habit under the name of Sister Mary Agnes. The lady is exceedingly handsome, finely educated and has a private fortune of $500,000.

Robert and Stephen A., sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas, have brought suit against the University of Chicago to recover lands left by their father to that institution, they alleging that the conditions of the bequest have not been complied with.

Col. Comins, of Winnemucca, Nev., has given to the trustees of Middlebury college a deed to the Ross Creek silver mine, valued at $30,000, on condition that the proceeds be used in building the Comins hall of science.

Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, lies ill with malarial fever at the Providence hospital in Washington, and pines for the balmy breezes of the frozen zone, where Washington malaria is unknown.

Lewis Richmond of Rhode Island will succeed the late Minister Marsh at Rome, who had held the position with high honor to his country for fifteen years.

Secretary Teller will, it is said, soon after the adjournment of congress, leave Washington for his Colorado home, to be absent about a month or more.

Gen. Godfrey Weitzel was given a complimentary banquet on the occasion of his leaving Detroit.

From Foreign Lands.

Two of the terrors of war, pestilence and famine, are now running riot in Cairo. Eighty thousand people are said to be in a state of suffering in that city alone. The English are hurrying forward the troops, and the queen has called out the reserves, while the army of occupation is taking the offensive before Arabi's entrenchments near Ramleh. The fleet is co-operating with the land forces, and whether any of the alleged allies participate or not the factious opposition to what little authority there is in Egypt will be promptly put down. This end can not be accomplished too quickly.

The whole of the American colony in Rome and many distinguished guests, paid tribute to Marsh, the dead minister, by attending his funeral and laying floral offerings on the bier. Mrs. Marsh will continue to live in Italy, where she is highly respected.

Lord Charles Beresford states, that without the assistance of the American marines he would have been unable to discharge the numerous duties of suppressing fires and preventing looting, burying the dead and cleaning the streets of Alexandria.

One of the alleged assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish has been arrested in Pruerto Cabello. He gives the names of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracus.

The queen has given permisston to the duke of Teck to accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley on his Egyptian expedition as a member of his staff.

Admiral Seymour has proclaimed Arabi to be a rebel and Arabi protests that he is a patriot.

Political Points.

In transmitting the attorney general's opinion on political assessments to subordinates in the treasury. Secretary Folger says: "Every man who believes in the soundness of the principles of the Republican party will pay what he can, just as he would a church contribution. If he doesn't want to pay, he need fear no government molestation."

The democratic district committee have met and issued a call for the Fourth district congressional convention to be held at Minneapolis, Aug. 24. There will be one delegate for each county at large, and one for each 100 democratic votes cast at the presidential election of 1880.

The democrats of the Second (Ind.) district nominated Hon. Thos. R. Cobb for congress.

A Bloodless Duel in Virginia.

Capt. Jno. S. Wise, readjuster candidate for congressman at large, and Jno. Crockett, commonwealth attorney of Wythe county, Va., came to Christianling, Va., on an early train Tuesday morning and fought a duel near there with pistols.

First Round—Both fired at the word without effect.

Second Round—Crockett's pistol went off prematurely. After reloading the weapon both combatants were placed in position for another exchange of shots Wise's pistol missed fire and Crockett's fire was again harmless, Crockett the challenging party, expressed himself satisfied and the fight terminated. The meeting had its origin in a personal renconoitre which took place Monday, the 17th inst., at Marion, when Capt. Wise met Crockett and interrogated him about certain language which was attributed to Wise. Crockett acknowledged that he made the statement, and said it was time. Wise denounced it as false and struck Crockett. Before the latter could resent the blow outsiders interfered, and both were arrested and fined for a breach of the peace. This caused the subsequent correspondence which resulted in a duel. No arrests.

When the young man stepped up to the soda fountain engineer with his country cousin, he said he would take the usual thing, giving the engineer a peculiar wink. You can bet the engineer dazed when the country girl said: "Well, that's good 'nough for me; I'll take the same," and gave the engineer the same peculiar wink.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

British Intentions Stated by Gladstone—Letter from Arabi to Gladstone—Progress of the War.

In the British house of commons in moving a vote of credit, Gladstone stated the expedition to Egypt would consist of 2,400 cavalry, 13,400 infantry, 1,700 artillery and 3,700 garrison artillery, and that commissariat reserve of 3,100 men would sail later on. He described the state of Egypt, the lawlessness of the military and riot and violence of the people. He said the recent conduct of the Egyptian leaders was opposed to the first impulses of humanity. There was not the smallest shred of evidence to support the contention that the military party was the popular party. The government had no desire to intefere with the legitimate authority of the sultan. The government had obtained the moral assent of Europe to the policy they were pursuing. There was a universal recognition that the cause had arisen wherein the interests of humanity force should be employed to suppress the dictatorship. France was ready to act with England to guarantee the freedom of the canal, but the government had no reason to suppose that she would go further. In reply to those who argued that a sufficient force should have been sent to prevent the disorders following the bombarding, Gladstone said the landing of a sufficient force could not be made decently to cohere with the statement that a fleet was off Alexandria for the purpose of defending European interests, and the landing of a force would have been grossly disloyal to the voice of Europe and the conference. Whether England went to Egypt alone or in partnership she would not go for selfish objects. England's policy would be to suppress tyranny in favor of law and freedom, and the government cherished hope that they might yet give to the peace-loving, laborous people of Egypt less military glory, perhaps, but more happiness even than she possessed when in a far-off and forgotten time she was the wonder of the ancient world.

Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment, but Gladstone did not receive it till after the bombardment:

The koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, the canals will be distroyed, and Jehad will be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through Asia and Africa. The responsibility for this will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country.

De Lesseps has telegraphed that Arabi Pasha has declared his intention to respect the neutrality of the Suez canal.

Commander Batehelder of the United Stetes steamer Galena says seven of his officers were on shore at the time of the riot, but all escaped without insult or serious molestation. Batchelder, speaking of Arabi Pasha and his support, says:

I find that the idea so persistently enforced by the English press that only the military side is with Arabi Pasha is generally entertained here. I have it from persons of position who have an excellent opportunity of forming a correct estimate, that nine-tenths of the native population of Alexandria are heart and hand with him'

THE CROPS.

Comprehensive Reports from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Dakota.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Trusty correspondents in the territory drained by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway system, write from 293 points respecting the grain outlook. The burden of these reports is a large wheat yield, half a crop of corn, and the largest oat crop ever known. In nearly all parts of Minnesota the weather has stopped ped the rust which appeared in a few counties, and a fine crop is insured. The Hessian fly appeared, only to vanish promptly. Winter grain is being harvested and spring wheat will be cut in about ten days. In some parts of the state, notably in the north, corn will be a total failure, except for the fodder; weeds, fostered by wet, cold weather, having choked the corn. The crop will be about one-third the average. All parts of the state promise an enormous yield of oats and an excellent crop of rye.

In Iowa, harvesting is more forward, and corn is improving very rapidly. Otherwise, the condition of crops in the two states is nearly identical. Chinch bugs have appeared, but too late to do damage. About three-fourths of a crop of corn is expected, and fine weather for three or four weeks may secure it from frost and make the yield considerably larger. There is not an unfavorable feature in the oat crop, which will be enormous all over the state.

In Wisconsin the wheat crop is the best for many years. Some of it has ripened too much, and there is some rust, but these are incidental, not general defects. Harvest will soon be under way all over the state. Nearly all grain is well headed. Corn will be about a half crop. The low lands have been too wet. Oats will be the heaviest crop in the history of the state. Rye will be a a good yield, but develops slowly. Barley ditto. Northern Illinois presents no different features from the other states. Wheat in Dakota is a magnificent crop. Corn is developing rapidly, though generally backward. Oats very heavy.

The Assassin of Cavendish.

The New York Herald's St. Thomas dispatch says: The assassin of Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was arrested at Puerto, Cabelle, Venezuela, gives his name as Wm. Westgate. He was arrested the 16th inst. on his own confession. He skipped on May 8 under the name of O'Bryon, on the British bark Gladstone from Swansea to Tucacas. He says he left Dublin on the night of the 6th of May by steamer to Swansea. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murder, were taken by deposition before the British consul. He says he was employed by O'Connor and other influential persons. Parties who have seen the man give credence to his confession. In appearance he is tall and slender. He says the price of the deed was £20 to each of the assassins. He said that £20 pounds was worth more to an Irishman than an Englishman's life. It is believed that the Venezuela government will surrender him, although there is no extradition treaty.

Death of Minister Marsh.

Geo. P. Marsh, American minister to Italy died suddenly at Vallembrosa on Monday last. The Italian government expressed its deep sympathy with the widow and telegraphed to Washington an expression of the sympathy of the Italian nation. Mr. Marsh was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1801. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1820, removed to Burlington, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law. In 1835 he was elected member of the supreme executive council of Vermont, and in 1842 became representative in congress, retaining his seat until 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor as minister resident at Constantinople, retaining that position for four years. In 1852 he was sent on a special mission to Greece. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Italy, which position he held continuously up to the time of his death. Mr. Marsh was one of the oldest and most respected diplomatic representatives of this country, and was well and widely known both in this country and abroad for his literary works, especially translations.

Mr. Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, is the gentleman who offers the statute of Webster for the State House Park in Concord, N. H.

It is stated that steamers will soon be ready to run from New Orleans to European ports direct, which will give the Northwest a new foreign outlet.

