THE WORTHINGTON ADVANCE.

ROBERT MCCUNE, Editor and Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, Nobles Co., • MINN

CLEAR summer sunlight is said to penetrate the Mediterranean sea to a depth of 1,200 feet; winter sunlight to only 600 feet.

A WILD goose killed in California had a grain of wheat in its crop which, when planted, produced a variety hitherto unknown.

IT is said that onions will cure diphtheria. Now if we can find something to cure onions it may be worth while to cure diphtheria.

THE constitution of the United States has been published in New York in the Hebrew language, with explanatory notes in Hebrew.

THE bicycle has become almost as popular in Germany as it is in the United States. The German union of bicyclists has over 1,400 members.

JEAN INGELOW is now a gray-haired little old woman of 63 years. She is a kind friend of the poor, and at regular intervals gives them when she calls "copyright dinners" from the proceeds of her books.

Miss ELIZABETH BILSAND was married recently to Charles W. Wetmore in New York. He is the attorney for the company building the "whaleback" boats, and she is the pretty girl who ran around the world.

W. C. WYNKOPP, a Denver mining expert, is about to proceed to Africa to look for the famous King Solomon's mines for an English syndicate. Perhaps the best part of them exist in a book which Rider Haggard wrote.

W. W. HENRY, a grandson of Patrick Henry, attends the church (St. John's) in Richmond, Va., where the latter delivered the speech that made his name famous. The seat on which the orator stood when he cried: "Give me liberty or give me death" is still shown to visitors.

GORHAM GRAY, inventor of a kind of wire by which the conductivity is in the core instead of on the surface of the wire, says he is convinced that telephony is practicable not only between this country and Europe, through the Atlantic ocean, but for 9,000 miles from New York through to San Francisco and Hawaii. Hello, there!

A SILVER shekel has been found in Galveston of the time of Simon Maccabeus, who lived 142 years before the beginning of the Christian era, and consequently is 2,033 years old. The coin is estimated by competent judges to be worth for its numismatic value $5,000, while the intrinsic value of the silver it contains does not exceed 51 or 52 cents.

FIVE hundred and eight thousand five hundred square feet of space in the world's fair buildings were formally assigned to the governments of England, Germany and Denmark. Of this amount England gets 265,000 square feet, Germany 210,000 square feet and Denmark 20,000 in the main building, and 13,500 in addition for a dairy exhibit.

PATTI is very fond of parrots, and when she sees one that strikes her fancy she does not hesitate to pay the price asked for it, however exorbitant it may be. Some years ago she actually paid five thousand dollars for a parrot, and this loquacious bird is still to be seen and heard in her winter garden at Craig-y-Nos. One of the diva's parrots speaks Welsh, another French and others English.

THE doctors are discussing the question whether the epidemic la grippe will return this winter. The weight of testimony is that it is not likely to be severe. "The microbes of la grippe live and thrive in arctic cold," says a wise writer, and "the long hot summer has been the best possible agent to destroy the germs." Such diseases, however, have to wear out gradually. La grippe will likely be a fixture among diseases for years to come.

AN important deposit of that rare metal known as vanadium has been found in the province of Mendoza, Argentine Republic. This metal is one of the rarest and most valuable known, and is used for setting dyes in silks, ribbons, hosiery and other fine goods. The principal source of supply until recently has been a small deposit in the Ura mountains, and it has been held as high as $1,500 per ounce. This newly discovered deposit in Mendoza will therefore be recognized as of great importance.

LAND titles run back a long way on the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland. One Aldrich, a farmer in Delaware, sold a farm, and the title deeds that he passed were dated well back into the seventeenth century, and they bore the signature of the Indian chief from whom the land was originally bought. The property up to the recent sale had descended in the family by inheritance. When the United States government was seeking to erect a structure on Wallop's island, one Sneed came along with a seventeenth century title, and gave no end of trouble before his claims were satisfied.

