The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

The balance of trade with the world for the year 1887 was in favor of the United States to the amount of $6,513,647.

During December past 22,331 immigrants arrived in this country, against 21,178 in December, 1883. During the year 1887 immigration to this country amounted to 209,281, against 386,361 in 1886.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is a firm believer in inherited talent, and it is said that she attributes her genius for poetry to the fact that her mother read "Lalla Bookh" through with great interest just before her talented daughter was born.

Several counties in Michigan pay bounty on sparrows, and boys there find killing the birds quite a paying business. In Monroe countycompetitive sparrow hunts are held for church benefits, the church securing the largest number getting those bagged by both parties. One church secured 1700 in this way netting $17.

The Mississippi house of representatives has not only passed a bill for the pensioning of disabled Confederate soldiers who are unable to work, but they included in it a provision for the "colored servants of the same who are similarly situated." This beats anything in the pension bill line that has ever been proposed.

The English publishers of the revised edition of the Bible, especially the revised New Testament, complain very much that the venture, in a business point of view, is a dead failure. There is no demand for this revised Bible, either in part or in whole. Much money has already been lost, they say, more will be lost, and they profess not to be able to understand why the sales are not larger and the profits more reassuring.

In Massachusetts dogs are put to a good purpose. A county tax is levied on them, and the money, after all damages done by dogs have been paid for out of it, is returned to the towns to be used by them for their public library. In Middlesex county last year the receipts from the dog tax were $36,372.70; the expenditures for damages $2.903.28, leaving a handsome sum for the encouragement of letters.

The failure of the Panama canal scheme will doubtless soon be announced in France and the results will be simply appalling. The French nation has subscribed nearly $200,000,000 toward M. de Lesseps's only failure, the subscriptions coming mainly from the poor and industrious middle classes. It represents their savings, and the news that it has been sunk in a useless ditch in the new world will ruin thousands and seriously embarrass the government itself.

In the lobby of the capitol at Washington has hung for years a crayon portrait which could not be identified. About a year ago, two women recognized it as a picture of John W. Taylor, of New York State, who was in congress for twenty consecutive terms. Taylor was speaker of the sixteenth congress after Henry Clay left the chair to construct the Missouri compromise bill. He was also speaker of the nineteenth congress. As old Rip Van Winkle says: "How soon are we forgot."

Women have the right to vote in municipal elections in Kansas; on school questions, in a more or less restricted way, in Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin, and in the territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Washington. In Wyoming Territory they vote on equal-terms with men. In Arkansas and Mississippi they vote (to petition) on the sale of liquor. No marked effects of the experiments in woman suffrage have yet been noted, either good or bad.

The legislature of Washington Territory has re-enacted the law granting the right of suffrage to women, and the governor has signed the bill. The original measure, which was passed in 1883, was declared unconstitutional by the courts last year, but the people are evidently determined that it shall remain on the statute books. There has been the usual opposition to the law, and it has been charged that it resulted simply in bringing to the polls the less desirable class of female voters. The defeat of the prohibitory constitutional amendment was ascribed to this cause, and various other reasons have been given why it should not remain in force. But the people wanted to try it again, and the legislature has consented.

The United States senate has passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. It provides that the term of office of the president and of the Fiftieth congress shall continue until April 30, 1889, at noon; the senators whose existing terms would otherwise expire on March 4, 1889, and thereafter, shall continue in office until April 30 succeeding such expiration; that April 30 at noon shall hereafter be substituted for March 4, as the commencement and termination of the official term of the president, vice president, senators and representatives in congress; and that the twelfth article of the amendments to the constitution shall be amended by striking out the words "Fourth day of March" and substituting the words "Thirtieth day in April at noon. The resolution will probably be adopted by the House of Representatives.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

News from Washington.

Senor Souza Rosa, Portuguese minister to china, has been appointed minister at Washington, to succeed Senor Nogueiras, who recently died.

Senator Edmunds was given the degree of LL. D. by Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., recently. Mr. Edmunds at once sent the college treasurer a check for $100.

The following pensions have been granted: Dakota: J. H. Berry, Manchester; W. L. Haskins, Bismarck; S. L. D. Peck, Burkmer. Minnesota: D. A. Noble, Odell; T. C. Nickel, Minneapolis; L. F. Sampson, Excelsior.

The bill authorizing the reconsideration of the claims of all soldiers and their heirs who may have been denied the bounty of $100 granted by the act of April 22, 1872, under any construction of the act, which has since been modified or rescinded, was reported favorably by Senator Cockrell from the committee on military affairs.

The senate committee on foreign relations in reporting the proposd extradition treaty with England the senate recommended some important amendments. The amendments are that persons shall be extraditatable first, for larceny and embezzlement of amounts more than $50 or ten pounds sterling; and, second, for assaults upon life with explosives.