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FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

, NOBLES COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, A

CONGRESSIONAL.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

SENATE.—The revenue bill was taken up, and Mahone's amendment to reduce the tax on tobacco to eight cents a pound was voted down—18 to 38. The clause in relation to rebate was then taken up and adopted after a lengthy debate, at the conclusion of which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The minority report of the judiciary committee on the Northern Pacific land grant was presented. Mr. Knott introduced a bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted the Northern Pacific company and remaining unpatented July 1, 1882, with a joint resolution requesting the president to see that no patent be issued to that company for any lands remaining unpatented July 1, 1882, or until congress shall have acted upon this bill.

The special order of business was in relation to the District of Columbia, but legislation was effectively blocked by the persistency with which Representatives Bayne of Pennsylvania and Cox of New York opposed the passage of any bills unless an amendment was agreed to repealing the tax of $200 on commercial agents. The chairman of the district committee would not entertain such a proposition although it was demonstrated that the tax was unjust and should not be imposed upon persons who had already paid tax in another part of the country for carrying on their business. As fast as bills were presented relating to district interests a motion would prevail to lay them aside and in every case the motion prevailed

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.—The day was nearly all devoted to the revenue bill, on which, however, no important action was taken. The debate was confined to the sugar section of the bill, and Mr. Sherman's amendment providing for the use of the polariscope in testing sugar was defeated after a lengthy argument. Senator Hale gave notice that he would antagonize the tax bill with the naval appropriation bill and would insist upon its consideration.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Paul Mange, Iowa, consul of the United States at St. Stephens, N. B.; W. H. H. Flick, attorney of the United States for the district of West Virginia; Edward P. Allen, Mich., agent for the Indians of Mackinac agency, Michigan.

HOUSE.—The bill allowing a drawback on material used in shipbuilding was recommitted to the ways and means committee. Another conference report was made on the river and harbor bill, which the house refused to receive.

Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania received recognition for a question of privilege growing out of the recent stricture upon him by Senator Butler of South Carolina. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a copy of the record containing Mr. Buttler's remarks. Mr. Miller had read his speech, which provoked the reply from Senator Butler, together with certain documentary evidence relating to the Hamburg massacre.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

SENATE.—After a long discussion, the naval appropriation bill was taken up in preference to the revenue bill. A long debate ensued upon the legislative provisions of the bill, which went over without action.

The tax bill was quietly buried, Messrs Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Hoar, McDill and Kellogg voting with the Democrats to take up the naval bill. Although Mr. Morrill piteously appealed to his associates to stand by him and pass the measure, the young bloods of the senate were too anxious to get away to the seaside, and Mr. Morrill's remarks were in the nature of a funeral sermon.

The senate confirmed Merritt L. Jocelyn, Illinois, assistant secretary of the interior; John R. Bryerly, California, collector of customs at Wilmington, Calafornia; Lewis Richmond, Rhode Island, secretary of legation and consul general of the United States at Rome; George M. Sabin, United States district judge of Nevada.

The following nominations were received from the president: J. M. Hinds, Alabama, marshal, United States, northern district of Alabama. Harrison Allen, Pennsylvania, marshal, United States, for the territory of Dakota.

HOUSE.—The vote by which the house refused to agree to the conference report on the river and harbor bill, Tuesday, was reconsidered and the report agreed to. The bill passed creating the Oregon Short Line Railroad company. The river and harbor bill appropriates the enormous sum of $18,743,875.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Williams offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill relative to the compensation to be allowed to Chas. H. Reed, for his services in the defence of Charles J. Guiteau, limiting said compensation to $5,000. Referred. Mr. Cameron's motion to recommit the naval appropriation bill with certain instructions was taken up, debated, and finally defeated—yeas 29, nays 34.

The senate confirmed the appointment of Jus. Riley Weaver, West Virginia, secretary of legation and consul general of the United States at Vienna; John T. Robeson, Tennessee, consul of the United States at Beirut.

HOUSE.—Several bills of minor importance were passed. The bill granting right of way to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations was called up, discussed at length and passed. The committee on conference on the Japanese indemnity bill reported disagreement, and further conference was ordered. The chairman of the committee on foreign affairs reported that the committee was in possession of all the information on the subject of Rear Admiral Nicholson's threat to fire on Alexandria, and at his request the documents containing said information were ordered printed. An ineffectual effort was made by Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky, to secure the passage of a bill for a public building at Owensboro, Ky.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

SENATE.—An amendment to the naval bill dividing surgeons on the active list into three classes was decided by the chair to be out of order, involving general legislation, and on an appeal the chair was sustained—29 to 21. Under this decision several other amendments were ruled out.

HOUSE.—To-day was private bill day in the house, and among those on the speaker's table which were passed by the senate was one to retire Gen. Grant. It was feared that this might be reached and a wrangle precipitated. After a consultation by the leaders of the republican side, it was determined to avoid such an event by an early adjournment until Monday, although some of the more earnest workers rebelled, this plan was carried out. Before adjournment, a resolution was adopted, providing for an extension of the appropriation for the expenses of the government for the present fiscal year until August.

