The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

Farm and Household.

Hints and Suggestions.

It is a great mistake to fence off a farm vegetable garden, and lay it out in beds which require hand culture. Make the garden in the open field, and plant in long rows, wide enough apart to cultivate with a horse, and the greater part of the labor will be saved.

What the horse eats, says Field and Farm, he can and will digest inside of four hours; therefore, he should be fed often and have rich material in his stomach in small bulk. The chances of many a good racehorse have been spoiled by starvation. A horse or a man with an empty stomach can never put forth his best feats of strength or speed. It has taken trotting horse trainers thirty years to learn this, but those who win have learned it.

An old farmer, who had given a note in payment for a new patent "reaper and binder," came into the house to pay up. "How does she go?" asked the cashier, as he handled the bill. "Well, ye see, this time last year I sot on the fence with a cigar in my mouth and an umbrella over me, and watched thirty men reapin' my field. This year I reaped it myself, and thirty men sot on the fence and watched me."

It is an excellent plan, the American Cultivator says, as soon as potatoes are well up to go over the piece and throw a handful of a mixture of salt and ashes on each hill. The preparation is soon washed down into the ground by rains. It repels insects, makes the potatoes fair and smooth and helps to draw moisture to the potato during a dry time.

An emulsion of kerosene oil with milk has been highly recommended as an insecticide for use in the orchard and garden; but the New England Farmer advises caution in applying it, lest it do more harm than good. The emulsion should be perfect, and not too strong, or it will destroy tender plants and the bark of trees.

Some one who professes to know declares that, for working purposes the mule is more economical than the horse. It eats less and will do as much work. Sickness among mules is an exception. It costs less to keep them, less to shoe them—for their feet are much harder than those of the horse—and they are more patient than the horse.

Milking seems to be getting more and more the work of a specialist, says the Rural New Yorker. Good milkers on dairy farms are generally sure of the best wages. They get more milk than careless or indifferent hands would, consequently they represent so much cash saved to their employers. Some men are naturally good milkers. They have a firm yet gentle hand and a way of getting the cow's best confidence. No man can be a good milker until he does get the cow's confidence.

In earliest years we have no greater pleasure than in manipulating a heap of sand; and old age, however rich in honor and regard, finds the most satisfying delight in a gardened country home; it is the nearest of Earth to Heaven. We can do nothing for children more certain to procure them happiness than lead them to appreciate and cultivate these simple, natural pleasures, the planting of seeds, the setting of slips and cuttings and observation of their development; these are lessons for the very young. Later, such higher arts as grafting, and the still more intimate co-laboring with nature which the originating of new hybrid crosses implies constitute a most fascinating recreation and pursuit.

Male Hop Plants.

Experienced hop growers says that it pays to have a few male hop plants set in various parts of their yards. One in each 400 plants is enough to insure fertilization of the female blossom. The germ of the seed thus secured makes the hop weigh heavier and greatly increases its value and strength in addition. The male plant should be run up on a pole considerably higher than those of the other hops around it. This helps to distinguish it from the others when roots come up to be dug out, and the elevation of the male hop blossom enables its pollen to be carried farther by winds in each direction.

Farmers overlook the necessity for variety in the diet of their pigs, says a writer in the Hog. All our domestic animals require a great variety of food to supply all the wants of the system. No doubt the confinement to one kind of food for a long time is the frequent cause of disease in pigs. Green clover in Summer, besides giving bulk and lightness to the food, furnishes a large proportion of muscle-forming matter, and phosphate of lime for the bones. In Winter, when green clover cannot be had, the next best green food is beets, carrots, turnips, etc., and when these are not to be had, short cut clover or other hay boiled with meal answers the purpose well, and will be eaten greedily. Several different kinds of grain should be ground together to give variety, and this can usually be done by the farmer without inconvenience.

Swooped Upon by an Eagle.

John Granger, a Newark peddler, was attacked by a bald headed eagle on a high hill near Martinsville, Middlesex county, N. J., a few evenings since. He was driving down the hill when he saw the bird fly into a tree. As he drew near he fired at the eagle with his revolver, but as the bullet went wide of the mark he fired again. The result was the same, but the bird became enraged and swooped down with talons spread and beak distended. The bird circled about the horse, which broke into a run and went dashing through the bushes and over rocks at a break neck speed. Granger with difficulty kept in the buggy until the foot of the hill was reached. Here one of the wheels struck a log and the horse was brought to a halt. Granger jumped from the vehicle and, crouching under it, fired at the eagle as it came down with a mighty swoop. The bullet struck the bird in a vital part and it fell into a stream near by.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News.

