The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

A St. Louis gas company that never put $100,000 outside of loans and earnings into the work of construction, has watered its stock up to $6,000,000.

The Presbyterians of the United States propose to honor themselves and their centennial anniversary this year by raising $1,000,000 for the benefit of superannuated ministers, their widows and children.

The ice carnivalat St. Paul is progressing to the satisfaction of its participants, especially the younger portion. The visitors from abroad are not quite so numerous as on former occasions, owing to a variety of causes, principally fear of blockades.

The Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany held together on December 31st a specie reserve aggregating $756,635,315. This was a gain of $18,187,541 over the 31st of December, 1886. The Bank of England held $99,553,410; France, $461,911,906; Germany, $195,170,000.

The popular novelist, Rider Haggard, is the brother of the secretary of the British legation in this country, whose marriage at Washington in 1886 to Mrs. Carrie Carroll, a lady considerably older than himself, caused much talk at the time. The marriage was not a happy one, and a divorce—the second one in the wife's case—was the result.

Small pox has prevailed in San Francisco this winter, but not to an alarming extent. Up to the first of January 247 cases were reported in that city. Of the total number of cases, the Chinese furnished 19 of which 11 were dead or dying when found. This leaving 228 cases and 25 deaths among the white population, showing a death rate of only 9 per cent.

The prosperity of the State of California during the year 1887 was as marked as any previous 12 months within its history. Some 300 miles of new railroad have been laid; the assessed value of property has increased $132,000,000. The wine and brandy products were very large, and no less than 50,000,000 pounds of canned goods and over 35,000,000 pounds of green fruit were shipped. It was also the banner year for immigration and tourists.

According to the latest reports to the controller of currency, the 3,070 national banks of the United States, with a capital of $580,733,094, had loans and discounts to the amount of $1,574,766,436 and their entire resources were $2,624,186,330, including $159,240,643 of specie, of which $73,677,376 was gold coin and $186,431,900 U. S. bonds to secure circulation and $44,203,000 to secure deposits. The entire issue of national bank notes was $167,165,010. In addition to their capital stock they had a surplus fund of $175,246,408 and other undivided profits to the amount of $79,899,218.

Not long since it was rumored that Gen. James Longstreet had become so reduced in circumstances that himself and family were likely to suffer for the actual necessaries of life unless succor was soon extended. Acting upon this rumor, the Atlanta Constitution recently printed an article in which the raising of a relief fund was earnestly suggested. Upon the article being brought to the attention of Gen. Longstreet's wife she at once wrote to the Constitution asking a withdrawal of the general's name in that connection, and stating, though far from rich, he is able with what he owns, to live in comparative comfort the remainder of his life.

The reaper, mower, and binder manufacturers of the United States met the other day in Chicago and formed an association to regulate prices, production, etc., which is probably less ironclad than a full-fledged "trust," and less likely to excite the suspicions of the public, but the nineteen concerns which have joined say that the association is for "social ends only." This transparent statement is simply a confession that they are unwilling to face the odium of monoply, even though it may not be of the most dangerous kind, and unless public opinion can be brought to take a very different view of "trusts" they will certainly have hard sledding in the United States.

A resolution has been introduced into the national House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson of Iowa to authorize the institution of judicial proceedings against various Pacific railroad companies. It contains in the preamble a charge of mismanagement and fraudulent manipulation of the affairs of the railroad companies embodied in the Henley resolution of last year, and directs the attorney general to bring suit against the companies to enforce the forfeitures prescribed in the Thurman act. He is directed to include as parties defendant in the suit against the Central Pacific, C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and Charles Crocker; and in the case of the Union Pacific, John B. Alley, Elijah Atkins, Ezra H. Bacon, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Frederick L. Ames and Russell Sage. The attorney general is also directed to make application to the United States courts for the appointment of receivers to manage the trusts.

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

Mr. Mason's resolution to investigate the "trusts" is broadened in scope and passed by the house.

Ordway Johnson argues before the house committee in favor of the admission of Dakota as a whole.

Congressman Barnes of Georgia is known in Washington as the man with the patent adjustable abdomen.

Col. Lamont denies that Gov. Church has thoughts of resigning or that he is to be removed by the president.

The house banking and currency committee seems to favor the issue of $20,000,000 fractional currency.

The house committee on territories began a hearing to be given to all persons desiring to say a word upon the admission of Dakota.

Congressman Burns of Missouri is a man of immense physical size and a deep bass voice, and is known in the reporter's gallery as "Sitting Bull."

Mrs. M. H. Ford, wife of Representative Ford of Michigan, and Mrs. F. G. Norris, wife of Senator Sabin's private secretary, had a crowded reception in Washington recently.

The house military committee has informally talked over the question of increasing the army as recommended by Gen. Sheridan. It does not think that this is a proper time to increased expenditure and believes that the army is large enough to meet the needs of the service.

Treasurer Hyatt says that arrangements had been made with the bureau of engraving and printing so as to have by the end of the month a supply of $1, $2 and $5 silver certificates sufficient to meet in part the present heavy demand for small notes in business centers.

The President has felt compelled to remove the engineer commissioner of the district, or as he is sometimes called, "Lord Ludlow." Ludlow made the mistake to suppose that the district is an armed camp, and that the 250,000 people resident here are to be treated as a martinet treats a subaltern.

The order of the Indian bureau forbidding the teaching of the Indian language in Indian schools has been modified. The inhibition has been removed as regards strictly religious and denominational schools, supported wholly by private contribution and in which Indians are educated for the ministry.

Mrs. Senator C. K. Davis received on Thursday. An especially large number of ladies were out. Among the callers were: Justice Gray, of the supreme court; Miss Romero, daughter of the Mexican minister; Mrs. Gifford, wife of Delegate Gifford, Maj. and Mrs. Lyman, Commissioner McCalmont, Senator and Mrs. Ingalls, Representatives Darlington and Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. Charles McMillan, Representative Anderson of Iowa, ex-minister Foster and wife, Justice and Mrs. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Swett; C. Romero, secretary of the Mexican legation; Commissioner Oberly and wife, and scores of others.