Reminiscences of Webster.

A writer in the Providence Journal relates the following anecdote of Mr. Webster's reply to Hayne, which was told him by Mr. John Whipple. "He was engaged in arguing a case before the supreme court while Mr. Webster was speaking, and did not hear him. He said when he waked up in the morning he found the whole city in a perfct furor about Mr. Webster's great triumph, and when he took up the National Intelligencer and read the report of the speech, he said to Mr. Webster: "It seems to me I have heard all this before somewhere." "To be sure you have," said Mr. Webster; "don't you recollect the long walk we took together on the island of Newport, last June, while attending the circuit court?" and then Mr. Whipple said that during the walk Mr. Webster put to him every possible case of conflict between a state and the federal government. That speech, which gained for him justly the title of Defender of the Constitution was all excogitated beforehand, not only the argument, but those immortal gems of eloquence, those paragraphs which like diamonds have set it off, as equal to the mightiest effort that Demosthenes himself ever made. Who believes, or can be made to believe that the inimitable retort to the taunt of General Hayne, beginning "Matches and Overmatches," was the work of a moment, or that other immortal paragraph, which will endure as long as Bunker Hill and the commonwealth of his adoption endure, which begins "Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts."

How the Greeks Welcome the Birth of a Son.

An American at Petras.

I am sitting on the little wooden balcony of my room in Kerios Chromopulos's house, in the Greek town of Petras.

I take my breakfast on my balcony. It is supplied from the coffee-house. Panagi, Kerios Chromopulos's servant, who waits on me, is now bringing it in on a little brass tray; the coffee in a brazen pot, with a handle two feet long. On the tray there is also a glass of ice-cold water, cup and saucer of a very transparent china, and one little ring-shaped combination of bun and crackers. This is all my breakfast, and, with the exception of three or four complementary coffees, which I may expect to drink down in the Platea, I shall have nothing else until dinner, at midday. Panagi puts the tray carefully on a chair by my side, and then says: "Kali emara Effendi." I reply: "Good-day, Panagi," and look at him anxiously, for I expect important news this morning. From a thousand circumstances I know that an interesting event has been expected to take place in my host's family. From ten thousand noises during the past night, I know that this event has taken place. I shall know now if I am to rush at Kerios Chromopulos when I see him this morning, seize his hand, and say: "Na su zese," (may it live to you,) and utter what enthusiastic congratulations I can put into Greek, or—terrible alternative—keep out of his way as much as I can, and when I do run against him put a touch of condolence in my salutation, say in consolation; "O Theos teen estelle," (God sent it) and delicately hint better luck next time. The vital question at this moment is: boy or girl? It's all right; I can see it in Panagi's face. A calm expression of triumph, as if to say we know how to manage matters, is what I read there. He will not speak, evidently enjoying my suspense. I can stand no longer this uncertainty. "Well, what is it, Panagi?" "A very fine boy, Effendi," and then I I get an overwhelming flood of Greek, tending to prove that this new subject of King George's is endowed with all attributes of Apollo and Hercules combined. Panagi, though a servant, is first cousin to Chromopulos, and enters warmly into all that effects the family interest. And now you will probably ask: Why this great difference between the sexes? Why should a boy or girl be a vital question? The same difference as between a merchant's bills payable and bills receivable. A girl for Kerios Chromopuls would have been a bill payable at eighteen years' date, the amount expending should Chromopulos improve in his position and wealth Every girl in Greece gets married. No girl can get married without a dowry, and the father must provide it. A boy brings into the family treasury. A girl is so much loss. Should the father die before the girls are married, on the sons devolve the duty of providing dowries for the sisters. Until his sisters are married the son cannot take unto himself a wife, unless he defies the custom of his forefathers for ages.

But I see Chromopulos coming out of his door to go on the Platea to receive congratulations. He sees me on the balcony, and puts his hand to his heart in answering salutation to the wave of my hand. He will expect me to follow him and do the proper thing. So I throw away my post breakfast cigarette, put on my white sun-helmet, and go on the platea toward the table at which I see Chromopulos has seated himself.

I have made my speech with appropriate enthusiasm to Chromopolus on the happy event. There are now about a dozen of us, making a ring round the table, drinking the coffee Chromopulos has ordered for all.

"Proved to a Dot"

The ability of the average understanding to follow Mr. Emerson through one of his lectures, and tell afterwards what the real gist of it was, suggests comparison with the old lady's accuracy who undertook to repeat a notable recipe for cooking "coon." After a minute description of the method of dressing, the seasoning, etc., to make one's mouth water, her conclusion was, "And then—and then—you bile it or bake it, I forget which." B. P. Shillaber, writing to the Hartford (Ct.) Post, tells how a business man reported Emerson.