The secretary of state has officially called the attention of the British minister at Washington, to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the customs officials of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty-one days at Shelburne.

Senator Edmunds is reported as saying that he is satisfied that the charges against Melville W. Fuller, which are anonymous so far as the general public are concerned, are unfounded and malicious; and that the committee at the next meeting will probably report the nomination favorably. There is a report also that Senator Hoar while in Chicago had an opportunity to make personal inquiry, and that he is convinced that the charges are malicious.

The commission to secure the consent of the Sioux Indians to the reservation bill has just been appointed. The names will not be made known by the department until the commission is at work upon the reservation. This is supposed to be for the purpose of preventing corporations from attempting to influence the commission. The general feeling is that the commission is favorable, as Secretary Vilas is reported as being thoroughly in earnest in the matter.

The Casualty Record.

Two farmers named Startsman and Foster were killed by lightning a mile from Culberton, Nebraska.

The nine-year-old son of Officer Brugger ate some oranges with some other children at Winona, Minn., and died of cramps next morning. An examination will be held to see whether poison or cholera caused the death.

A south-bound train from Montgomery, Ala., to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. Engineer John Morgon, Fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were killed. Mail Agent Davis was dangerously hurt.

A young man was arrested at New Ulm, Minn., on the street, who was making a great outcry. When taken he was dressed only in underclothing and barefooted. He is violently insane, and no clue can be formed as to his identity. He is about twenty-five years old.

Edward O'Brien, a well-to-do farmer living near Hammond, Wis., was killed by an incoming train. The engineer saw him coming toward the train on the track, but as they were on a down grade they were unable to stop until the engine struck him. He was apparently intoxicated.

A bateau loaded with 14 river drivers, while running Big Rock rapids on the St. Croix river, Wis., capsized and a man by the name of Fred Babbitt, of Stillwater, Minn., was drowned, and the others narrowly escaped. Babbitt was a single man about 30 years of age. His relatives live in Canada.

Ed Kelly, an engineer in the employ of the Terminal and Transfer company, was run over by a car and instantly killed at Superior, Wis., while engaged in making a coupling at the Sleigh Deck. He was twenty-two years old and unmarried. The body is in the hands of the coroner but after an inquest it will be sent to his home at Fargo.

The steam pleasure yacht Enid was struck by steamer James W. Baldwin a mile north of Newburg, N. Y. There were eight persons in the boat, and two of them, Miss Annie Miller and the wife of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., were drowned. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller of New York and Mrs. Odell wife of the Republican state committeman in the Fifteenth congressional district.

For some time there has been trouble brewing in the congregation of Latter Day Saints near Glen Easton, near Wheeling, W. V. While the congregation was holding a meeting at the house of Aron Farris, an aged member of the flock, the trouble culminated in a riot in which two men were probably fatally wounded and six or eight others istabbed or otherwise badly hurt.

Lizzie Bartleson, the six-year-old daughter of ex-Sheriff Bartleson of Fergus Falls, Minn., had a leg cut off below the knee by being run over by a car on the Northern Pacific road. She went down to the depot to bid a friend good-bye and stepped onto the platform of a caboose car. The engine was switching and backed up, jarring her off and one truck ran over her leg. She is doing well.

Dispatches from central and eastern Illinois report a very heavy rainfall. Country roads are in bad condition, railroads somewhat troubled and crops in many places very badly damaged. In some places whole fields of oats and corn were beaten down. Tuscola reports the heaviest floods since 1875. From 8,000 to 15,000 acres of growing crops are under water in one county alone.

The last train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, loaded with Chicago delegates, ran into a freight train near Chicago Junction, Ohio, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engines, baggage car and freight cars were demolished and the track torn up for a long distance. The engineer was fatally hurt and the passengers scratched and bruised. All were taken back to Fostoria and around to Columbus. The road was blockaded for twelve hours.