Personal News Notes.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is said to be the most popular society man in Washington since President Arthur.

Prof. Nathan Sheppard, of Saratoga, N. Y., fell dead from apoplexy in the postoffice in New York city.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., is now in New Hampshire. He will remain in this country about three months longer.

Lieut. L. R. Hare, Seventh cavalry, aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, has been granted an extension of leave for one month.

Mrs. Anna Parmlee, who was born in Vermont April 29, 1784, died near Clinton, N. Y. Her maiden sister Thankful Stanton died two years ago, aged ninety-nine.

Mrs. C. E. Dickinson, wife of one of the best known merchants at Jamestown, Dak., and a lady with many acquaintances throughout Minnesota and Dakota, died at the Gladstone hotel in that place.

John Tallen, Texas state treasurer under Gov. Hamilton, died at Galveston, aged sixty-two years. He bequeathed his fortune, $150,000, to the City of Galveston for the establishment of an industrial school.

T. F. Oakes, vice president of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, accompanied by his private secretary, N. C. Thall, and other prominent officials of the road, arrived at Portland, Or., on the 24, direct from St. Paul.

Miss Grace Weiser, the young Methodist revivalist, is meeting with excellent success in New York. She engaged in evangelical work five years ago last September, and since that time nearly 11,000 persons have been converted as a result of her labors.

The late Captain William Farren of Fairhaven, Conn., left an estate valued at $300,000 to his adopted daughter, Miss Sophia Farren, on condition that she remains unmarried. As Miss Farren is young and attractive she finds herself in a peculiar and unpleasant predicament.

Hagborth Sahlgaard, of St. Paul, vice consul for Sweden and Norway, has received the decoration of knighthood, conferred upon him recently by King Oscar. The decoration is of solid gold, richly chased and ornamented, and consists of a star of the Order of Wasa pendant from an imperial crown. The diploma of knighthood accompanied the decoration.

Criminal Calendar.

A great sensation is caused at Minneapolis by the raiding by daylight of two of the most notorious gambling places in the city.

The body of a man named Weber of Milwaukee was found in a marsh near Brookfield, Wis., with a bullet hole through his head. Probable suicide.

At Huntingdon, Pa., three masked men entered the hut of Henry Merritts, an aged lumberman, who had accumulated $4,000, which was secreted about the premises and robbed him.

At Milwaukee, Fedora Murr, an unmarried woman, gave birth to a child. She alleges that her brother, Henry Murr, aged 26, a molder, is the father of the infant, and that he accomplished her ruin by drugging her.

At Chicago, Billy Hayes, a young thief, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary for the killing of John Watts, a similar character, during a quarrel about a woman on the night of Jan. 25, 1887.

Hart, who killed the man named Pitts in Boulder county, Mont., two years ago, and who was convicted on a trial in Helena some two months since, and appealed, must hang. The supreme bench has denied his appeal, and the culprit will hang Feb. 10. The only resort left is the supreme court of the United States and executive clemency.

Miss Harriet E. Coffin, the alleged insane woman who became infatuated with the New York actor, Kyrle Bellew, and now threatens his life, is still at large, with no money and a big pistol. Her relatives and her guardian are now thoroughly alarmed, and are doing all in their power to have her arrested and examined as to her insanity.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

The court of appeals of France has decided that priests in France are entitled to marry.

Joseph Chamberlain said that the story that he was to be governor general of Canada was absolutely without foundation.

Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin, who has been ill of typhoid fever, has so far recovered that he is able to sign official documents.

Lady Sackville, a sister-in-law of Sir Lionel Sackville West, British minister at Washington, died suddenly in London of heart disease.

David Mason, professor of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture in that city, in which he characterized Ignatius Donnelly's Shakespearean cryptogram as miserable drivel, and a tissue of arithmetical puzzles which would be hissed even in bedlam.

The civilians residing on the island upon which is situated Fort Westmoreland, in Queenstown harbor, having made bonfires of tar barrels to celebrate their release of Mr. O'Brien from Tullimore jail, the government has decided upon their eviction, and orders will be issed for their ejectment forthwith.

Wilfred Blunt has been suffering from rheumatism three days at Dublin, owing to his cell being unheated. It is alleged the prison officials refused to permit him to go into the infirmary. Cox, M. P., arrested in London, is in the Ennis jail. The walls of his cell are reeking with moisture. The window frame has rotted from the effects of the damp.

Record of Casualties.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Dalzell's lard oil factory and an adjoining building was burned. Loss, $65,000; insured.

An explosion occurred in the Metallic Cap Manufacturing company's works near Huntington Valley station, Pa. The works were totally destroyed. The casualties are as follows: Killed—John Gaston. Injured—Frank Groom, probably fatally; Robert Fletcher, Owen Groom, John Scott, John Jardell, William Welsh.

General News Items.

Mrs. Ike Morehouse of Butte, Mont., sues her wealthy husband for divorce, alleging most inhuman treatment.

Indians on the Sisseton Agency are almost destitute and great suffering is likely unless assistance is given.

John L. Sullivan offers to defeat Smith in six rounds with small gloves for forfeit £200, Smith to lose nothing if defeated.

The eleventh district republican congress convention in Michigan nominates Henry W. Seymour on the 106th balloth.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the trustees of Adelbert college decided to refuse admission to women after the close of the present year. A ladies' annex is talked of.

Sir John Pender says the report that the Direct United States Cable Campany is about to raise its tariffs from 12 cents to 25 cents per word, is untrue.

John L. Sullivan offers to deposit £100 at once to bind a match with Jem Smith, the money to be forfeited in case Sullivan is beaten in his fight with Mitchell.

The assignment of Gregg & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, of Trumansburg, N. Y., is recorded. This well-known firm had its principal branch offices at Morristown, Tenn., Madison Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Rutland Vt., Winterport, Me., and Jackson, Mich.