One of our merchants, a very nervous man, who had directed his mind more to the sale of dry goods than intellectual cultivation, had a ticket to hear Mr. Emerson given him, which he improved, and sat without moving a muscle till the close, apparently delighted.

The lecture was upon "Chance," in which the lecturer took almost, if not quite, evangelical ground regarding mysterious providences which control human affairs, though not, may be, in the same terms.

Chance, however, as an agent, was at a discount, but not an impossibility, and full of the beautiful parts which he had comprehended, the dry-goods man next day was enthusiastic in his explanation.

"Well," said he to a friend, "I had a treat last night, let me tell you."

"What was it?"

"Oh, Jim Gates gave me a ticket to hear George B. Emerson lecture."

"You mean Ralph W. Emerson, don't you?"

"Yes, that's what I said. 'Twas capital."

"What was the subject?"

"'Chance," and the way he handled it was masterly. His illustrations were fine. For instance, a ship on the sea with her sails blown away, her rudder unshiped, the sea making a clear breach over her, and arriving in port, saved, through it all. It was grand."

"Well, did he show how she was saved?"

"Yes, he proved to a dot that 'twas either by Providence or chance, but I couldn't exactly make out which!"

A Good Word for the Scissors.

From the Yonkers Gazette.

Some people, ignorant of what good editing is, imagine the getting up of selected matter to be the easiest work in the world to do, whereas it is the nicest work done on a newspaper. If they see the editor with scissors in his hand, they are sure to say: "Eh, that's the way you are getting up original matter, eh?" accompanying their new and witty questions with an idiotic wink or smile. The facts are that the interest, the variety and the usefullness of a paper depend in no small degree upon the selected matter, and few men are capable for the position who would not themselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable select matter; because he knows that one mind cannot make so god a paper as five or six.

Advance.

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MY LOVE TEST.

From the Hartford Times.

Jack Wynter and I were engaged. Jack was a poor fisherman and I a poor fisherman's daughter. We could give each other nothing but love, yet his was to me the greatest wealth the world could hold, and for three weeks were as happy as any foolish lovers can be. Then the first shadow fell on my life.

It was a lovely evening in early autumn, and Jack had taken me out with him on the water. The red sunlight was tinging the white sails, as the boats beneath, lying at their anchors, rocked to and fro with the heaving of the billows, and the fishermen calling cheerily to each other the result of the day's labor. Jack alone was silent. He gave some strong, hard pulls, that placed us beyond reach of their voices which rang far over the sea from the rocks that lined the beach, then rested upon his oars and turned his handsome, sunburnt face to mine. He had such an easy, gentlemanly way about him, so different in every respect from the rough companions with whom I had lived since my childhood, that I often wondered how he cared to lead the life he did.

"Jennie," he said, "my mind is made up. I can't live this way any longer; so I'm going away."

"Jack!"

"I know," he added, with a smile, at the amazement in my face, "that you think me foolish, and will do all in your power to prevent me, but—"

"I shall do no such thing," I interrupted, rather proudly. "of course it's nothing to me. When do you go?"

"Don't be angry, puss," he pleaded, "and I'll tell you all about it. You see, dear, though I love water like my life, I'm too lazy here to do enough to keep you and me alive. It's no use to say anything more about it, except, indeed," with his pleasant laugh, "that I leave for the city to-morrow."

My face fell dismally.

"The city! we may as well say good-bye forever, then, for you'll soon forget me there."

I shall remember all my life the look he gave me, from his beautiful eyes, and my own fell before his gaze with a hot flush.

"Is that the way you trust me, Jennie?"

I answered him never a word, and we rowed home in silence. There was a sudden coldness between us when we parted, which I knew was all my fault. I would not let him kiss me good by, so he left me half angrily in the dusk, and went out into the world. I returned to my simple duties with a heavy heart. He never wrote me a letter to tell me how he got on, but now and then I'd get a line like—"Have courage, dear, a little longer," and how it made me hate myself because I had doubted him for I knew by the few simple words that he was true to me. But the shadows deepened around me; my father died leaving me quite alone in the world, and it was now, when I most needed his comfort and aid, that Jack left off writing. O, the weary, weary days. Then when I was about despairing, help, that I least expected, came to me. A lady in the distant city, where I had been but once in my life, heard of me in some unaccountable way, and offered me a home, and a liberal money allowance if I would be a companion to her. She was very wealthy, an invalid, and I must be willing to submit to her every whim, but as my patience had been tried already, and still was not now out, I went, and—

How strange it all was. I arrived there in the evening. It had stormed all day, and the night was cold and dark. Was it a bad omen I wondered? Mrs. Hathaway's carriage was waiting for me, and I seemed to be in a dream, as I was driven to her beautiful house. I did not see her until I had my tea in the room that was to be mine—perfect fairy land, with what I had been accustomed—and fixed my hair anew, the wavy, golden, brown hair that Jack had praised so often. Then, with flushed cheeks and rapidly beating heart, I was led by a liveried footman to the drawing room to meet my mistress. She was a stately lady, with a proud, handsome face, which, although not old, was surrounded by masses of soft, silky hair, white as snow, and wore a heavy black silk, that rustled when she came towards me. Was this the invalid that I had come to care for?