The attorneys of the murderer Maxwell called on Gov. Morehouse, at Jefferson City, Mo., and submitted a request, backed by several letters from prominent gentlemen in various parts of the state, for a respite of 60 days. The Governor refused the request, but notified the attorneys that he will hear their appeal for commutation of sentence on July 9. If this appeal is not granted Maxwell will be hanged in St. Louis July 13. Henry Lengrafe, who murdered his sweetheart, Annie Tisch, will also be hanged on the same day.

The Criminal Calendar.

A thief entered the crown prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzenshad and secured jewelry worth $100,000, with which he escaped.

George Burton and George S. Arnold got into a quarrel at Miniture, Neb. over a bet of $12.50, when Arnold shot Burton through the heart, killing him instantly.

Chas. A. Pilcher, teller of the Union bank, Providence, R. I., absconded. He took about all the valuables he could lay his hands on, even to pennies. It is said he took $500,000 in bonds and all the cash in the vault.

Charles Deckler, a farmer living near Buena Vista, Ill., shot and instantly killed his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself three times and cutting his own throat with a razor. Deckler was a drinking man and had frequently beaten his wife and threatened to kill her. He leaves a family of nine children.

A disastrous fire has been raging at the town of Sundsvall, the center of a large lumber district on the Gulf of Bothnia in Sweden, and the town has been nearly destroyed. The damage will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over. A drouth has prevailed for a long time, rendering the wood very dry.

The grand jury of the Franklin, Kentucky circuit court returned indictments against James W. Tate, late state treasurer, for embezzlement. The total amount is $404,085.85. Embezzlement is not an extraditable crime, and, as it is now known that the family of Mr. Tate are in communication with him, it is supposed they will soon make his whereabouts public.

Mathias Schreiver was found in the rear of 204 Mohawk street Chicago with his clothing on fire. He was horribly burned and died later. His clothing had apparently been soaked with oil work he was laying in his yard drunk. He made an important statement involving August Herbst, the latter and Schreiver's wife and her mother have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the horrible crime.

A telegram from Pulaski county Mo., says a bold outrage was committed there by an organized band similar to the White Caps of Indiana. About midnight a party of masked riders rode up to the house of Charles Gross, a wealthy farmer, and, dragging him from the house, carried him a mile away and there whipped him to death. The alleged cause is the divulging of secrets of the Agricultural Wheel, a secret organization. Gross was flayed alive.

Yankton, Dakota is in the throes of excitement over three swindles in as many days. H. S. Rice, formerly of Bronyn's valley, Neb., is accused of having passed a bogus check. He was arrested in Omaha and brought back to answer. J. Fitch Smith, jeweler, disappeared, so did several watches and other property. Thomas E. Hall, a confidence man, induced Yankton county farmers to sign notes by saying that they were contracts. Hall was arrested, brought back from Sioux City and compelled to return the notes.

The notorious gambler, Bell, and one Atwater, late of Iowa City, Iowa, run a den together. The other night a traveling salesman from the Consolidated Tank Line Company, of Sioux City, went in to buck the tiger. The gamblers got his money. He says they robbed him of it and thereupon he knocked Bell down and stabbed Atwater, inflicting three bad flesh wounds. Marshall Foster arrested the oil man, taking him to the Wright House, from there to the jail. He broke and run when Foster fired at him three times, the third shot taking effect in the leg.

Michael Hill, convicted of killing his sister's illegitimate child was brought before Judge Farmer for sentence. Beyond a little pallorlessness and a tense expression he showed no signs of agitation. The court, after hearing his counsel's plea for leniency, pronounced sentence of imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary. The prisoner gave no sign that he realized what the sentence implied for him, and he was removed to the jail. There he broke down and wept like a child. He told the jailer that if any in the court room thought to see him break down there he guessed they were disappointed.

The third jail delivery within a month occurred at Superior, Wis. One of the three prisoners confined in the corridor cell asked the watchman to be allowed to step out for a minute, feigning to require fresh air. The watchman consented, supposing the remainder of the prisoners in the cell to be asleep, but the door was no sooner opened than the men dashed out and overpowered the watchman, whom they beat to insensibility and gagged. They then attempted to set fire to the building by overturning an oil lamp, but the blaze was extinguished by a vagrant prisoner before much damage was done. The names are Spot, Murphy and White. The first two were notorious criminals and were serving long terms for numerous crimes, and White had just been removed from Minnesota on a requisition, and was serving out a term for twice acting as accomplice in the delivery of prisoners from the jail.