The seventh annual reunion and dinner of the Dartmoth Alumni Association of the Northwest took place in the ladies' ordinary of the Ryan hotel, St. Paul. A large number of the members of the association participated in the celebration, and enjoyed themselves as only old college men can on an occasion of the kind. D. A. Secombe was elected president for the ensuing term, R. C. Haywood, first vice; F. J. Barnham, second vice; H. W. Young, second vice; H. L. Moore, secretary, and H. H. McIntire, treasurer.

CABLE CAR ACCIDENT.

M. L. Saunders is Killed and Twenty People Seriously and Seven Slightly Injured.

The St. Paul Cable Car company's first week of operation was on the 27th marked by one of the most disastrous accidents that has ever been chronicled in St. Paul. Reputable engineers, could not be induced to believe that there was not considerable danger in running cars at the rate of speed that the cars were to be run down the Selby avenue hill, inasmuch as the curve at the junction of Third street is one of about 120 degrees, and cars in rounding the curve would be apt to jump the track. Still, the expert engineers employed by the company stated that there was not a particle more danger on a curve or a grade than on any other line. In fact, cable lines in other cities have more and sharper curves, and the cars are run at just as high a rate of speed. But about 1:30 in the afternoon one of the trains became unmanageable, and the disaster which followed proved a terrible sequel to the fears and doubts expressed by engineers a week before.

An attempt was made to grip the cable tighter, but the train began to shoot down the decline at a terrific rate, and although the gripman tugged at the brakes the momentum of the heavy train was not checked in the least, and it dashed down to the bottom of the hill at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour.

A few feet below the curve lay the passenger car on its side, and the score or more passengers wedged together inside, burnt, mangled and bleeding, told the dreadful story. Outside lay three of the passengers who had stood on the rear platform. Two of them, M. L. Saunders and Bert Darrow, had been hurled against a tree with terrible force and both were unconscious. A few feet away lay Louis Robert, with his left hand torn out just above the wrist, and about fifteen other persons more or less injured. Mr. Saunders died soon after. Other persons injured were Bert Darrow, Frank E. Worth, conductor, Frank Meyst, printer, Mrs. Charles Steele, George A. Warren, Andrew Nelson, Geo. W. Dellinger, and a dozen others.

BISHOP IRELAND.

Other Promotions and Changes in the Catholic Church.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun at Rome writes: "A number of important changes in connection with the government of the Catholic church in the United States are contemplated. Though nothing has been formulated yet, it is agreed upon in ecclesiastical circles that Archbishop Williams of Boston will be made a cardinal at a consistory in March. The vacant archbishopric of New Orleans is set down generally to Rev. P. L. Chappelle, of St. Matthews church, Washington, D. C., though a few think Bishop Janssens of Natchez may be the one promoted. Bishop Ireland of St. Paul will be an archbishop much sooner than was expected. Before the end of spring the Pope will decree a division of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, which has grown almost too large for one prelate to govern, and erect a division of it into an archbishopric, at the head of which Bishop Ireland will go. As soon as the resignation of Bishop Keane of Richmond, which is now in the vatican, is accepted, to allow him officially to assume his duties as rector of the proposed American university, Rev. Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American college in this city, will be made his successor. Dr. O'Connell is at present secretary at Rome for the American bishop. It is intended to relieve him of the secretaryship and transfer its cares to Rev. Dr. Farrelly of New York, who has taken up his quarters at the American college." The correspondent, declares, on the authority of a member of the papal household, that the pope will pay no attention to the jealousy of the German priesthood in America, of Irish influence in the church; that he will only recognize American citizens on this side of the water.

A Man of Many Wives.

In the Ramsey county district court of St. Paul, Lillie B. Wilkins brought suit for divorce from her husband, John R. Wilkins, and "therby hangs a tale." At the town of Fagundas, Pa., Oct. 25, 1870, the plaintiff claims that she and defendant were united in marriage by Rev. P. P. Pinney. She is thirty-two years of age and he is thirty-six, and for seventeen years they lived a peaceful married life, to all appearances; at least not a cloud of suspicion crossed the wife's mind until last October, when there was a startling denouement. In her complaint the plaintiff alleges that on May 7, 1887, her husband so far forgot his marriage vows as to contract a pretended marriage with one Emma Stetson, with whom he lived; that shortly afterwards he contracted another marriage with one Kate Fox, with whom he also lived, having married her under the name of Frank French, and that he also contracted a union with a young lady named Mattie Bowles, with whom he also lived. She was not aware of these relations with other women until after his desertion, which occurred on Oct. 27, 1887. Since that time the complainant alleges that he has been living with the women Stetson at Cleveland, Ohio. On these grounds she asks for a divorce.

A Monster of a Locomotive.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The largest passenger engine ever constructed is now being built in the Schenectady Locomotive works for the Michigan Central railroad, and is calculated for express and passenger purposes. It is almost completed, and will be sent out in a few days. It is a ten-wheel engine, having three pairs of coupled driving wheels and a four-wheeled truck. The drivers are sixty-eight inches in diameter. The cylinders are nineteen inches in diameter, with twenty-four-inch stroke. The boiler, which is of Otis steel, is fifty-eight inches in diameter, and has 147 two-inch semi-steel flues. The fire-box is eight feet long by forty-two and seven-eighths inches wide, and, like many recently built, is placed above the frames, which gives increased width. The tank is carried on two four-wheel channel iron trucks. The capacity of the tank is 3,600 gallons, and the tender has a capacity of eight tons of coal.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

A bill was introduced by Senator Stewart to vest the legislative power in the Territory of Utah in the governor and legislative assembly of twelve citizens of the territory, to be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate, but not more that six of them to be of one political party.

Senator Chandler introduced a bill to regulate elections of members of congress.

Senator Davis presented a petition of citizens of Minnesota asking that tea, coffee, drugs and medicines be placed on the free list. The joke of this is in the fact that tea and coffee have been on the free list for years.

Mr. Frye of Maine made a long political speech, denouncing the president.

Senator Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported favorably a bill declaring a forfeiture of all lands, except the right of way heretofore granted on condition subsequent to aid in the construction of a railroad opposite to and coterminous with the portion of any such railroad not now completed, and in use, for the construction of which lands have heretofore been granted. Following is the portion of the bill is immediate interest to the Northwest.