Mr. Rice has made an effort to introduce a bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians among the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, but failed, and will put it in next week. It provides that all of those Indians who took the part of the whites and fought against the Indians in the outbreak in 1862 shall be excluded from the operations of the act by which these Sioux were deprived of their annuities after that outbreak. The law heretofore has acted indiscriminately upon both the friendly and unfriendly Indians, and the former have suffered as if they, too, had joined the outbreak. Gabriel Renville, chief of the Sissetons and Wahpetons, and S. R. Brown, of the same tribe, are here looking after the interests of their tribe in this respect.

The United States treasurer has issued the following notice in regard to the issue of $1 and $2 silver certificates: The treasurer of the United States will issue silver certificates of the denominations of $1 and $2 in return for national bank notes, or for United States notes or silver certificates mutilated or unfit for circulation only received for redemption under the regulations now in force. As heretofore, the charges for transportation to Washington on national notes in sums or multiples of $1,000 will be paid by the government. The charges on United States notes and silver certificates forwarded for redemption will be deducted from the proceeds of the remittances at contract rates unless prepaid, and charges for returns in new silver certificates to be paid by consignee at government contract rates.

"Senator's day," as Thursday is always called in Washington, was a very successful one, as far as receptions went. The day was perfect, and as warm as spring-time, and the ladies were out in squads, platoons and regiments, all wearing their prettiest gowns and bonnets attending the parlor receptions. Mrs. Senator Davis received her throngs in gas-lit parlors perfumed by roses that were set in vases on mantel and piano. Mrs. Davis' unaffected and cordial manners, together with her ability to greet her callers by name (a really wonderful thing in Washington society), won for her many expressions of admiration. Mrs. Sabin also had a crowded reception. She wore a becoming toilet of cream faille francaise, with gilt trimming, the tiles that formed in the neck being caught together by a double bow-knot of diamond sapphires. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Sabin were both out making cabinet calls.

Items About People.

Thomas Brown, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, dies in Denver.

Gov. Rusk of Wis. has been seriously ill. His condition is improved, but he is still confined to his bed.

Gen. John L. Thompson died at his home in Chicago from the effects of the rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain.

Henry E. Abbey has his life insured for more money than any theatrical man in the world. His policies foot up $200,000.

Hon. Charles Hong, a distinguished old settler of Hennepin county, died on the 2nd inst. Mr. Hong named Minneapolis, and saw it grow from nothing to its present greatness.

H. W. Pease died very suddenly of typhoid pneumonia. He was an old resident of Southwestern Minnesota and at one time presided over the Methodist church at Luverne.

Mr. Horace Davis, who has been practically chosen president of the California state university, has been a representative in congress twice from San Francisco. He is fifty years old, a graduate of Havard, and a nephew of Bancroft, the historian.

Col. Alva W. Briggs of Chicago, dropped dead from apoplexy at Englewood. When his body was brought home his wife, upon looking upon his dead face, uttered a heart-broken cry and fell to the floor insensible. She never regained consciousness, and died recently.

Prof. Charles Linden, the well known naturalist, died in the Buffalo, N. Y., State Insane asylum, aged fifty-six. He was prostrated by brain trouble while on a vacation trip at Carlton, Quebec, last summer, and never regained his mental faculties.

Col. Brooke, commanding the Third regiment of infantry at Fort Shaw, Mont., in announcing the death of Lieut. Fred Thies of that regiment, takes occasion to say of him: "A courteous gentleman by birth, a scholar by education and taste, a comrade loved and revered by all, and a soldier by true and natural instinct, is the epitome which characterizes this great loss to the regiment."

James Redpath is reported to be at the point of death from paralysis. Inquiries made at his house elicited the information that Mr. Redpath was unconscious and that no hope was entertained of his recovery. He has not been in robust health for some years, and for the last two has been obliged to suspend his literary labors and keep his room. He has been for about three years associate editor of the North American Review, and worked harder than his state of health would allow.

Bishop Ireland of Minnesota, on being interviewed said: "We have collected in Washington and Baltimore $150,000," said Bishop Ireland; "and while we found Washington a little slow in contributing, Baltimore responded generously. But Washington is somewhat excusable, on the ground that a large share of her population have no local interest in the city. The corner stone of the first vault will be laid in May, and the building dedicated and opened early next November. The date will be centenary of the foundation of the hierarcy in the United States, when the first Catholic Bishop was nominated here. The ceremonies will be of the most elaborate character, and we expect in attendance all the dignitaries of the church in this country."

Crimes and Criminals.

Coy and Bernhamer, the Indianapolis tally sheet forgers, are sentenced to the penitentiary and fined.

The trial of Pete Barrett for the murder of Thomas Tollefson, commenced in Minneapolis on the 30th ult.

Striking miners create a riot at Shenandoah, Pa., wherein many men were injured and the officer of two magistrates are wrecked.