LYMAN E. KNAPP, Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says the products of Alaska exported during the year and their value were: 683,332 cases of salmon, valued at $2,753,328; 4,150 pounds of ivory, worth $9,507; 231,282 pounds of whalebone, worth $1,503,333; 14,890 gallons of whale oil, worth $4,467; 1,138,000 codfish, $569,000; 7,300 barrels salted salmon, $73,000; gold and silver bullion, $1,000,000; 21,586 fur seals taken under lease, $647,880; 60,000 skins taken by poachers, $1,800,000; other furs and skins, $450,000; curios, $25,000; other products, $106,900; total, $8,941,515.

THE constitution of the United States of Brazil, adopted February 24 last, provides an educational limitation to citizenship. "Persons ignorant of the alphabet" are not allowed to vote at federal or state elections. The constitution also excludes beggars, and members of communities of whatsoever denomination who are subject to vows of obedience, etc., which implies the surrender of individual liberty. In this prohibition are included soldiers on pay. Evidently the Brazilians are anxious that the ballot in their country shall only be cast by freemen, who shall be at least moderately intelligent.

JUDGE MCMILLAN, of Brookhaven, Miss., who has been figuring on the census returns, claims that the oldest people now living in the United States reside in southern Mississippi. He cites the following instances, all the parties being known to him: Near Union Church resides Elizabeth McIntyre, aged one hundred and one, and near by lives Mrs. Mary Goodson, aged one hundred and ten. Both were born near where they live. Mrs. McIntyre has a sister living near Byram who is one hundred and ten years old. James Stuart living eight miles south of Brook Haven is one hundred and four years old.

The News of the Week.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 3d was: Wheat, 27,755,056 bushels; corn, 7,546,584 bushels; oats, 5,854,281 bushels.

The sixtieth annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, made by Mr. Morgan, says the time is at hand for an extension over the Indians of the protection and privileges of the courts. The enrollment of Indian pupils for the year ended June 30 was 17,926, an increase over last year of 1,549. The commissioner regards the education of the Indian as the only solution of the Indian problem.

In his annual report to the secretary of the interior Acting Governor Murphy, of Arizona, recommends that the territory be admitted to the union as a state.

In many cities the anniversary of the landing of the first German emigrants in America in 1683 was observed.

The republican national committee will meet in Washington on the 23d of November to determine the time and place for holding the next national republican convention.

President Harrison has accepted the resignation of ex-Senator Blair as minister to China.

There were 2,828 miles of new railway track laid in this country from January 1 to September 30.

The government of the United States will reserve under the act of congress passed at the last session 1,200,000 acres of land on the headwaters of the White river in Colorado.

The business failures in the United States during the seven days ended on the 9th numbered 240, against 230 the preceding week and 215 for the corresponding week last year.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 8th aggregated $1,226,473,057, against $1,393,086,474 the previous week.

The foreign exports of cotton thus far for the season have been 411,384, as against 584,282 bales last year.

In September over 200 Chinamen had entered the United States from Kingston, Ont.

An extra bulletin on education from the census bureau shows that the total school enrollment of the United States reported July 1, 1891, was close to 14,220,000.

THE EAST.

The young son of Rev. A. L. Chilcoat, of Orbisonia, Pa., fell from a tree and was killed. His mother went insane from the shock of seeing his fall.

The death of Charles Carroll Sawyer occurred in Brooklyn in his 57th year. He composed "When This Cruel War Is Over," "Who Will Care for Mother Now," 'Mother Would Comfort Me" and several other war songs.

A train struck a wagon containing a man, woman and two children at Giffords, N. Y., and all four were killed.

A gun is in course of construction at Bethlehem, Pa., to fire under water. The experimental gun is to be 35 feet long and will throw a projectile 25 feet in length, containing 400 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 1,000 feet through the water.

The leading cigar manufacturers of New York city held a meeting and organized a trust to include all the prominent cigar manufacturers in the United States.

Schoolboys of Malden, Mass., will hereafter be taught to sew during school hours.

In New York August Belmont's five-story brown-stone house on Fifth avenue was burned, causing a loss of $200,000.

Engineer James Patterson was killed and fifty-five cars were destroyed in a freight wreck near Binghamton, N. Y. The damage was over $150,000.