If it shall be found that any lands heretofore granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad company and so resumed by the United States and restored to the public domain, lie north of the line known as the "Harrison line," being a line drawn from Wallula, Wash., easterly to the southeast quarter of section 5, township 7, north of range 38 east of the Willamette meridian, all persons who had acquired the title of the Northern Pacific Railroad company to any portion of said lands prior to Jan. 1, 1886, or who were in possession of any portion of said lands, claiming the same under written contract with said company, shall be entitled to purchase said land from the United States, at any time prior to the expiration of one year after it shall be judicially determined that such lands are restored to the public domain.

HOUSE.

The Thoebe-Carlisle case was recently called up in the house, which proceeded to vote on the majority resolution confirming Mr. Carlisle's title to his seat. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 164; nays, 7. Messrs. Cannon, Cooper, Devenport, McKenna, Post and Steele, Republicans, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Baker of Illinois, Brewer, Buchanan, Cheadle, Hovey, Kerr and Laidla in the negative.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the house were the following:

Mr. Oates, to refund the bonded debt of the United States at 2½ per cent., to reduce the tax on bank notes, and to secure that currency against unecessary fluctuation by applying the national revenues economically to the payment of the national debt.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri, to apply the surplus money in the treasury that may accumulate prior to June 30, 1888, to the purchase of United States bonds.

Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin, providing that all future patents or approvals of lands heretofore granted to the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies, be withheld until a final accounting and settlement be had, in pursuance of law between the United States and the said companies, and complete and ample indemnification be given by the companies to secure the government against ultimate loss.

Mr. Nelson introduced his bill introduced in the last congress providing for an additional judicial district in Minnesota. It provides that the following counties shall constitute the new northern district of the state, and that the terms shall be held at Duluth and Fergus Falls:

Big Stone, Traverse, Stevens, Grant, Douglass, Pope, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Clay, Becker, Norman, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Kittson, Stearns, Benton, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Todd, Crow Wing, Kenabec, Pine, Wadena, Cass, Hubbard, Aitkin, Itasca, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Cook.

He also introduced bills providing for the reinbursement of the city of Duluth in $500,000 for money expended in cutting a ship canal through Minnesota point and building a dyke in Superior bay, and allowing A. J. Ross of Becker county, formerly of Company K, Thirteenth Michigan infantry, $100 in settlement of money due him. Mr. Rice introduced bills allowing T. B. Beaulieu, late assistant miller at White Earth agency, $200 due him in settlement of his claim for salary as miller; to allow the heirs of Joseph Anderson $5,000 for lumber taken by the government in 1862; to make section 4414 Revised Statutes, relating to inspectors of hulls and boilers apply to St. Paul as well as Duluth. This will give St. Paul an inspector of hulls and an inspector of boilers at $800 each. Mr. Rice also introduced Mr. Sabin's senate bill providing for the establishment of range lights on piers at Duluth and other ports.

SENATE.

Mr. Hoar called up the motion made by Mr. Gorman some time since to reconsider the vote by which the senate had ordered a special committee of five on Pacific railroad matters. He explained his motive in proposing a special committee.

After remarks by Messrs. Edmunds and Vest, neither of whom seemed opposed to the motion, a motion to refer the matter to the railroad committee made by Mr. Davis was rejected. The original resolution was modified by increasing the membership of the select committee from five to seven, and then adopted—yeas 54, nays 15. Messrs. Davis, Sabin and Spooner were the only Republicans who voted in the negative. During the discussion Senator Sabin opposed sending the matter to a special committee.

"For some reason I cannot understand," said he, "we have gotten into the habit of sending these matters to special committees when we have committees formed for the purpose of considering them. If the formation of a plan of extension for these Pacific railroads is a question of law, it should be handled by the judiciary committee. If it is a question of business, it should go to the committee on railroads; but it does not seem to me to be any contingency requiring it to be sent to a special committee."

A subcommittee reported favorably to the house postoffice committee Representative Anderson's bill relating to the telegraph lines of the Pacific Railroad companies.

Senator Davis introduced a bill providing for the application of the immediate transportation act to Duluth. The bill was drawn by W. W. Billson at the request of Collector Moore. Senator Davis also introduced a bill providing that the act of March 3, 1887, relating to persons who took part in the late rebellion, be so amended as to allow pensions to such persons or their heirs or children, providing that they have suffered from injuries or disabilities incurred in the service of the United States since entering the army.

Senator Spooner presented a petition from the citizens of Superior, Wis., protesting against the passage of the senate bill granting to the Duluth, Superior & Wisconsin railroad the right to build a bridge at the head of Lake Superior, between Connor's Point, Wis., and Rice's Point, Minn.

Among the bills introduced in the senate were the following:

Mr. Call, to prohibit subjects of foreign governments from catching fish within three marine leagues of the coast or within any of the bays or headlands of the United States. Vessels violating this provision are to be forfeited or held until such fine as may be imposed by the United States courts is paid. Mr. Hoar, to change the time of meeting of the long session of congress to the first Monday in October and of the short session to the second Monday in November. Mr. Plumb, for the extension of the southern and western boundaries of Kansas so as to include the public land strip. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, to amend the postoffice appropriation of March 3, 1879, so as to provide that publications of the second class may be transmitted through the mails free of charge to subscribers who live in an another county but receive their mail in the county in which the publication is issued.

The senate considered the deficiency bill. Mr. Hale, who has charge of the bill, again defined the attitude taken by the senate committee on appropriations in regard to the items which the house had refrained from placing on the bill. The bill passed.

Senator Butler introduced in the senate the Springer bill. He offered it on behalf of the Democratic minority of the senate committee on territories as a substitute of bill presented by Senator Platt from that committee a few days ago. He said that he would make a report on the bill at an early day setting forth the views of the minority on this question. The bill provides that all persons who have lived sixty days in the territoty and are otherwise qualified, may vote for delegates to a constitutional convention on the Tuesday after the first Monday in June, 1888; that constitutional convention shall meet at the capitol the third Tuesday in July and that the constitution thus formed shall be ratified at the November election, when state officers and two representatives in congress may also be elected.