"Miss Harmon."

I started as I heard my name pronounced, and felt the cold, light touch of Mrs. Hathaway's lips upon my own.

You are tired, my dear, and cold; sit down and rest yourself."

Her voice was very kind, and full of pity; for I was shivering violently, although my cheeks burned, and I obeyed her without a word.

"Jackl"! She turned away from me now to another part of the room, and my eyes fell for the first time upon a gentleman standing before a cheerful fire with one hand in his pocket and the other outstretched to the blaze. "Come here, and let me introduce you. Miss Harmon, my son." He turned his head, gave me a careless nod, and did not move; but I had seen him, and my heart seemed to stand still. I did not faint, though I could feel the color leave my face as an icy chill ran over me. Then I was myself again; yet not myself.

"Jack," his mother went on, "is Avis in the library? I wish you would bring her in here, that she may meet my young friend."

Even though he stood in the shadow, I could see his face light up with his old, rare smile, and then whistling merrily he left the room.

"Avis is my nice," Mrs. Hathaway informed me, and we waited his return. "She is an orphan and an heiress, so you must pardon her if she is a little peculiar. She has been humored all her life."

"She says," Jack put in at this point, with a low, rich laugh, "that she can't come; she is busy reading, and would like Miss Harmon to come to her."

"O no, no," I began easily. It was the first time I had spoken and my own voice sounded strange to me. "I shall not like to disturb her. Any other time shall do as well."

"You nad better come," Jack answered coldly, with no sign of reconciliation in his face, "since she has sent for you." Then with bitterness I remembered my station, and meekly followed him.

Miss Avis Hathaway was like her name, slight and fair, with a low, cooing voice and merry red lips that parted often in soft laughter. She rose, half languaidly, as we entered, and extended to me her pretty white hand. After that the two hardly noticed me, and I sat apart and listened to Jack's tormenting voice, as he tried to prevent her reading and make her talk to him. So the days went on, aud grew into weeks, the weeks into months, and yet no words of explanation passed between us Though we were often thrown together alone, he was the same utter stranger to me as at other times, and gradually I became as proud and indifferent as himself. But the change told upon me. I grew pale and thin and at last broke down. They had all gone riding, at least I supposed so, and alone in the library, my weaker nature gave way in a burst of hot, passionate tears, when suddenly I felt a pair of strong arms about me, and Jack's nandsome face, all aglow with joy, was close to mine. "Jennie, my own Jennie, how you must hate me. Put your arms about my neck and say you forgive me?"

I waited to hear no more, but did as he bade me. Then he went on: "I deceived you all my life, Jennie; that is what you forgive me for. Now let me tell you; my mother was always very proud, and when I told her how I had wooed and won you, she grew angry and would not believe you were what I told her. I saw that she would never consent to our union, but you know the rest—how she has learned to love you against her will, for she has known all the time who you were. That is why, my darling, I have been so guarded. She said it would be your love test."

Personalities.

About a year ago, Mrs. Powell, a Boston widow of great beauty and accomplishment, went to Europe, and was shortly followed by Gov. Rice, who married her in Germany. Almost immediately after the marriage, the lady showed signs of mental aberration, and her friends who have watched her with painful anxiety now relinquish all hopes, and regard her as an incurable maniac.

Letters of Lady Byron, the wife of the poet, to the Lady Augusta Leigh, his sister, have been made public in London. They contain expressions of the highest regard and esteem, and effectually refute the horrible slander that was given form by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and which has been a more serious blot upon her own popularity than upon the fame of Byron.

Of Mehemet Ali, the ancestor of the present Khedive, the following story is told: "A milk-woman came to the Pasha one day complaining that one of his soldiers had robbed her of the milk she was bringing to camp. The soldier was identified and denied having taken the milk. 'What did he do with it?' asked the Pasha. 'Drank it,' was the reply. At a sign the man's head was off his body, and his stomach being opened was found full of milk. 'Go,' said the Pasha to the horrified milk-woman, paying her the value of the milk; 'but if he had not taken it your head would have paid for it.' "

The dreaded robber chief Goresko, whose crimes are as manifold as they are atrocious, was recently brought into court for sentence at the Russian town of Ismail. The court-room was crowded, principally by women, for whom the robber's exploits and, still more, his physical beauty seemed to possess great attractions. As soon as the sentence, which was imprisonment for life, had been announced, the women present organized a committee to take up a collection for the prisoner. A considerable sum was at once obtained, and one woman in her enthusiam, handed Goresko a costly jewelled breastpin, and assured him that the good czar would speedily commute the sentence.