A Chicago girl has Rev. J. P. Brushingham arrested on a charge of being the father of her illegitimate child. The preacher denies the charge.

Henry Pedre, who was found burned in his barn in the northern part of Pipestone county a few days ago, lived just on the edge of Lincoln county. He was somewhat of a recluse and supposed to have considerable money.

Gov. Gordon of Ga. commuted the sentence of Eliza Raudall, who was to have been hanged in Clay county on the 27th ult., to imprisonment for life. Eliza murdered her father with an axe. All the details of the crime were of the bloodiest description, and not one word of extenuation was urged in her behalf. Public sentiment against the infliction of capital punishment was whatsaved her from the gallows.

At Wallace, Mo., for some time past a young man named Blakely has been paying attention to Miss Annie Estes, a sixteen-year-old girl. Her family objected to Blakely. A short time ago they attended church. After the services they were met outside by Peter Estes, her father, and William, her eighteen-year-old brother. A quarrel arose as to who should escort the young lady home and Blakely was shot and killed.

Foreign News Nuggets.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Gladstone will celebrate their golden wedding July 25, 1889.

Professor Wasson, of the University of Edinburg, says that Ignatius Donnelley's Shakspearean cryptogram is "miserable drivel that would be hissed even in Bedlam."

Taking advantage of the fact that the Canadian cruiser, Dream, is ice bound, Americans are helping themselves to fish in the three-mile limit, off the New Brunswick coast.

Mannop, the champion English wrestler, of whom Jack Carkeek recently spoke as being the best man in England, has challenged Evan Lewis to a match for £100 to £200, and says he will reach America Feb. 20.

The city of Naiyen, north of Ning Po, which was submerged a thousand years ago, has recently been partly exposed to view, and a number of vases, plates and other utensils of the Sough dynasty have been recovered by the natives.

The magistrates have dismissed the summons against Maj. Roberts, the governor of the County prison at Cork, on account of lack of evidence and the great lapse of time since the alleged offences. He was accused of assaulting young girls.

Five fashionably dressed men were arraigned in the Marylebone police court London and charged with attempting to obtain £30,000 from the Bank of England upon forged or stolen bonds of the Hamilton & Northwestern Railroad of Canada. There was one other man in the gang whom the police failed to secure. They also failed to capture the bonds. One of the prisoners had posed as Lord Fairfax and had lived in style at the Grand hotel, in Paris. All five were remanded.

A dispatch from Rome announces the death, in that city, of Mrs. Mary Howett, the poetess and novelist. Mrs. Howitt was the wife of William Howitt. She was born at Ottoxeter, England 1804, and was daughter of a Mr. Botham, a Quaker. She was married in 1823. She wrote many poems, hymns and ballads, some novels and instructive books for the young. She translated Miss Brewer's works and some of those of H. C. Anderson, and was with her husband joint author of "The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe."

The trial of Mr. Cox, M. P., for making a speech at Kildysart, County Clare, in October, inciting tenants to conspiracy, was concluded at Dublin. Mr. Cox was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. It is stated that on the expiration of Cox's sentence he will be rearrested on charge of making a speech at Schull, inciting the people to conspiracy. The bench refused to comply with Mr. Cox's request for a longer sentence in order to enable him to appeal. Mr. Cox was taken to Limerick and lodged in jail there.

Ottawa, Ont., Special: It is stated here that reports from Washington about the failure of the fisheries commission to make progress are untrue. A cabinet minister claims that many of the points of difference have been settled. The Americans, it is reported, are withdrawing their claim regarding exclusive privileges in Behring sea. The view is entertained in official circles here that the conclusions arrived at by the commission regarding the interpretation of the treaty will not have to be ratified by the legislatures of both countries, the only exception being where commercial privileges are involved by the decisions of the commission.

The Record of Casualties.

Pittsburg, Pa., was scorched by fire a few days ago to the extent of $300,000 damage.

Winona, Minnesota, had an $8,000 incendiary fire in the Loud-Norton lumber company's yard, one day last week.

A business block was burned at Malone, N. Y., a few days ago, the Howard House furnishing an explosion of gas which instantly killed Isaac Chester, a prominent citizen.

At Browns Valley, the large hardware store of Barrett Bros. and nearly the entire stock of Erhlich's bakery. Whitney's saloon and Mueller's barber shop were destroyed by fire. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $6,300. Barrett Bros. are the heaviest losers, their loss being $5,000.

There was a fire in the hospital at New York for the ruptured and crippled, which resulted in a panic among the children and the death of one of the domestics employed in the institution. It was evidently of incendiary origin. One of the patients, Mary Wilson, a pretty and engaging child of eleven years, was discovered sneaking away from the spot where the fire was discovered, and the fire marshal charged her with the crime. She confessed that she made half dozen attempts to burn the hospital.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Two Chicago newspaper reporters quarreled over a game of seven-up, which was finally settled according to the rules of the London prize ring, in a private room.