HOUSE.

Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas introduced a bill in the house to authorize the consolidation of customs collection districts.

It authorizes the president to discontinue any custom district where the revenues are not equal to the expenses and appoint deputy collectors at sub-ports when necessary.

Mr. Nelson secured the passage, under the suspesion of the rules, of the bill reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs giving the Duluth, Rainy Lake River & Southwestern railway right of way through the Bois Fortand Red Lake reservation.

Richardson of Tennessee, chairman of the house committee on printing, reported a resolution calling on the public printer for information as to whether he recently discharged or furloughed any of his office, and if so, for what reasons at a time when the printing ordered by the house is largely in arrears; also whether in making such discharges regard had been paid as to the statute giving preference in employing honorably discharges soldiers. The resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

Senator Davis, from the committee on pensions, reported the bill commonly known as "The Grand Army" bill, with the recommendation that it pass with certain amendments, of which the following is the material one:

That all pensions allowed under this section shall date from the date of passage of this act or from the date of subsequent dependence, and shall continue no longer than the existence of such dependence.

The purpose of the bill is to pension ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for manual labor and provide pensions for dependent relatives of deceased soldiers. The bill has the same objects in view that were contemplated by the dependent pension bill vetoed by the president.

Senator Davis introduced a bill to regulate the salary and provide for the payment of the expense of a United States district judge for the district of Minnesota. The bill fixes the salary at $5,000 and allows $10 a day expenses when engaged in judicial work outside the district.

HOUSE.

In the house Mr. Nelson presented a petition from the board of trade of Ortonville, Minn., applying for an appropriation of $20,000 for dyking the outlet of Big Stone lake and preventing the lowering of the water.

The senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Iowa, passed the house.

Mr. Nelson reported favorably from the committee on Indian affairs Mr. Rice's bill for the relief of Charles Ruffee.

Mr. Bacon of New York asked unanimous consent in the house for the present consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on manufactures, directing that committee to inquire into the names, number and extent of the corporations engaged in manufacturing or mining or dealing in any of the necessities of life and known as "trusts" and "pools," their methods of doing business, and the effect of their combination upon the prices of necessaries.

In order to extend the scope of inquiry, Mr. Raynor of Maryland moved to strike out the clause which confines the inquiry to trusts not incorporated under the laws of any state. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Randall several amendments tending to broaden the scope of the inquiry were agreed to. The resolution was then adopted.

SENATE.

The bill granting Gen. Logan's widow a pension of $2,000 a year passed the senate, after Berry and Reagan had spoken in opposition to it. Senator Davis made a neat little speech in its favor. A like bill, increasing to $2,000 a year the pension of the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair, was passed.

A bill was introduced by Senator Spooner to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph. Its provisions are strong against rebates and discriminations of all sorts. The bill gives the interstate commission jurisdiction over interstate telegraph business, fixes penalties for violation of the act, and authorizes the commission to inquire into the business of telegraph companies, and to investigate complaints under substantially the same provisions that complaints alleging infractions of the interstate commerce law are now examined into by the commission.

The senate confirmed the nominations of N. W. McConnell, chief justice of Montana, and S. De Wolfe, associate justice of Montana.

The senate passed the bill increasing the pension for total deafness from $13 to $30 a month, and allowing a proportional rating for partial deafness.

HOUSE.

A bill was passed regulating practice in cases removed from state to federal courts. It provides that the plaintiff shall not be required to give security for costs of the suit if he be a citizen of the state in which the suit was brought.

Mr. Lind introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of certain lands granted in Minnesota to aid the construction of the Hastings and Dakota railroad. This is the bill which Mr. Lind was authorized by the house committee on public lands to take the place of his resolution asking an investigation into this matter.

Mr. Collins reported from the committee on judiciary a substitute for Mr. Nelson's bill providing for the holding of terms of the United Sates court at Duluth. The substitute was formulated at the instance of Congressman. Wilson and provides that regular terms of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Minnesota shall be held at Duluth the second Tuesday in April, at St. Paul the first Tuesday in June and at Winona the third Tuesday in November each year.

Mr. Payson has introduced a public land bill of some general interest to the Northwest. It provides that where the United States has sold land at private sale to persons who have bought in good faith and the money has been paid into the treasury, title to the lands shall be validated and then confirmed. There are a large number of cases throughout the Northwest where people have bought lands at private entry and paid for them and have found their titles invalidated through errors in the local land offices or at the general land office. It is to remedy this state of affairs and validate these entries, that Mr. Payson has introduced this bill.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

The house committee on elections decides against White of Indiana, whose seat is contested by Lowry, but did not give Lowry the seat.

Mr. White of New York, introduces a bill in the house for the protection and administration of the forests on the public lands.

It withdraws from disposal the unsurveyed public lands embracing natural forests, and all public lands returned by the public survey as timber lands; and provides for the appointment of a commissioner of forests and four assistant commissioners, whose duty it shall be to classify forest and timber lands and to determine what portion of those lands shall be permanently retained in the reservation for climatic and other economic and public reasons, and what portion may be disposed of. Lands which are more valuable for agricultural than timber purposes shall be restored to homestead entry and sale.

How Coffee Grows.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

Coffee is not a bush, as is popularly supposed, but a tree, which, if permitted to grow, will shoot up thirty or forty feet. When properly cultivated it is nipped off about six feet from the ground, thus presenting a surface from which the berries are easily picked and allowing the main stem to gain greater strength. The tall shrubs somewhat resemble the magnolia, with their shining, dark-green leaves, but the starry, snow-white flowers remind one of orange blossoms in all but fragrance. The phenomenon is constantly displayed of buds, blossoms, green and ripe fruit, all on the same stem; but though always flowering and developing fruit, the true harvest season is from April to November. When fully matured the berries are dark red, looking precisely like a common variety of sea bean. They turn to a dull brown after having been picked, and become almost black by drying.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A boarding house at Tower, in which thirty men are sleeping, is burned to the ground. Of the number six are known to have perished in the flames, and three or four others are missing.