Personal Notes.

Gen. Sheridan's continued prostration causes the most intense anxiety to his friends, and the effort will be made to remove him to Nonquitt, Buzzard's bay, Mass., at all risks. It is no longer denied that in this removal there is bound up the last hope of prolonging his life. The United States steamer Swatara has been detailed for this purpose by the secretary of the navy.

Tony Hart, the commedian, who in partnership with Ned Harrigan, made a national reputation, was committed to the state lunatic hospital at Worcester, Mass. Dr. Park, superintendent of the hospital, says the case is an incurable one of paralysis. Tony has not been on the stage for over a year, and before that time signs of mental unsoundness had manifested themselves. Since his retirement he has grown steadily worse.

A woman of eighty years appeared in the probate court at Chicago and claimed to be widow of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber merchant, who was mysteriously shot at Gardner last August, supposedly by his paramour, Miss Sarah Dodge. The claimant made affidavit that she was married to Babcock in 1871 by a Chicago minister. Babcock's family and heirs always understood that he lived and died a single man. The judge will investigate.

Foreign News.

The Duke of Marlborough will be married to the young widow of Hooker Hammersley, of New York, who enjoys an annuity of $100,000 from her late husband's estate.

There is a good deal of excitement at Winnipeg over the recent rich gold discovery in McMickon's gold mine on the Lake of the Woods. The mine is the old George Heenan mine, and has always been regarded as a pretty rich one. Mr. McMicken succeeded in interesting Mr. Pugh, a St. Paul capitalist, in the mine, and Dennis Ryan, a St. Paul millionaire, who is at Winnipeg, will leave for Rat Portage to take a look over the mines. It is probable that he may put some capital into the field. The probabilities seem to indicate a mining boom in that district.

General News Items.

The twenty-first annual reunion of the old First regiment of Minnesota volunteers, which was celebrated at Lake Minnetonka by the veterans and their friends, as the guests of George A. Brackett, was a most pleasant affair and was attended by some 400 people.

Agent Ronan, of the Flathead Indians, has issued an order to white men to take all cattle off the Montana reservation before July 18, or the Indians will round them up and drive them off. The order has been issued in compliance with instructions from Indian Commissioner Atkins.

A great many Indians who have farms in Iowa and Nebraska are now in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Wis., to receive their annuity from the government and will remain through the blue-berry season, when they will return to gather their crops and spend the winter where it is warmer.

Emissaries from Utah, calling themselves Latter Day Saints, are working arduously in the vicinity of Rochester, Minn., preaching in the school houses throughout country districts. If they remain for any length of time it is more than likely that the threats of tar and feathers made by substantial men in the county will be put into execution.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madelia and vicinity, resolutions were passed declaring the grasshoppers in Otter Tail county, Minn., a menace to the welfare of the entire state, and cordially endorsing the action taken by Gov. A. R. McGill, and that it is deemed best to take immediate action in every county, city and village in the state looking toward the destruction of these pests.

It is given out indirectly that the Northern Pacific company will close its fiscal year with a surplus of $500,000 in excess of fixed charges and all other expenses. The year will, it is said, be the banner one in its history. In addition to the fifty locomotives that have been ordered the directors contemplate another thousand freight cars besides those now under contract for building.

The grasshoppers in Northern Minnesota for the past week have seemed to be idle, probably occasioned by the warfare that is urged against them. On one day there were in operation 125 pans which caught daily an average of from three to four bushels. In addition to the pans there are several other contrivances being used for catching them without the use of tar or oil. It looks as if the hoppers were well in hand and that the large majority of the crops would be saved. The committee have decided to pay $1 a bushel for them.

A conflict occurred between two tribes of Alaska Indians, the Chilcats and Sitkas. A large party of prospectors started up the Yukon with a tribe of Sitka Indians, under Chief George, as freighters. A contact resulted, in which the chief of the Chilcats was killed. The Indians demanded life for life and chased the Sitkas into Haines, a white settlement. The whites protected the life of Chief George through the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chilcats. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for help, which arrived just in time in the shape of a man-of-war.