Jack Dempsey comes out victorious in his ten-round glove contest with Dominick McCaffrey. Dempsey does nearly all the leading and scores three points to his opponent's one.

Steamer Anchor from Alaska has arrived at Victoria. There is great excitement there over of a rich gold bearing black sand deposit, 200 miles north of Sitka, near the coast.

For January the reporting copper mines of Lake Superior produced: Calumet and Hecla, 1,801 tons; Tamarack, 625 tons, Atlantic, 228 1-2 tons; Osceola, 210 tons; Franklin, 178 tons; Huron, 110 tons.

At Hastings, Miss Antoinette Otte, who has been ill for sometime past, died of dropsy, aged 76 years. She was one of the Pioneer residents of Dakota county. Five sons and three daughters survive her.

The president has approved the act making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, and the act making appropriation to carry into effect the provisions of the act of March 2, 1887, in reference to agricultural stations.

The second storming of the Ice Palace at St. Paul on Thursday was a virtual ending of the whole carnival business for the year. A heavy mist somewhat interferred with the fire works, and also with the comfort of hosts of people.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company has offered for sale $2,000,000 worth of bonds of the Montana Central railway, the principal and interest of which is guaranteed by the former company. The bonds are to run for fifty years, and 6 per cent interest will be paid.

At present Pittsburg has another man who can be matched to fight Jack Dempsey, with or without gloves, for $2,500 or $5,000 a side. Jack Fogarty is the man in whom the Pittsburg sporting people place their reliance, and he has secured backing enough in that city to match him against Dempsey as soon as possible.

Allen Thurman of Atwood, Kan., and Miss Amanda Hunt of Columbus, Ohio, were married at a hotel at Galisburg, Ill. Neither party had ever seen the other until a short time before the ceremony was performed, and they met half way for the purpose of being married, their courtship having been carried on by means of letters and photographs. The groom is a prominent druggist of Atwood and a cousin of ex-Senator Thurman.

New York Special: Jack Dempsey, when asked if he would fight Toff Wall, replied that he certainly would, but the stakes or purse would have to be the largest ever fought for, as he has so many lucrative offers at present that fighting will not pay him except the pecuniary reward is great. In answer to the talk about his meeting Sullivan, he said that though he felt that Sullivan was the greatest fighter he ever saw, he would meet him or any other man in the world, provided the inducement was made satisfactory.

General Manager Underwood, who returned to Minneapolis recently, reports that satisfactory arrangements have been made by the Soo and Canadian companies in regard to the west-bound freight business over the two lines. Equipments have been ordered for the passenger traffic, including first-class sleepers and coaches, all of which will be in readiness for the summer business. The roadbed on both systems will be placed in the best condition possible. Mr. Underwood pronounces the future prospects of the Soo road very encouraging to all interested in it.

Bradstreet in its review says that the movement of merchandise at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Louisville, Memphis, Chicago, St. Paul, Burlington, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and New Orleans has generally tended to increase, the snow blockade having been raised and the progress of trade being toward increased activity. From all directions word comes that the outlook for spring business was never better and that the volume of goods distributed during January exceeded the like total in 1887. The leading money markets continue exceptionally easy.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Minnesota Railroad Commission Discusses Questions of Interest, Such as Free Transportation and Appeals to the Courts.

The annual report of the railroad and warehouse commission of Minnesota is now in press and was given out for publication yesterday. The following extracts cover the most important points:

The amount of the taxes paid into the state treasury for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886, was $672,236.48, an increase of $60,492.93 over the previous year.

The number of passengers killed was 7, and the number injured 32; number of employes killed, 45; number injured, 46; total casualties, 496.

Total number of employes on all the lines June 30, 1887, was 61,483, an increase of 1,138 over 1886.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 8,141,163, against 6,323,188 in 1886. The average rate per mile was 2.48 cents in 1887 and 2.70 cents in 1886.

The total number of tons of freight carried in 1887 was 11,150,382, against 9,178,668 for the previous year, and the average earning on each ton was $1.64 in 1887 and $2.01 in 1886. The average rate per ton per mile in 1887 was 1.27 cents.

THE STATE PASS SYSTEM.

The interstate commerce law prohibits passes and free transportation except to officers or employes. The state act provides that all charges made for any services rendered in the transportation of passengers and property shall be equal and reasonable. But such law effectually nullifies the beneficient provisions by a proviso that "nothing in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prevent common carriers from issuing passes for the free transportation of passengers." This opens a discussion of the pass system. The total abolition of the system would add to the revenues of the roads, and would increase the revenues the state derives from the taxation of the gross earnings. "A ticket entitling one to free passage by rail was often more effective in enlisting the assistance and support of the holder than its value in money would have been, and in a great many cases it would have been received and availed of when the offer of money, made to accomplish the same end, would have been spurned as a bribe. It is the conviction of this commission that the issuing of passes as now practiced in this state is an unjust discrimination as against every passenger that pays, and is opposed to the spirit of the act passed for the regulation of common carriers; that it is a frightful source of corruption; that it is injurious alike to the public and private interests of the companies themselves, and that it is one of the chief obstacles in the way of proper and necessary reform in railway management and the control thereof under the authority of the state.