At Fitzwilliam, N. H., A. A. Parker celebrated his 100th birthday. He graduated from the university of Vermont in 1815; and was said to be the oldest living graduate of any college in America.

The firm of A. S. Mann & Co., dry goods merchants of Rochester, N. Y., failed for $100,000.

The Wagner Palace Car Company at East Buffalo, N. Y., discharged forty men because they were members of an organization of anarchists.

A smuggler of diamonds for a Chicago firm, Mrs. Yancy, disappeared in New York with jewels valued at $30,000, and no trace of the expert thief could be found.

Three trainmen were fatally hurt in a collision on the Erie road near Ridgewood, N. J.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Albert Herman with his family attempted to ford the Blue river near Fairbury, Neb., but they were caught in the current and Mrs. Herman and two children drowned.

William Donley and John Davenport, two circus performers, were sent to prison for two years for stealing half a pint of whisky at Crawfordsville, Ind.

Otto Wirthner, a well-known German at Youngstown, O., after being speechless for nearly seventeen years, regained his speech by the use of electricity.

Fire destroyed a frame building at Wilber, Wash., and Mrs. Wagner and her two children were burned to death.

At Cincinnati, O., Rev. Samuel Benedict, aged 60 years, rector of St. Paul Protestant Episcopal church, was almost instantly killed in an elevator accident.

In Oklahoma rivers, swollen by the heavy rains, have destroyed the property of "boomers" and washed out railroads.

Flames which started in a blacksmith shop at Columbus Junction, Ia., burned two blocks of business houses, entailing a loss of $150,000.

At Arthur City, Tex., Deputy Sheriff Gaston and a bartender were found dead in a saloon with bullet wounds in their backs.

In a livery stable at Manhattan, Mont., forty-five horses were burned to death.

Mrs. Mary Nye had both arms broken and her daughter was severely injured by the sudden folding up of a patent bed at Warsaw, Ind.

A blacksmith named Richard Van Olinda murdered his wife and then killed himself at Sacramento, Cal.

Trains collided on the Norfolk & Western road near Kenova, W. Va., killing Hiram Lovell and wounding five others, two fatally.

On the Pennsylvania railroad at Uniontown, Md., two men were killed outright and three fatally injured in a tunnel.

An equestrian bronze statue of Gen. Grant in Lincoln park, Chicago, was unveiled with elaborate and impressive ceremonies. Mrs. Grant was present.

In San Francisco, Edward Chick, aged 82 years, was found dead in bed at his residence. A coffin was found under his bed which he had made for himself twenty years ago.

Fire ruined the courthouse at Washington, Ind., which cost $125,000, and all the county records were burned.

Pink Scales, of Clifton, Ala., mistook his wife for a burglar and shot her dead.

In Kansas City a cable car crashed into a crowd, injuring thirty persons, three fatally.

Sheldon A. Burlingame and George S. Duncan were burned to death in Detroit by the explosion of oil in a stove they were repairing.

Ex-Treasurer George W. Morgan, of Baltimore county, Md., was found to be $24,390.54 short in his accounts.

Workmen struck a vein of oil while drilling for water near Modaryville, Ind., that was flowing at the rate of 200 barrels a day.

A fire in Lima, O., caused a loss of $100,000. The Times office and several mercantile houses were destroyed.

In Minnesota the recent cyclone in Itasca and Beltrami counties destroyed the timber on 1,000 square miles.

In the Fifth Michigan district J. S. Lawrence, of Grand Rapids, was nominated for congress by the democrats to succeed M. H. Ford, deceased.

Flames at Montgomery, Ala., destroyed Hunter & Co.'s compress and 2,500 bales of cotton, causing a loss of $125,000.

Peter Cusick and John Williams, inmates of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., were killed by the cars.

Six acres of ground were burned over at Mayfield, Ky. The loss was placed at $100,000, with but little insurance.

The packing house of Parker, Webb & Co. in Detroit was damaged by fire to the extent of $100,000. One man was burned to death and about a dozen others were more or less seriously burned.

Fire destroyed the Olympic theater at St. Paul, the loss being $100,000.