Theodore Frazee, a leading merchant of Pelican Rapids, assigns.

Hon. W. R. Merriam is in Washington in attendance upon his wife, who has been there six weeks with her mother, Mrs Hancock. Mrs. Merriam is in delicate health. Mr. Merriam was accompanied by his family physician, Dr. Hadley.

A verdict for the defendant is rendered in the well known Murdock-Shelly damage suit at Minneapolis.

Dennis Ryan of St. Paul is sued for half a million dollars by the Horn Mining company.

The residence of E. V. Smalley, St. Paul, was damaged by fire and smoke to the extent of about $1,000.

The Norweigan Lutheran church of Wakena filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

W. H. Burt, residing on the Herman farm at Spring Lake, Dakota Co., was burned out saving about half his household goods.

The cable cars are running at St. Paul, to the relief of all who were sick of cable talk.

Fritz Kreft, an old resident of Faribault is now lying at the point of death with erysipelas.

The St. Paul Press Club, composed of gentlemen editorially connected with various publications of St Paul, had a banquet at the Ryan Hotel. The following were chosen by acclamation to fill the offices for the ensuing year: President, Louis E. Fisher; vice president, C. S. Bartram; secretary, L. B. Little; treasurer, C. M. Schultz; financial secretary, C. F. Jones; directors, A. W. Dunn, George Gifford.

A case of smallpox in a malignant form is discovered in Minneapolis.

At Faribault, a dwelling on West Sixth street, owned by W. B. Hale and occupied by Henry Lobec, was destroyed by fire.

Ike Weir knocked out Tommy Miller in the seventh round at Minneapolis.

In the National House Mr. Lind introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel W. Selleck. Mr. Nelson, a bill for the relief of Andrew J. Boss, of Becker county, for $190, being the veteran bounty being paid at muster out. Mr. Rice, a bill for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Anderson for $500, being the balance due for lumber taken from him by authority of the United States government in 1862. Also a bill for the relief of Theodore B. Banliell, $200.14, being the amount of his claim as assistant miller of the government grist mill on the White Earth Indian reservation.

At Faribault, Frank Decker, aged forty years and unmarried, died very suddenly of heart disease.

The directors of the Mankato National bank elected officers as follows: President, J. H. Ray; vice president, Z. G. Harrington; cashier, John R. Thomas; teller, M. B. Haynes, Jr.

Cokato Special. Lina Guinn, son of Franklin and Eliza Guinn, aged 16 years, came to his death by freezing. He was on his way home at French Lake, six miles from here when he became overpowered by the intense cold. Being unable to proceed further, he tried to save his life by digging a hole in the snow, but finding the effort to resist the cold of no avail he started back to a house a quarter of a mile distant, crawling on hands and knees. He only succeeded in going four rods, when he became unconscious and succumbed to overpowering sleep.

The building occupied by the Grand Meadow Record was destroyed by fire. The contents were saved.

George Dow, a young man who lives in Nobles county, went out with his brother-in-law after a load of hay. They were caught in a storm and both perished.

Adrian Special: The party sent in search of Hartaung found him four miles north, little frozen. He walked against the storm. The party report two Hollanders, living in Edge, Murray county, dead.

At Minneapolis, Rachel M. Holdridge charges her son, Earl Holdridge of St. Paul, an ex-minister of the gospel, with fraud in proceedings commenced in the district court.

President Strong, of Carleton college has left Northfield for Southern California, where he will probably stay until spring. His health is much better than it was a few weeks ago, and he hopes by this season of rest in California to regain fully his wanted vigor.

The rate from Minneapolis to New York via the "Soo," is made two and a half cents less than via the Chicago lines.

H. S. Stonebraker of Beardsley tells a blood-curdling story of the suffering on the Brown's Valley branch of the Manitoba by reason of the recent blockade. The situation there is very serious, but vigorous efforts are being made by the railroad to raise the blockade.

Dannie Needham of St. Paul knocks out Jimmie Griffin of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the eleventh round in a skin glove fight at Norwood. The contest was a succession of hard, vicious and telling blows, and both men were badly punished.

At Albert Lea, V. H. Butler's house was partially destroyed by fire.

E. Gilbroth, who recently came to Brainerd from Montreal, was arrested on a charge of committing a postal fraud or forgery at Brainerd postoffice.

The farm house of Freemont Graham, three miles north of Faribault on the Dundas road was burned.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company appealed to the district court at St. Paul from the decision of the railroad commissioners ordering them to close the upper berths in their sleepers when not in actual use. The company denies the right of the commission to enforce the order on the ground that the law is unconstitutional and unreasonable. It has not been decided when the hearing will occur.

St. Cloud Special: J. K. Wirthman, a carpenter, and Ben Harmon, a blacksmith, fought seven rounds with four-ounce gloves at the latter's shop for $50. Wirthman was knocked out in the seventh round.

The Brown's Valley branch of the Manitoba is open to Graceville. The work of clearing the line is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Mrs. Frederick Tonebohn of Henderson deserted her husband and left for parts unknown.

Sanford Tanner of Freeborn county is said to have been swindled out of $22,000 by a bogus detective.

Rev. J. Sether of Muskegon, Mich., has presented to the library of the Red Wing seminary a Bible printed in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1601, during the reign of Christian IV. It contains both the Old and New Testaments, and, considering its great age, is in a remarkable state of preservation.

There were exciting scenes on the streets of Minneapolis, caused by the raiding of two leading gambling places. One on Nicollett and one on Hennepin were visited and more than a score of persons run in. The police gathered in several thousand dollars' worth of furniture and paraphernalia.

Washington Special: Senator Sabin returned from Boston. A meeting of the persons interested in the new Minnesota Thresher company was recently held there. In addition to confirming the selection of H. C. Fogle of Canton, Ohio, as general manager, R. H. Dixon, of the Deering Harvester works, Chicago, was selected as general superintendent of the works, and R. S. Buchanan, of the American Exchange bank of Chicago, for secretary and treasurer. The senator was in high spirits over the outcome of the trip, and intimated that it had been a most profitable one. He says that with the gentlemen above named the thresher company is the best equipped company in the west.