COMPLAINTS.

In speaking of the long and short haul clause, the report recites the case of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road for relief, a decision being rendered by the commission against the company. The commission is of the opinion that it is not well to prohibit common carriers from reducing rates at will. The common carriers of the state, so far as is known to the commission, have shown themselves ready to comply with the law which relates to the filing and publications of tariffs. In other material points the commission finds that, in its general results, the operation of the law has been favorable, both to the roads and the public.

In the matter of complaints it has been found that, in the first instance, it is a wise and satisfactory policy to open correspondence with the company with a view to adjust the matter complained of. The companies have been prompt in responding to letters so addressed to them, and in very many instances a satisfactory adjustment has been reached without further procedure. There are some cases, however, which cannot thus be disposed of. Some of the cases which have occupied the attention of the commission deserve a notice, such as the order relating to the switching charges in Minneapolis, milk rates on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Omaha road, passenger rates on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific, the complaint of the Mankato Jobbers' union as to rates on the Omaha from Duluth to Mankato.

PASSENGER RATES.

The question of passenger rates in Minnesota received the consideration of the commission in 1886, and an order was made that the maximum rate should not exceed three cents per mile. The Duluth & Iron Range was excepted from this order, as was also the Manitoba and Northern Pacific, the latter road having made a reduction in freight rates. On Nov. 10, 1887, the commission, after examining the annual report of the companies, issued an order requiring the passenger rate on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific to be placed at three cents per mile. The Manitoba appealed to the district court of Ramsey county and asked the order to be set aside. A stay of proceedings was granted, and the matter rests at that point as regards the Manitoba. The Northern Pacific has neither obeyed the order or appealed therefrom, it claiming that being a corporation created by an act of congress it is not subject to state regulation or control. But it will be time enough to consider this latter point when the courts have passed definitely upon the issues raised by the Manitoba company.

STATE CONTROL AT ISSUE.

The appeals to federal and state courts, injunctions, restraining orders and stays of proceedings show the temper and disposition of the railway managers of the state with reference to state control of common carriers.

Nearly every effort made by the commission to assert the supremacy of the state has been by an appeal to the courts, and every move with reference to rates, classification, methods of doing business with the public, is resisted as an impertinence. The amounts involved in the cases now in court against the companies are not large, and if decided against the companies would make no perceptible decrease in their revenues. Notably is this true of the order affecting milk rates on the Iowa & Minnesota division of the Milwaukee road, and of the order affecting passenger rates on the Manitoba and Northern Pacific roads. It is the principle of state control and state legislation which is now at issue in the courts.

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

An Earnest Address to all Ex-Prisoners of War in Minnesota to Co-operate in the Association That Has Been Organized.

Mention has frequently been made of the organization of the association of ex-prisoners of war in this state. Those interested are making strenuous efforts to get a full membership and an efficient and strong organization. To this end the following appeal and statement has been prepared and its general publication by the city and country press is desired.

No one can witness without a tinge of emotion the gathering of veterans at reunions or around the camp fire in these piping times of peace, and this feeling of comradeship is commended by all, yet what a deeper significance attaches to the gathering of the survivors of the prison pens of the South, how strong their claims upon the government for which they endured long, weary months of captivity, the authorities not coming to their rescue lest they reinforce the depleting ranks of the Confederacy with men in better condition for service than when captured, receiving in return the soldiers of the Union fit only for the hospital—aye, many for the asylum. The government records show that out of every seven prisoners in rebel hands one died, while the ratio of those killed in battle was but one out of sixty-five.

An association of such survivors has been organized in this state, having for its object the cementing of ties formed amidst suffering and death, and to effect the passage of an act for their relief. It has on its rolls many such, but aims to gather in its fold all ex-prisoners resident of Minnesota. They are widely scattered and difficult to reach. Circulars have been sent to all known, and now we appeal to the patriotism of the public press to acquaint them with the effort being made. Let each one who reads these lines tell those interested, advising them to send name and address to the secretary, George W. Grant, Minneapolis, when full information as to the association will be promptly mailed.

John Watkins, one of the oldest residents of Lansing village, Mower county, died recently. He was 54 years of age. He went there in 1856, and was a prominent member of the M. E. church.