The Queen's aversion for Palmerston might be called a caprice compared with her loathing for Gladstone. Him she considers little better than Cromwell. He has never shown her, as a Princess, the courtier-like devotion sovereigns exact. He treats her as the head of the State, but shows no personal deference. He never even argues questions of State with her. He lays his policy before her, points out its purposes, and when the time comes carries it into execution as remorselessly as the voters who send up uncongenial majorities to Parliament.

Adele Hugo, the daughter of Victor Hugo, who has for many years been confined in a private lunatic asylum in Paris, is now about fifty years of age, but at a short distance does not look to be half so old. She resembles to a marvelous degree the portrait of Madame Victor Hugo painted by Tony Johannot. To her companions in misfortune she frequently relates her sad story; how she was married long ago, without her father's concent, to a naval officer, and how soon afterward he deserted her, penniless, and without power to prove the legality of her marriage. This blow unsettled her reason, and ever afterward she has been kept under restraint. Year by year she grows more proud of her father's fame, and has committed most of his poetical works to memory.

J. H. Blake, the Irish landlord recently murdered, belonged one of the first families in the west of Ireland. He was the second son of Col. Blake of Furbaugh, in the county of Galway, uncle to the count of Westmeath, and a relative of the marquis of Clanricarde, over whose estate, yielding $120,000 a year rental, he was agent. He was cruel and unrelenting to the tenantry. The marquises of Clanricarde were generally kind and popular. The present marquis is the opposite—an absentee bachelor, notorious in London through association with the character known as "Skittles." In addition to the Irish estates, he inherited a large fortune from his uncle, Lord Canning.

A Bad Phase of Life.

One of the saddest phases of life is thus noted: "A distressing case of financial and mental ruin lately came to light in New York. A handsome and well-dressed young woman applied at a station-house for a night's lodging, as she had no place to go. It was Miss Lucy E. Laurent, daughter of one of the wealthiset property-owners of Brooklyn, deceased. The property was divided equally between Lucy and her brother. The boy was bad and squandered his share in dissipation, drew upon his sister to maintain him in debauchery, and finally prevailed upon her to make over all her property to him, which she did about a year ago. She went into service, but her impoverished condition appears to have disturbed her reason. She left her place and wandered about the streets until she sought refuge in a police station. The next morning she stole on and commenced her wanderings again and was apparently hunting the river, when she attracted attention and was taken back to the station-house, where she was secured."

Why Johnson Stayed a Week.

From the Boston Journal.

Last August Mr. Johnson with his wife, who had been doing the pleasure resorts for two months, arrived at the quiet town of X., in New Hampshire, where a small hotel, pleasantly situated and very cleanly, offered him hospitality. After supper the landlord walked the piazza, and he was accosted by Mr. Johnson, when the following dialogue took place:

"Where's your sun-set hill?"

"Haven't got any."

"Is the Devil's Gulch near here?"

"Never heard of it."

"How far is it to Lover's Leap?"

"Must be fifty miles, but I don't know."

"Is the Silver Cascade running?"

"Don,t know; never knew it was around here."

"How far is it to the springs?"

"Didn't know we had any hereabouts."

"The attractions of this place are very few, it appears."

"Mighty few, and getting scarcer."

"Wife, this is just the place we have been seeking. There is nothing to see and we will stay here a week."

President White, of Cornell University, is reported as saying that the national Capitol resembles "a hugh locomotive shed or great roundhouse."

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 Co., Minnesota.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Fire at the State Reform School.

There was a serious fire at the Minnesota state reform-school, near St. Paul, on Wednesday night. The building destroyed was a one-story brick structure, 40x50 feet and cost about $1,000. The engine, which cost $1,400, is a total wreck, and one of the boilers and perhaps both. They were worth about $1,100 apiece. Besides this a hundred cords of hard wood and as many of soft, which brings the total loss up to about $4,500. The building contained a new pump with hose attachments, which was deemed adequate to protect all the buildings of the institution, but the fire had got under such headway that the pump had to be abandoned before it could be fairly started. The fire was finally put out a little after midnight, and a roll call among the boys showed that not one had left. The little fellows worked well in carrying wood to make a break in the burning pile.

Addition to Hamline University.

The corner stone of the ladies' hall of Hamline university, near St. Paul was laid on Saturday last. In the absence of Bishop Foss, occasioned by feebleness, Rev. Mr. Chaffee conducted the ceremony in the following words:

In the name of the Father, and of the Holy Ghost, we lay this corner stone in the foundation of a house to be builded and consecrated to the service of Almighty God, as a ladies' hall in Hamline university, and to be used in the interest of Christian education, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. Amen. The building, when completed, will be a handsome three-story structure, with rough stone basement and cream colored brick wall, being similar in style to the main college building. On the main floor will be spacious parlors and music rooms, reception room, matron's room, etc., and the floors will be fitted up as dormitories, the whole being conveniently arranged and well adapted for the purpose for which it will be used.