The damage suit for $10,000 brought by Fayette Marsh of Stillwater, against John Glaspie, who, it was charged, fractured Mr. Marsh's upper jaw by a blow of his fist, has been amicably settled, Mr. Glaspie, it is said, doing the handsome thing.

The Winona Herald says: The death of Frank M. Youmans, which occurred recently of phthisis, deprives the community of one of the kind of young men it can ill afford to lose. Mr. Youmans was the eldest son of A. B. Youmans.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul road proposes to test the power of the railroad commissioners to regulate rates for freight on passenger trains.

St. Paul's winter ice carnival was appropriately opened on the 25th, according to the programme. It will run for 10 days.

Ed Gilbride, a railroad man, was brought before United States Commissioner Tillotson at Moorhead, charged with robbing the mails of a $25 registered letter at Brainerd. The prisoner was discharged there not being sufficient evidence.

The Juggler's Fatal Wand.

In Batavia a Parsee juggler treated the Dutch residents to a novel matanza, or killing show, in the circus of the old city bull ring.

His victims were a number of worthless curs which their owners or captors had brought along with the distinct understanding that their entries would not survive the incidents of the performance. With no weapon but a light stick (possibly a tube) some six feet long by an inch in diameter, the performer entered the arena, and then invited his patrons to start their pets, one at a time. A lank hound, almost hairless with mange, opened the festivities by making a plunge round the ring, but stopped short on finding his way barried by the still lanker professor, and retreated after displaying his few remaining teeth. The necromancer held his staff at arm's length, still facing the dog, who presently began to stagger, and two minutes after had expired in convulsions. A second cur managed to run the blockade by leaping over the extended staff, but soon after began to show signs of distress, and before the end of the third minute had shared the fate of his predecessor. Dog after dog entered the ring in quick succession, some of them stopping in surprise and sniffing at the corpses of their doomed forerunners, but all finally approached the possessor of the fatal secret, or even snapped at his naked shins, and not one of the 1,000 spectators saw him strike a direct blow, or defend himself in any way suggesting a mechanical explanation of the uniform result. He would merely lift his staff with a menacing gesture or permit a blockade-runner to touch it in darting by, but in no instance was there occasion for repeating that touch. The victims had hardly time to complete the circuit of the ring before their gait underwent a peculiar change; they would drag themselves along and stagger, or start as under a sudden blow, then roll over and die in the convulsions characterizing the effects of certain virulent drugs. They had evidently been poisoned; but how? A postmortem inquest failed to reveal as much as a scratch or a puncture. A poisoned arrow could not have entirely disappeared, while a gaseous poison would have betrayed itself by its odor or by its effects on the person of the performer. After the conclusion of the matanza Mr. Gerstaecker secured a private interview with the artist, and in vain offered him a liberal inducement to explain the modus operandi of his trick. The Parsee seemed bribe proof, but at last took his tempter aside and in a whisper guaranteed the results of his professional assistance if mynheer should wish to try the efficacy of the art by an experiment on a two-legged subject—the amount of the proffered compensation having evidently suggested a conjecture that the enterprising foreigner was contemplating the removal of some obnoxious fellow-biped.—Cosmopolitan.

A Rare Biblical Library.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The American Philosophical Society's Committee on History preceded the formation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It was industrious, and the result is the collection of certain rare books and pamphlets of historical value, which would scarcely be expected in a scientific library.

In the division, spiritual science, is included religious books. Of these the most important and unique are Bibles and testaments, a variety of literature unusual in the collections of societies unless they might be considered as aids to the study of philology. It is a polyglot collection, too, and can scarcely be surpassed anywhere by the diversity of dialects and tongue in which the Scriptures are printed. Of Testaments there are copies in the languages of Malay, Siam, Turkey, Java and the East Indies, including the various dialects of Bengal, Hindoostan, North Africa (Berber), Arabia, Armenia and Chinese. These Eastern tongues are at least contested with by translation in the Chippewa, Ojibway, Hawaiian and Esquimaux languages. The Bibles are of rare editions and early imprints, comprising one in Latin, printed in 1524; in French, the Etienne, 1567; Spanish, 1569; Dutch, 1591; German, 1603; Latin, 1627; Vulgate, 1630; French, 1799; Luther's translation, 1690; Welsh, 1706; Swedish, 1715; Erse or Gaelic, 1707; Italian, 1712; Syriac, 1715; Polish, 1741, and Hebrew, 1732. These, with the English translations of later dates, make up a biblical library which it would be hard to match and not easy to surpass.

Snuffing in the Senate.

A Washington correspondent says of senators who use tobacco: Snuffing, however, is on the decline, though big bottles of it are in the senate chamber. Senator Wilson of Maryland is an inveterate snuffer; Beck of Kentucky likes a pinch of snuff after a senatorial discussion, and Senator Edmunds now and then makes his nostrils quiver with the titilating powder. Wade Hampton of South Carolina likes to make his own snuff, and he does it by getting a good cigar and pulverizing it in his hands. He can take a strong snuff without sneezing, and his face smiles with a generous joy when his nose is undergoing the pleasure. Capt. Bassett, the doorkeeper, who has been in the senate for the past fifty years, tells me that a snuff-box used to be kept on the desk of the president of the senate, and the pages of the past were required to keep this full, and they often had to carry pinches of snuff from it to the various senators. When Van Buren was vice president it was his custom to give Bassett fifty cents a week to keep this snuff-box full for the use of the senate. The last fifty cents expended was taken out of Bassett's pocket, and he prides himself on the fact that the Van Buren estate still owes him this amount. Bassett learned to snuff himself by smelling his fingers after carrying snuff to Henry Clay, and when he had reached his fifty years of service as a senate employe, the senators gave him a solid silver snuff-box, lined with gold, on the lid of which was a testimonial to his fidelity.

We Honor the Puritan.