At Winona, Richard Bourne has been arrested on the charge of bastardy. The girl who prefers the charge was born out of wedlock, but her parents were afterward married. She was only 13 years old last July, when the alleged offense was committed. Bourne, whom she accuses of the crime, is a young man of respectable antecedents and good reputation. He has been teaching school. He denies the charge, swears he never had criminal intimacy with the girl, and promptly furnished $400 bail to appear at the district court for trial.

The trial of Peter Barrett for the murder of street car driver Tollefsen is begun at Minneapolis.

The railroads are nearly all opened to blockaded points and it is found that very little suffering existed.

FARMERS ALLIANCE.

Annual Meeting of the Minnesota State Farmers Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Alliance was held at the capitol building, St. Paul, President Barrett in the chair. Messrs. Furlong, Diamond and Tombs were appointed a committee to wait upon Gov. McGill and invite him to address the meeting. He appeared promptly and said, among other things:

When Gov. Austin proposed a law to restrict the tariffs of the railroads of the state, the state bar ridiculed the idea of traffic being controlled by the legislature but the governor persisted, and the outcome was a law controlling the railroads, which was affirmed by the supreme court. If the present law is declared unconstitutional the commissioners' hands are tied. But I predict that if such a condition of affairs should come to pass, the people would elect a legislature that would fix the rates themselves. I pledge you to use my influence for your interest wherever I can. I shall act upon my convictions of what I believe to be right, and stand by them. I want you to understand that I sympathize with the wants of the farmers, and shall stand by the farmers.

President Barrett delivered his annual address, and President Northrop, of the state university, spoke to the farmers of the benefits of an education at the university, and the necessity of a system of preparatory schools leading up to a course in that institution. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly also delivered a short address. Different points of interest to the alliance were discussed, and finally a committee on resolution was appointed as follows: Messrs. Canning, Hixon, Schram, Parker and Kimmel. A committee of thirteen on constitution and by-laws was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Furlong, Dickerman, Bernard, Diamond, Carson, Olson, Richmond, Boen, Machbar, Shields, Powell and Hunt.

Mr. Donnelly then spoke at considerable length, in favor of a close union of farmers.

Attorney General Clapp delivered a short address, setting forth the dangers from the conflict in this country between two forces, capital and labor, which ought to act in harmony, and urging the members to stand by those who had been faithful to them in the last legislature. A discussion arose on the regulation of railroad tariff, during which the attorney general explained the railroad law and suits now pending.

A committee was appointed to invite the railroad commissioners to hear an address by President Barrett, which was accepted. In his address Mr. Barrett says:

The agricultural interests of the state are under a cloud. Whatever progress may have been made during the last few years by other interests, it is universally admitted that the farming interest in the state has not flourished. One reason for this is that Minnesota, being a wheat-growing state, has very seriously felt the fall in the price of her great staple. The people of Minnesota are paying interest on $100,000,000 of fictitious railroad capital. A complaint to this effect has been made, but the railroad and warehouse commissioners have made no reply.

At the conclusion of the address Gen. Becker responded by explaining the position of the commission and was followed by commissioner Gibbs, who explained the importance of the cases now in the supreme court and suggested that a committee from the alliance selected to look up cases of extortion and bring them before the commission after adopting numerous resolutions, the following officers were elected: President, E. H. Atwood, St. Cloud; vice president at large, Charles Canning, Norman county; recording secretary, Erick Olson; corresponding secretary, H. E. Boen, Otter Tail county. Vice presidents from the congressional districts as follows: First, J. J. Furlong, Mower county; Second, W. D. Armstrong, Waseca; Third, R. J. Farley, Scott; Fourth, J. B. Taft, Washington; Fifth, T. H. Toombs, Grant. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the last state alliance at its October meeting, declaring that the right to build flat warehouses and load grain from sidetracks must not be surrendered; condemning the practice of the railroads of refusing shippers cars; asking for the complete separation of the agricultural college from the state university; and for a reduction of the tariff.

License Cases in the Supreme Court.

Two very important decisions have been rendered by the supreme court of Minnesota, Chief Justice Gilfillan, in a very exhaustive opinion, in the case of the State of Minnesota against John Orth, indicted for selling liquor by wholesale without first paying $1,000 license under the law of 1887, comes to the conclusion that it was not the intention of the legislature to require wholesale liquor dealers to take out such license. In another case in an opinion by Justice Vanderburg, the constitutionality of the high license law is sustained.

In the first case Orth was indicted in Hennepin county for selling a keg of beer, not having taken out a license, under the law of 1887, known as the high license law. A demurrer was filed which raised the question as to whether any offense against the law had been committed by the defendant. The demurrer was overruled in the district court and was at once taken to the supreme court for a construction of the law as relating to wholesale dealers. Justice Gilfillan, in conceding his opinion says: "Prior to 1887 the policy of the state has always been, as we believe it has been in most of the states, to require license only for sales in small quantities, usually for consumption by purchasers at place sold; to control and regulate drinking and drinking places. Taking the law as a whole the court decides that the legislature did not intend to depart from the former policy."