Judge Johnson, in the circuit court at Topeka, Kan., decided that an arrest made on a letter or a telegram was not due process of law.

Allerton defeated Nelson in the stallion trot at Grand Rapids, Mich., for a purse of $10,000 taking the second, third and fourth heats.

In New Orleans the case against Private Detective D. C. O'Malley, who was charged with bribing the Hennessy jury, was dismissed.

The Army of the Tennessee, in session in Chicago, elected Gen. G. M. Dodge,of Iowa, president of the society.

The marriage of A. B. Froman and Miss Emma J. McHale, of Colorado Springs, Col., took place on the top of Pike's Peak. This was the highest marriage on record.

At Greenup, Ill., William Kisser, an aeronaut of Louisville, Ky., was killed by falling 150 feet while making an ascent.

A mob took Joe Coe, a negro, from the jail at Omaha and lynched him for assaulting Lizzie Yates, 5 years of age.

Three men robbed the National bank at Enterprise, Ore., in broad daylight of $3,500.

John and Wade Felder were executed at Rush, Tex., for murdering Yance Thompson, August 17, 1890, and Ed. Neal was hanged at Omaha, Neb., for the murder of Allan and Dorothy Jones. He confessed his crime on the scaffold.

William Evans, secretary of the Morse Wool Scouring Company of St. Louis, was said to be short $25,000 in his accounts.

A freight elevator fell in the works of the Shelby Cabinet Company at Shelbyville, Ind., killing Joseph Schott, Clinton Neeley and H. Thayer, workmen.

The Kansas crop report shows the yield of wheat to be 58,399,619 bushels; oats, 39,638,045 bushels, and corn 145,485,918 bushels.

At Brenham, Tex., Aunt Ann Callahan died at the age of 115 years.

Fire destroyed the storage warehouse of Hunter & Co.'s compress at Montgomery, Ala., with 2,500 bales of cotton. Loss, $125,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The death of Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, first lord of the British treasury and leader of the conservatives in the house of commons, occurred in London, aged 66 years.

Italy has decided not to take part in the world's fair at Chicago.

King Karl I., of Wurtemburg, died at Stuttgart. He was born in 1823, and ascended the throne in 1864.

The death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the distinguished Irish parliamentary leader, occurred at his home in Brighton, Eng., at the age of 45 years. His death was said to have been caused by a chill.

The new Mexico tariff will make our beer cost seventy-five cents a pint in that country.

At Fierra Mojado, Mex., a river overflowed its banks and flooded many buildings, causing a loss of $200,000.

The question of separation from Sweden was being strongly agitated in Norway.

Prices of food were rapidly rising throughout the Russian empire. Reports from Warsaw say that the cost of provisions had of late been doubled.

Influenza was increasing in England. Three thousand people had been stricken with it and fatal cases were very numerous.

LATER.

Government Boat Wrecked.

Baltikore, Oct. 11.—The United States steamship Dispatch went ashore last night in a heavy gale on the Assetague coast of Virginia, about sixty miles northeast of Cape Charles and is totally wrecked. All her crew are safely landed and housed on the beach. The Dispatch left New York yesterday and was on her way to Washington when she went aground. The Yantic will be hurried down to the scene of the accident from the Brooklyn navy yard as soon as she can be got under way. The wrecking tug North America has also gone from Lewes, Del., to the assistance of the Dispach.

Burglars broke into the Milwaukee depot at Wauzeka, Wis., the night of the 10th, and rifled the express and mail sacks. A stranger passing the depot, who was probably mistaken for an officer, was shot by the thieves and is in a critical position.

A man registered at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, on the 10th as E. Richardson. Upon retiring for the night he blew the gas and in the morning was found dead.

A collision at Shakopee, Minn., between two freight trains on the 11th, demolished both engines and killed Fireman Thomas Rogers.

A severe shock of earthquake occurred San Francisco night of the 11th.

The steam barge Susan E. Peck, loaded with 60,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Buffalo while passing through the straits of Sault Ste. Marie, on the 11th she came in collision with the schooner George W. Adams, up bound, in tow of the steam barge Aurora. The Adams struck her on the starboard bow and dashed her stern in. She sunk immediately after the collision, her decks going under water. All her crew were saved.