Gen. Horace Porter's New York Address.

The old Puritan was not the most rollicking, the jolliest, the most playful of men. He found the Indians on one side and the witches on the other. He had to keep the Indians under fire and the witches over it. These were some of the things that reconciled that good man to sudden death. He was a thoughtful man. He spent his days inventing snow-ploughs and his evenings in sipping hot rum and ruminating upon the probable strength of the prohibition vote. Those were times when the wives remonstrated with their husbands regarding the unfortunate and disappointing results of too much drink, particularly when it led the men to go out and shoot at Indians—and miss them. These men generally began drinking on the account of the bite of a snake, and usually had to quit on account of attacks from the same reptiles.

An Amusing Reception Incident.

There are frequent scenes with office-seekers and claimants of various kinds at the white house afternoon receptions, and the performances are often as ludicrous as the performers are persistent. One of the best known characters of this kind is a woman who has a pension claim, and she is on hand at every reception, and haunts the president with a perseverance that must be agonizing. Yesterday afternoon she was present as usual, and missing her chance as the other visitors passed, she rushed wildly after the president as he walked down the corridor. She headed him off, and grasping him by the hand remarked:

"How do you do, Mr. Cleveland? A happy New Year."

Then gathering him by the coat collar, before he could make any response, she leaned over and whispered confidentially in his ear, at the same time forcing into his hand a formidable document.

"They have ordered the payment of the claim, Mr. President," she finally exclaimed aloud. "They have ordered payment, or at least they will if I can only get your signature. Oh! do sign it, Mr. Cleveland, and I will be so grateful to you," and in her enthusiasm she fell upon the president's broad expanse of shirt front and smiled effusively.

The president tried to return the smile, but it was a sickly effort, and as he glanced gloomily at the document now in his possession, he only said: "I will do what I can." The few lingering visitors who witnessed the scene, were visibly amused, and the president, with a weary air, departed.

Jay Gould's First Sweetheart.

An article in the Chicago Tribune gives an account of Jay Gould, and describes the way in which the great millionaire went a-wooing when he was a poor young man. It says: Jay Gould's first sweetheart now keeps a boarding-house at Plattsburgh, N. Y. She is elderly and gray-haired now, and is not strikingly handsome, but in her day she was blithesome and pretty. She was the daughter of a country storekeeper. Jay Gould, after leaving his father's farm, went to work in the store and promptly fell in love with the rosy-cheeked maiden. But the old man had much higher views for his daughter than a marriage with a young man in his own shop would realize. He not only gave young Gould to understand that a marriage was out of the question, but dispersed with his services as well. Jay took his rejection philosophically enough, and gave himself up to the work of making a fortune. While he was growing richer and richer and piling up million upon million, his old love was vainly trying to battle with misfortune. Her father, who had plumed himself so proudly on the ownership of the "general store," failed; the husband whom she took after Jay Gould had gone away brought little to her, and so at the end she endeavors to eke out an income by opening her house to summer boarders. She has a wondrous amount of philosophy in her make-up, and very little envy. She is bright, good-natured and contented with what fortune has brought—or ought one to say left?—her. Some of Jay Gould's relatives spend a few weeks at her farmhouse every year, but Jay himself never goes there.

What is Likely to Happen in the Next Century.

From the North American Review.

The civilization of the future will, however, respectfully decline Mr. Ruskin's plan for regaining Arcadia by the substitution of moonshine and manual labor for gaslight and steam engines. Labor-saving machinery has come to stay, and if steam shall not monopolize the rough work of the next century it is only because it will share its functions with its twin giant of electricity. We shall have steam quarries and steam-digging machines and the speed of travel is destined to surpass the achievements of the present age by just as much as a modern express train surpasses a mediæval mail coach.

The coming American autocrat of the breakfast table will growl at the delay of the morning mail per night boat from Europe. Excursion trains leaving Boston after breakfast will avoid the night fogs of the Cordilleras by reaching the City of Mexico in time for supper. The competition of rail and ocean routes with balloon bee lines will make travel cheap enough to familiarize our tourists with every zone of their continent, and climatic epicures will probably contrive to enjoy a perpetual summer by convening their July picnics in the Yellowstone Park and their New Year's symposium in Valparaiso.

How to Escape Mortgages.

Burdette, Kan., Bugle.

In answer to the question, "Is a farmer in western Kansas obliged to mortgage his farm?" an old settler gives the following, which if pursued by the farmer might finally leave him in full possession of his land: "First get a pension from Uncle Sam; then, after settling down on your land, build a sod house (without flour) for your family to live in; use no sugar in your tea or coffee; drink all skim milk; eat meat only twice a week; sell all your butter and eggs; pick up all the buffalo chip and cornstalks to burn instead of coal; take your wife and children out in the field to work, and finally when your chores are done about ten o'clock p. m., retire, only to arise at the dawn of the next day to go over the same rotine. Let your clothing be of the cheapest quality, and if your wife or daughter should get a new dress see that it costs not more than five cents a yard. If your father gave you a watch or a clock at his death hide it away so that the assessor won't see it. Keep your shotgun loaded so as to be prepared to repel a raid of grasshoppers or chintz bugs." We conclude that the old settler has "bin there."

Close Work With a Panther.

From the St. Albans Messenger.

Engineer Markham and his fireman had a thrilling encounter with a panther on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, between Minden and Axtell. Between the two places named the engine slipped an eccentric and came to a standstill. Markham and the fireman got out to set matters to rights and had about completed the job when both heard a yell that made their blood run cold, and before either could turn a large panther sprang upon the engineer and buried his claws in his shoulders. The fireman had a heavy wrench in his hand, and with this struck the brute on the head. This partially stunned the animal, and he loosened his hold upon the engineer, but before either man could take advantage of this situation he made a vicious leap for the fireman and buried one of his claws in his left arm. Engineer Markham by this time had drawn his revolver, and by a lucky shot struck the brute between the eyes, killing him instantly. Both men were badly hurt, and will be laid up. The panther measured nearly six feet from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, and weighed nearly 200 pounds.