Emilsen Loutzenshejser, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has just returned to his home at Canton, Ohio, ragged and dirty, relates a remarkable tale. He says that on the day of the disappearance a tramp approached him at the Ft. Wayne depot, and, pulling out a handkerchief, held it to his face. He became unconscious, and when he recovered he was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other boys. He was kept in the car until Altoona, Pa., was reached when he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods, where there were 10 other boys and two tramps guarding them. They had all been kidnapped and held for ransom. Young Loutzenshejser escaped, and reached Altoona and informed the police who arrested the tramps and set the boys free.

A woman wearing a heavy black veil, which she never removed, appeared in Black River Falls, about two weeks ago, and after stopping at a hotel and taking three houses in succession, rented a cottage in the midst of the residence portion of the East side. She bought and placed in the house a quantity of fine furniture, and was seen to display a heavy bundle of greenbacks. She seldom came out except at night, when she sat on the piazza for hours with her heavy veil drawn close, while in the day time she placed lighted candles in the windows and remained indoors. She had allowed nobody to see her face. The neighborhood was already wild with curiosity when one evening the veiled woman was heard walking about use cottage moaning, cursing and shrieking that her husband, whom she had basely murdered, had come for his revenge. The neighbors made complaint to the probate judge and two physicians examined the woman and pronounced her insane. She is a Mrs. Bennett, aged about forty. Her home is in Milwaukee, when she says she has a son. She was placed in charge of the sheriff.

Postmaster Lee of St. Paul has just received the order from the postoffice department related to printed matter upon envelopes. It is based on an act of congress passed recently, the object of which is to prevent blackmailing through the mails. Hereafter no unfortunate debtor will receive an envelope bearing the big, bold, black legends "Dead Beat Agency" and "Bad Debt Collection" across the envelopes. Such letters as those prohibited by the order will be promptly confiscated by the postmaster.

What may prove a valuable addition to the industries and wealth of Black River Falls, Wis., and vicinity has been discovered in some beds of Kaolin near there. The quality has been tested by some porcelain manufacturers at East Liverpool, Ohio, and is pronounced first-class. It is not yet known in what quantities it can be found. A vein has been dug into nearly twenty feet in depth, with no signs of its failing. Further investigations will be made as soon as possible to ascertain if the quantity is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a porcelain factory.

Charles Pinkerton of the town of Corinna, twelve miles from Clearwater, Minn., in digging a cellar, came across the remains of seven persons in a state of good preservation. They were found in a kind of mound, and were buried with their heads down, and were from seven to eight feet in height, and must have been placed there at least two hundred years ago, as on the top of the mound was the stump of an elm tree two feet in diameter. From the formation of the skulls they must have been of an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jaw bones were mostly sound, and not like the teeth of the present race of men.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

THE MINNESOTA THIRD.

D. S. Mace Nominated for Congress to Succeed J. S. MacDonald.

The Third Minnesota congressional district convention met in Red Wing to nominate a candidate for the seat in congress now filled by Judge MacDonald. Capt. A. H. Reed was the most prominent candidate, and he started in lacking only three votes of enough to nominate him, the first formal ballot standing as follows.

Reed	29	Strobeck	2
Strait	18		
Hall	14	Total	63

The Hall men had much in their favor. Goodhue was not at all satisfied Reed could be elected if nominated, and Marcus Johnson was positive Hall could. So Johnson corralled a couple of votes from Kandyohi and Chandler and Wilson gathered Goodhue into the fold, while Maj. Strait told Rice county and the rest of his friends Hall was very acceptable as far as he was concerned. This fixed the matter and Reed fell victim to bad luck, to semi-lukewarmness on the part of three or four of his adherents and to the doubt in Goodhue whether he would succeed, coupled with the belief that he had not done his duty by Herbert two years ago, though Capt. Reed has denied the latter assertion many times.

On the second attempt the ballot was thus announced:

Reed 27, Strobeck 2, Hall 34. Total 63.

There was a good deal of cheering when Mr. Hall was announced as the nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we endorse the nominations of the late Republican convention for president and Vice-President and pledge to the ticket our hearty support.

Resolved, That we endorse with hearty approval the platform of the late Republican national convention.

Resolved, That while supporting the doctrine of protection to American industries, American labor, American homes, American fisheries and American honor, we demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government, a judicious revision of the tariff by such reduction or repeal of duties as will relieve from unnecessary burdens the necessaries of life and those articles other than luxuries which do not enter into competition with the products of American labor.