Brown of Duluth, sentenced to Stillwater for abduction, is granted a new trial under circumstances which, it is believed, will insure acquittal.

Thomas B. Franklin, of Minneapolis monkey wrench notoriety, was detected Tuesday evening in an attempt to escape from the state prison as Stillwater.

George H. Wilson, employed at Durant & Wheeler's (Sullivan's) Eau Claire lakes camp, was instantly killed by being struck with a limb of a falling tree. His skull was crushed and neck broken.

Senator Davis introduced a bill in congress placing on the pens on roll Philomelin S. Dart, widow of Josiah R. Dart, late captain Company A, 5th Minnesota volunteers.

Robt. Metcalf, who was shot by Thomas Lusby at Alexandria, is not dangerously wounded. Three shots were fired, one ball passing through Marshal De Frate's coat. Dusby has been committed for trial.

There is a movement on foot among eastern capitalists to re-open the Chengwatona copper mines, and a fair prospect that active work will be resumed early in the spring.

At Rochester, the residence of Charles Prince was burned. Cause, a defective chimney. No attempt was made by the fire company to save the building. Insurance, $600 on building and $400 on contents.

John Wilkins, the man of many wives, was arrested at Fergus Falls and brought to St. Paul.

Marshal William Campbell is again very dangerously ill with inflammatory rheumatism at St. Paul, being confined to his house.

J. K. Sidle, the deceased banker of Minneapolis, gave to his widow for life the entire income of the estate. Upon her death the income is to be divided among the five children equally. The executors named are Henry K. Sidle, Charles K. Sidle, and J. W. Lawrence. They will have charge of the estate during the life of the widow.

K. O. Harris, receiver of the land office at Fergus Falls is a Norwegian citizen.

Charles C. Mills, the superintendent of the Ramsey county almshouse, died at his residence Sunday, Jan. 22, after a protracted illness. Death resulted from an aneurism of one of the main arteries. Mr. Mills was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in January, 1832, and came to St. Paul in 1873.

Lieut. T. M. Woodruff of the Signal Service at St. Paul receives first prize from the military service institution of the United States for the best essay on "Our Northern Frontier."

The consolidation of the Union and Duluth National banks under the name of the Duluth Union National bank has taken place, and business under the new order of things begun. The capital is now $800,000, and will be increased in a short time to $1,000,000. Luther Mendenhall is president and H. A. Ware cashier.

N. P. Kaub, a prominent farmer of Dahl Green, Carver county, died, aged sixty-one years. He left two sons.

John Wilkins denies that he is a bigamist and professes a ility to prove his innocence.

A School Ma'am's Plaint.

From the Philadelphia Press.

When I was 17 years old the directors of —— County saw fit to give me a school. I had taught one term, and had got along so well that they felt justified in giving me another. I have long since given up teaching, but my recollection of that trying winter is so vivid it seems but yesterday.

I had read a great deal on the correct way of governing schools, and the article I modeled after advised governing by love. I will say right here that governing by love is a delusion and a snare—a pitfall for the feet of the unwary; and the one I fell into was very much overgrown.

The author of this deluding pamphlet claimed that where corporal punishment only commanded outward obedience the conquor-by-love system brought out all the native godliness, more or less of which substance lies dormant in every schoolboy's heart. It may be so. I would not for the world contradict the illustrious author. But I think if he had analyzed the schoolboys of—district he would have found very little of the precious element in their composition. But anyhow, the conquer by love system failed to develop it.

I went to school the first morning with a heart overflowing with love towards the forty-odd intended recipients of that love. I resolved to set a good example before them by charity, forbearance, patience and serenity combined. If I had only mixed with these firmness and a resolve to judiciously apply hickory oil when occasion demanded, I would probably have got along better.

My home was three miles away. There was a path across the hill, which I had traveled night and morning. It was a long walk, but I had the comfort of being at home. The young people in the neighborhood often gave parties. I always was invited, but never went. My school duties occupied my entire day, and I wanted my evenings to myself. This gave rise to the report that I thought myself above the people.

One day one of my pupils, a little girl of 11, came to me with the information that her sister was giving a little party that evening, and had an especial reason for wishing me to come. I declined for the reason that my mother was in poor health, and was expecting me home, and would be uneasy if I did not come. I learned afterwards the lady's "especial reason" was her brother. I had the pleasure of incurring the displeasure of the whole family by refusal.

One of my rules was to have each pupil who missed a word write it a certain number of times on his slate or on the board. One day a pupil flatly refused. Love fell flat, and I was obliged to have recourse to the old-fashioned hickory wand. After he had given in and completed his task I sent him to his seat. I saw his lips move, and form the word—it don't matter what it was—under his breath.

I gave him a second dose, even more liberal than the first, and he never came to school another day. I was so glad. This caused a breach between me and that family.