A woman named Florence Watson, said to be the wife of a prominent Chicago jeweler, who was jailed at St. Louis, Mo., for petit larceny, was found in her cell on the 11th, suspended from an iron bar of the prison with her garters. When cut down the body was cold.

The funeral of Charles Stewart Parnell occurred at Dublin, Ireland, on the 11th. There was an immense concourse of people present notwithstanding the downpour of a heavy rain.

D. C. Patterson, a nephew of Senator Dan Cameron of Pennsylvania, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by the courts of Missouri.

A SLY WIDOW.

Employed by Jewelry Firms to Smuggle Diamonds Into This Country, She Disappears with Gems Valued at $30,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Inspector Byrne's men are looking for a Mrs. Yancy, who is a most expert smuggler and swindler. She is accused by a diamond importing firm in Chicago, whose name is not mentioned for obvious reasons, of making herself scarce with a quantity of diamonds belonging to them.

In this particular firm there is consternation on account of their little financial venture to defraud Uncle Sam of his just dues. With them is implicated a Maiden lane firm of this city, that was interested as agent. To carry out their scheme for importing diamonds at as little expense as possible they engaged Mrs. Yancy, a New York woman, who changes her name with the season and who is regarded by customs officers as a "slick one," having eluded their vigilance at every eastern port. She is a professional "free trader," long known to the authorities as such, and they always lay plots for her, but on Friday last she made her master stroke.

Mrs. Yancy, in personal appearance, is youthful. Despite the silver in her hair, she has a figure that would grace a girl of 18. She dressed in widow's weeds, and was so successful in her little smuggling schemes that the officers began to doubt whether the pretty waist was not a receptacle for some of the contrband goods. She has been examined by female searchers and every thread of clothes she had on carefully scrutinized, yet she managed to get goods into New York safely.

Mrs. Yancy, or whatever her name may be, is not an American. She came to New York early in the spring of 1889. At that time she was accompanied by a diminutive Mongolian attendant, connected to whom by a short gold chain was a demure pelican. As neither pelicans nor Mongolians are down on the tariff list they were allowed to pass. Since that time the interesting woman and bird, Zip, have been frequent passengers between Europe and New York on various steamers, and it is alleged that between them about a million dollars' worth of diamonds have been imported without duty. It is strange that while the woman was always suspected, the pelican has never been. This is attributed to the fact that the bird wore as demure a look as the boy in whose custody it was.

Last Friday, just before the French steamer landed, the bird was taken by the boy into the mistress' stateroom. When he was landed he was led from the steamer looking as if he had been attacked by a virulent form of mumps. But it was overlooked by the customs officers. The three were noticed to bundle into carriages at the dock, and it is supposed that while on the way up town the bird was relieved of its mumps. The mumps consisted of $30,000 worth of bright, sparkling diamonds. The diamonds should have been delivered to a firm in Maiden lane, to be shipped to the other "free trade" firm of diamond merchants in Chicago. Instead, however, Mrs. Yancy, with a dozen other attractive widow names, went somewhere on her own account. All trace of her has been lost, and within twelve hours of her arrival the police of half a hundred cities were notified to look out for her.

The two diamond importing firms are in a sorry predicament. They are abusing themselves for having been so adroitly swindled, and are trembling for the consequences of their expose. In order to save $30,000 they have left themselves liable to prosecution and the imposition of fines which may cost them far more than the loss of the parcel of sparklers. According to the terms of the contract between the two firms it is said the Chicago house advanced $10,000 on the diamonds, agreeing to pay the other $20,000 on their delivery. But the Maiden lane house can't deliver until it finds Mrs. Yancy.

SLAIN BY HER COUSIN.