These resolutions were signed by nine members of the committee. The other two members brought in a minority report as follows, but was rejected:

Resolved, That the expression in the majority report, "We demand a reduction of taxation to the requirements of the government," be struck out.

Call for Democratic Convention.

All Democrats and other voters of the State of Minnesota who favor a reduction of the present exorbitant tariff and excessive taxation are invited to unite in sending delegates to a state convention to be held in the city of St. Paul on Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1888, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following state officers, viz: Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, chief justice of the supreme court, associate justice of the supreme court and seven presidential electors. The basis of representation in said convention is one delegate for each county of the state and one delegate for each 250 votes or major fraction thereof cast for President Cleveland in 1884. The several counties of the state, upon this basis, will be entitled to representation to said state convention as follows:

Aitkin	2	Martin	2
Anoka	3	Meeker	4
Becker	2	Mille Lacs	2
Beltrami	1	Morrison	5
Benton	3	Mower	4
Big Stone	2	Murray	2
Blue Earth	9	Nicollet	4
Brown	6	Nobles	2
Carlton	2	Norman	2
Carver	7	Olmsted	7
Cass	1	Otter Tail	7
Chippewa	2	Ottertail	2
Chisago	2	Pipe Stone	2
Clay	4	Polk	8
Cook	1	Pope	4
Cottonwood	2	Ramsey	28
Crow Wing	3	Redwood	2
Dakota	8	Renville	4
Dodge	3	Rice	8
Douglas	3	Rock	2
Faribault	4	St. Louis	4
Fillmore	5	Scott	8
Freeborn	4	Sherburne	2
Goodhue	8	Sibley	5
Grant	2	Stearns	13
Hennepin	33	Steele	5
Houston	6	Stevens	2
Hubbard	1	Swift	3
Isanti	1	Todd	3
Itasca	1	Traverse	2
Jackson	2	Wabasha	9
Kanabec	1	Wadena	2
Kandyohi	4	Waseca	4
Kitson	2	Washington	8
Lac qui Parle	2	Watonwan	2
Lake	1	Wilkin	2
Le Sueur	4	Winona	14
Lincoln	1	Wright	7
Lyon	4	Y. Medicine	2
McLeod	4		
Marshall	2	Total	358

Robert Cook, recently of Lyle, is missing. He removed his family to Austin, expecting to go into the dray business. He could not meet his payments and has gone. His family will move back to Lyle. They do not know his whereabouts.

The meteoric stone which recently fell on the premises of Mr. A. W. Sias in Rochester, is attracting considerable attention. The stone weighs 203 pounds, the surface is smooth and covered with a black crust like varnish. It is very heavy, and the metal is different from anything ever found around here. It is composed principally of iron. It fell in a bed of sand stone, into which it was imbedded about 18 inches.

The idea of establishing an insurance feature in connection with the state militia has been discussed by the regimental officers and it is strong enough to warrant the prediction that if submitted to a vote of the companies it would become a fixed fact.

J. Whittlemon of Clearwater caught a turtle in the summer of 1867 and cut his initials on the shell, and a few days ago the same turtle crossed the path of J. W. Broths, and on examination was found to be the same one that twenty-one years before had the initials J. W. cut on his back, and which were as plain as when they were first put there.

Sheep shearing has been going on for several weeks in the vicinity of Worthington and the farmers report a good clip.

The Winona Mill company, which now operates the third largest flouring mill in the United States, has decided at once to build a new elevator adjoining the present one, doubling its capacity. It will be iron-clad, eighty feet high and forty-five by fifty-five feet on the ground and with a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

The board of education has secured the services of Prof. J. G. Winpings, of St. Paul, as principal of the Preston graded schools.

Mrs. James Sullivan of Lake city was taken to the insane asylum at Rochester. She has been there several times before.

Henry Blum met with a serious accident at Henderson. While hauling straw in the country his team ran away, throwing him to the ground and injuring him internally. There are hopes of his recovery.

The ten companies of the Second Regiment went into camp near Lake City, and the men spent their time in drilling and the customary duties of camp life. There was a dearth of interesting incidents, though the boys while off duty seemed to be enjoying themselves to the full.