There were two brothers who had a rooted objection to looking at their books. I kept one of them in one day to learn his lesson, and at noon he went home. Next morning I told him as he had gone home without asking my permission he could now make up the half-day by staying in his intermissions and three-fourths of his nooning. This made his folks very angry. They sent me a note, threatening me with expulsion, but I sent for a director, who told me to go ahead, and "let 'em fire away." It is needless to state I "let 'em fire."

One of my most unmanageable scholars was a boy, whose father told me one day to "knock him down wid the poker" if I could not master him. I shall always hold that old man in grateful remembrance. He was a warm friend of mine, and his daughter my most advanced pupil. I believe she is preparing to teach now, herself. I only hope she has profited by the many blunders I made that Winter, for I want it understood that I do not hold myself blameless by any means. No living being is free from faults, and I can assure you that schoolteaching does not tend to decrease them.

One of the many faults they accused me of—of which I was not guilty—was partiality. There was one little girl, a cousin of mine, to whom I never had occasion to speak severely, and who always had her lessons. They said I never scolded Lizzie, no matter what she did.

One old hypocrite said my schoolhouse "just put her in mind of a theatre, it was so noisy." And she had never been inside of my school-house, much less a theatre. I have often wondered since what her idea of a theatre was to liken a school to it. It must have been something terrible, to judge by the construction of her words and the emphasis she placed on them.

I have no particular love yet for the old lady. It may be that I have an unforgiving spirit.

After school closed I fell ill, and she had the hardihood to inquire after me, and tell my father "how sorry she was." She did not dream that the same illness was to a great extent, brought on by worry caused by a babel of uncharitable wagging tongues. Oh, no! And I had, morning after morning, during the bitter cold weather, taken off her little daughter's shoes, and held her feet in my hands until they were thawed out.

I never would advise anyone possessed of a conscience to teach. I could neither eat, sleep nor enjoy myself in any way that Winter. But my experience was of value to me. I taught successfully afterwards, but established my own practice.

There is nothing in the wide world so trying to the nerves, so dispiriting, as teacher's work. What one gains to-day one loses to-morrow. If one had only the children to deal with it would be a small matter to govern them, but when the parents are constantly finding fault with a teacher's methods of conquering children who run wild at home, and who expect her to govern fifty children without strict measures, when the same parents can not govern three or four with strict measuses, it is rather a trying task. Let him who disbelieves try, and see.

One of the contributors of the Helping Hand recently charged a teacher with using language to a little girl which was unseemly in the extreme. I do not doubt the lady's statement, but, like the teacher who answered it, I think the neighborhood in which she lives is sadly in want of intelligent people or they would hire a good teacher. It speaks badly for the culture of the people of that vicinity to employ such a teacher.

But to young ladies desirous of teaching I would like to give a little advice. If you can, find some other congenial employment, for if you are of a nervous, sensitive temperament, and have not the happy knack some teachers have of governing, it will ruin your health, and I firmly believe shorten your life. To teach success fully one requires a firm will, a mind capable of dismissing all school cares with the locking of the school-house door, and of being able to decide what is best to do in case of rebellion in a second.

Without these the best education is of no avail as far as teaching goes.

But if you desire peace of mind, and if you do not possess these qualities, I would only reiterate that "wise man's" advice to young men about to go West, "Don't."

Trick a Youthful Millionaire Played on His Mamma.

New York Sun.

If anecdotes of princes are considered readable, no matter how mild, why not tell one concerning John Jacob Astor the Fourth, who has just come into society from college? It is absolutely true, if not thrilling. When he was an urchin his mother one evening was having a swell party at the house. At an early stage in the proceedings the maternal mandate went forth: "Now, Johnnie, go up stairs and stay there. This is no place for you. Your turn will come by and by, and then you will have a good time of your own. John was outwardly calm but inwardly seething, as he tenderly embraced the authoress of his being and repaired upward. A half hour later found him sliding down the balustrade, on his way to the basement. Here lay a basket of onions. It was but the work of an instant to bring forth the trusty jackknife. Ten minutes later various chunks and layers of the savory esculent were frying in their own fat amid the hot-air pipes that led to the parlors. Whew! What on earth? And where! Delicate self-control marked the demeanor of those who "smelt something." Then came sudden leave-takings. A discomfited hostess merged into a wrathy mistress, and servants wept in dismay in the fruitless hunt for the smell. Search high and low was unavailing. The house smelt to heaven, while young Johnnie held his robust little stomach with both hands, like a young cholera victim, though his trouble was laughter. He got a good spanking, but he never seemed thoroughly to repent of the trick. Probably the fun of it was too great.

Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck never goes to bed till 2 in the morning, and doesn't get up till noon. In his bed room a light is kept burning all night, numbers of messages often requiring his personal attention being brought