Minnesota Charity Conference Delegates.

The following gentlemen have been named by Gov. Hubbard as delegatss to the ninth annual conference of charities which takes place at Madison, Wis., on the 7th of next month: Dr. W. H. Leonard, Rev. R. G. Hutchins, Nelson Williams, Minneapolis; Dr. C. H. Boardman, Rev. M. McG. Dana, St. Paul; C. N. Hewitt, Red Wing; Franklin Staples, Winona; Gen. N. C. McLean, Frontenac; Dr. V. Smith, Duluth. In addition to these the following state officers are delegates ex-officio: Prof. D. L. Noyes, superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind asylum at Faribault; Dr. C. C. Bartlett, superintendent of Insane asylum at St. Peter; Dr. J. E. Bowers, superintendent of the Insane asylum at Rochester; Hon. E. G. Butts of Stillwater and Hon. J. F. Norrish of Hastings, on board of inspectors of Stillwater penitentiary; D. W. Ingersoll, Reform school board; Hon. J. F. Meagher, trustee of hospital for the insane.

At Litchfield, Meeker county, Charles Cross, of Cedar Mills, shot by George Welsh of Otter Tail county, a supposed horse thief, died last Monday: after lingering in great pain ten days. A post mortem examination showed that the ball had not injured any vital parts, Death caused through mortification of wound.

A telegram was received at Winona, Tuesday morning announcing the death of Mrs. Nathaniel Ewing at Uniontown, Pa., eldest daughter of Hon. William Mitchell of Winona, aged twenty-nine years. She had been ill for some time with consumption, and her death was not wholly unexpected. Judge Mitchell, wife and daughter, Miss Jennie Mitchell, left for the east on Monday afternoon to attend the funeral. Within a few weeks Judge Mitchell has lost both his youngest and oldest daughters.

The Austin Paper & Pulp company has organized with a capital of $40,000. The incorporators are Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin, Senator Officer of Austin and eight or ten more. The company will commence manufacturing very early in the spring with first class facilities. The location selected is at Officer's mill on the Cedar river, four miles south of Austin

In Ortonville, during the storm of Tuesday of last week, Capt. Hancock's barn was wrecked. Hail fell heavily and utterly ruined Mr. Roberts' crops of all kinds. Mr. King, living in the same neighborhood, also lost his crops, amounting to about ninety acres in all. The crops of O. C. Wheeler, Chas. Desso, D. Hancock and others in the same neighborhood were partially destroyed. Several other barns were destroyed in that vincinity. At Adelaide the house of E. H. Chapman was blown down, and in the track of the storm everything was destroyed, wheat fields, gardens and all. The windows of houses facing the storm were nearly all broken. The crops on the farms of J. D. Mayo, John Northrop, L. L. Chapman, E. P. Brooks, Julia Northrop and Charles Reed were entirely destroyed, aggregating probably 5,000 bushels of wheat, besides other crops.

A man named Erick Johnson committed suicide in Alexandria by cutting his throat with a razor. He had recently arrived from Sweden.

At Winnebago Prairie, a man named Wm. Spencer and his sixteen-year old son were making hay when the storm of Tuesday came up. Mr. Spencer was struck by lightning and so severely shocked that his recovery is doubtful.

The county commissioner of Olmsted county have ordered a tax levied for the following purposes: $8,000 for salaried officers; $2,500 for county poor, $1,000 for county poor farm, $5,000 for county expenses, $1,000 for county jail, $1,500 for justice and constable fees, $500 for fund and repairs, $1,000 for miscellaneous expenses, $2,000 for roads and bridges, and one-tenth of one per cent. for school purposes.

War Sounds by Telephone.

An eighty-ton gun, which speaks with the power of 370 pounds of powder behind a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds, has a voice somewhat louder than that of a human being, but the use of the telephone to carry the war sounds of Alexandria 1,000 miles yesterday suggests a query as to how long it will be before the telephone will be adopted for ordinary use at long distances. The London Globe reports that an instrument was attached to the Mediterranean cable at Malta, which is nearly 200 miles from Alexandria, and the bombardment was plainly audible 1,000 miles away. The fact that the telephone which received the sounds was so far from the bombarding fleet makes the success of the experiment especially remarkable. Inventors are at work upon the problem of how to adapt the telephone for use at long distances, and if the sounds of war can be carried 1,000 miles, it seems reasonable to believe that the use of the telephone for conversation at 200 miles can be made practicable. A test of a subterranean telephone at Jersey City yesterday encourages hope of such a result.

Two English women met in the ring at Middleborough, lately, stripped to the waist, and had a prize fight which ended after nine rounds, the victor, after putting on her clothes, being escorted home by the admiring throng.

The senate has passed the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay the executors of the late John W. Forney $27,684.70 for losses sustained by him while secretary of the senate in making good the deficit in the accounts of the financial clerk.