The corner stone of Herman's monument was laid at New Ulm. The day was appropriately observed in commemoration of this event. Large numbers of the Sons of Herman being present with banners and music.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

No business was transacted or at least none that was thought worthy of being telegraphed.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the public land bill. Mr. Hermann of Oregon offered an amendment, which was accepted, allowing entrymen six instead of three months in which to erect a habitable dwelling. An amendment offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa reserving title in the government to alternate strips of public land along water courses and the sea shore, provoked discussion.

Mr. Laird of Nebraska resented the attacks which had been made on the cattle breeders and other Western citizens. Mr. Weaver wanted to know what ailed Mr. Laird. Was it worms? but the gentleman made no reply. The amendment was rejected.

SENATE.

In the Senate the House amendments to Senate bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ouchaouta river, Arkansas; the Mississippi river, at Muscatine, Iowa; the Missouri river, at Nebraska City, Neb.; the Columbia river between Oregon and Washington Territory; the Missiouri river at Parkville; the Mississippi river at Ocaquan, Ill., and the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, were severally concurred in.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The senate commerce committee reported adversely the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Wabasha, Minn., on account of the indefiniteness as to the incorporators.

The senate commerce committee reported favorably on the house bill authorizing the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railway company to construct a bridge over the Missouri river near Winona, Emmons county, Dak.

HOUSE.

The land bill was passed by the house with the Holman amendment, retaining title in the government to coal mines found on the public lands, but allowing entrymen to use such coal mines until further action by congress.

When Mr. Mills called up the tariff bill, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, suggested on his individual responsibility as a means of expediting adjournment that the tariff bill be laid aside until next session, its fate then depend upon the result of the November elections, and that the surplus be kept down by an entire repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Mills rejected the suggestion and made a counter proposal that the republicans should fix an early day for taking a final vote on the bill.

Mr. Reed of Maine declared that Mr. Kelley spoke for himself alone, and that the Republicans would insist upon pointing out the defects of the bill in detail.

Judge McDonald introduced in the house a bill granting a pension to John Y. Hooper of Minnesota. Mr. Gifford of Dakota presented a petition signed by H. M. Hanson and forty others, praying for better protection to agriculture and agricultural products.

SENATE.

Mr. Henderson, from the pensions, committee, reported back seven vetoed pension bills with recommendation that they be passed over the vetoes—calendar.

Mr. Allison reported the army appropriation bill. The fishery treaty and Mr. Morgan's resolution were postponed to Monday next.

The senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill and agreed to an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the Yadkin river, North Carolina.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr Blount, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tem, during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate of this action.

Mr. Grain, of Texas, made a strong effort to secure consideration for his bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Brazos river, Texas, but an objection from Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, rendered his effort unavailing.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Baker, of New York, moved to strike from the free list vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion, referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of northern Michigan and those of the province of Ontario.

Mr. T. H. B. Browne, of Virginia, said that the question presented was whether the farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States, or whether the farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill, and after a protracted discussion it was laid aside to let other business be transacted.

Committees were appointed on the legislative, the diplomatic and consular and the District of Columbia appropriation bills.

The joint resolution extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year for thirty days was passed, and then the senate again took up the army appropriation bill.

Senator Vest presented petitions from the merchants exchanges of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Tampa asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Tampa, Fla.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clements, of Georgia, reported that the conference committee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill had failed to agree, and stated that the chief point of difference between the two houses grew out of the increased appropriations made by the senate for the paving of streets. After a protracted discussion, a further conference was ordered.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill.

Paintings of oil, water colors and statuary were stricken from the free list.

An attempt was made to strike from the free list stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone and all building and monumental stone, photograph print paper, but the motion was lost.

Primaline was added to the free list.

In the House Mr. Rice presented a petition from the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, opposing the bridging of the Detroit river or any river connecting the great lakes, as obstructing navigation.

The clause providing that the change in the rate of duties shall take effect on the 1st of July, 1888, was passed over informally.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, moved to strike out the clause fixing the rate of duty on refined glycerine at 3 cents a pound. This led to a long discussion, and the amendment was rejected, and the house adjourned to 8 p. m., for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the additional force of letter carriers made necessary by the extension of the eight hour law to that branch of public service was concurred in by the House committee on postoffices and post roads. All the rest of the senate amendments were non-concurred in.

A Long Bridge.

The bridge across the classic Oxus, on the line of the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, is 1,000 feet longer than the Brooklyn bridge. The entire road is a remarkable piece of engineering. It was considered impossible to maintain a railroad through the shifting sands of the Kara Kum desert. But Gen. Annenkoff, by covering part of his railroad with clay, by placing in his embankment layers of the branches of a desert shrub, and by cultivating along parts of the route many thousands of the desert plants the roots of which retain the sand, has thus far maintained his road bed without deterioration. The problem of a water supply was solved by bringing water in pipes from the mountains that skirt 200 miles of the route, also by canals from Murghab, while artesian wells are the scource of supply between Merp and the Oxus. In a region that is destitute of fuel, and where the cold is at times intense, petroleum has been utilized to drive the locomotive and to heat the 60 railroad stations along the way.

A man took a German girl to Marshall, Wis., promising to marry her. A few days afterwards he disappeared, taking over $300 of the girl's money and leaving her destitute and friendless.

Mrs. Lily Warren Hammersley and the Duke of Marlborough were recently joined in wedlock, Mayor Hewitt of New York officiating.

Three cowboys rode into Marshall, Minn., recently with a drove of ponies, and very soon violated a village ordinance. Interference by the marshall led into a fight, in which pistols and knives figured, and outside help had to be called in to make an arrest. It was finally made, however, and a fine of $15 imposed on each.

Cleveland Formally Notified.

The committee appointed by the St. Louis democratic national convention to visit Washington and inform Mr. Cleveland that he had been renominated for President, performed that duty in a formal manner, whereupon the president, in reply, spoke as follows:

I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance, both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front in a battle which wages bravely, because conscious of right; confidently, because its trust is in the people, and soberly, because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction, and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of free men. Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and right. For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near the people and be administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then, is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago, I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and became a perversion of all it ought to be, but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary the application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagance had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shameless it could be. I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how grandly they loved their country, nor how noble and generous they were. I shall not dwell upon the acts and the policy of the administration now drawing to its close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me, I have yielded obedience only to the constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. I have done those things which, in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conducive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not, if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of a fair interpretation of my course. But it remains for me to say to you and through you, to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which they have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such acceptance in the usual formal manner.

Another Triple Murder.

Minneapolis was the scene of another terrible murder. About nine o'clock in the evening a man and woman were walking down Third street, when a man walked rapidly up and confronted them. A report rang out and the escort dropped the woman's arm and fell to the sidewalk, with a bullet in his brain. "Oh, God! don't shoot!" The woman screamed this out, and turning, ran back a few steps and turned into a small alleyway, pursued by the assassin or the avenger. She had gone but two rods when he overtook her, and from a distance of only two feet, turned the revolver upon her and fired. The ball crashed through her head and she fell dead. The revolver clicked again as the hammer was raised, and the double murderer rushed still further back into the alley, entered the rear building and turned the weapon upon himself. Three reports followed in rapid succession, and, dropping the revolver, the assassin and would-be-suicide fell to the ground. The five reports had rung out loud and clear on the night air, and in a few moments the sidewalk and street were thronged by a dense crowd, which quickly assembled. Not an officer was in sight and the people stood aghast, without daring to touch one of the three bodies. For twenty minutes they laid there, until word had been sent to the central station and the patrol wagon summoned. The woman was stone dead and was not touched. The man on the sidewalk gave signs of life, and was removed to his boarding place.

The story as it was gradually developed is as follows: Ed Robinson is a teamster. About a year ago he married a young girl from Howard Lake, but they separated seven months ago. Nick Weiss had made her acquaintance and was walking down Third street with her when the shooting occurred. From the scraps of talk that dropped from Robinson after the shooting it seems he had warned his wife against going with Weiss, and had got the revolver with the express purpose of shooting them.

There is about an even chance that Robinson may recover. He never lost consciousness and talked quite a little. He said he had evidence that Weiss was his wife's paramour, and he had several times warned them not to meet.

"Do you regret the deed?" was asked him and he replied that he did not. "I did it deliberately after a fair warning. I hope I will die and they will die with me."

Robinson is known as a bad character, given to drink. He was in the woods near Aitkin a year ago last winter, and had the general reputation of being a hard lot.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Telegraphic communication, interrup