A Brave Georgia Girl Shot Dead While Defending Her Father from an Attack by Four Cowards.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 10.—Miss Lizzie Gossot, 17 years old, was killed Thursday night by her four male cousins while in defense of her father's life. She was engaged to marry one of the young men who aided in murdering her. The tragedy occurred near Unionville. J. C. Gossot, the father of the murdered girl, is a planter. On an adjoining farm lives his brother-in-law, Edward Thomas, who has four sons. Mr. Gossot has had trouble for some time with the Thomas boys. Thursday night they rode over to Mr. Gossot's place with the announced purpose of whipping him. Miss Lizzie, who had been out horseback riding, came up, and seeing the four men beating her father, she sprang from her horse and grasping one of them threw him upon his back. The flash of several pistols followed, and the girl fell, with the exclamation: "O, Cousin David." It was the bullet of her cousin David which pierced her heart. The murderers fled and have not been seen since.

Two Brothers Hanged in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—A telegram from Rusk, Tex., to the Associated press says John and Wade Felder suffered the extreme penalty of the law there Friday for murdering Yonce Thompson on August 17, 1890.

Run Across the Border.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 10.—It is estimated that during the last four weeks over 200 Chinamen have passed through here into the United States. Twenty Chinamen are now in the city awaiting transportation. A local hotelkeeper is getting rich handling the celestials.

Burial of a King.

STUTTGART, Oct. 10.—Funeral services were held here over the remains of King Karl, of Wurtemberg. The emperor of Germany, the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia; Prince Henry, of Prussia, and other notables attended.

To Keep Out Cholera.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—With a view to preventing the introduction of cholera in the United States, the secretary of the treasury has issued a circular to collectors of customs stating that no rags shall be admitted from Marseilles, France, unless accompanied by a certificate from the United States consul at that port.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—H. T. Coffin, of Des Moines, Ia., treasurer of the Iowa Loan and Trust Company, dropped dead on Wall street, near Broadway, Friday. Death was caused by heart disease.

Census Bulletin on Education.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The census bureau has issued an extra bulletin on education. The total scool enrollment for the United States reported July 1, 1891, was close to 14,220,000. The total public school enrollment, including about 65,000 in universities, schools for training teachers, etc., was near 12,750,000, and the total enrollment in private and parochial scools was not far from 750,000 each.

The board of admiralty of Spain proposes to build a caravel similar to that in which Columbus made his voyage for exhibition at the world's fair.

SHOWN NO MERCY.

An Omaha Mob Breaks Into the Jail and Takes a Colored Rapist from His Cell—The Fiend Hanged.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—The Omaha county jail was surrounded Friday night by a howling mob of a thousand men who declared they would lynch Joe Coe, a negro who recently made an attack upon Lizzie Yates, 5 years old. It was reported that the child was dead and this caused the outbreak.

Public sentiment has been wrought up highly by the execution of Ed Neal. This tension was added to when the report became current that Coe's victim had died. "We will lynch the nigger," was soon heard on every side and it was evident that before nightfall the day's event would culminate in a tragedy. Night came on with an ominous quiet. There were few people in the streets, and there was no intimation of the trouble in sight. About 9:30 o'clock there were confused sounds of a tramping and hurrying along the paved street toward the county jail, and in a remarkably short time the jail was surrounded.

A rush was made for the Harney street door of the jail. "We will get in here," shouted a leader who suddenly appeared.

"Stop!" said Capt. Cormack who presented a revolver. The leader halted.

"What do you want?" asked the captain.

"We want that —— negro," was the reply, "and we will get him. Get out of the way."

"If you take a step this way I'll kill you," said the captain, as he shoved the pistol under the spokesman's nose. Persuasively the little round hole in the barrel, backed by a true officer's iron nerve, did the work and the crowd abandoned the Harney street door. Then sledges were brought and the east door was assailed. This was built of strong steel lattice. Once inside four more steel lattice doors must be broken through. This seemingly impenetrable wall stood between the crowd of angry men who having tasted blood thirsted for more. Solid blows rang on the doors. It was useless. No sledge would tell against that door.

About a block away was the power house of the cable street railway company. Near it were huge piles of rails and long, heavy bars of steel. In a minute some of these were borne by sturdy hands up the hill. While this was being done the telephone wires had been cut and there was no communication with the jail. The steel rail clanged against the steel door. The latter yielded slightly. A mighty yell went up from the maddened men, and again and again the battering ram was hurled against the door. Steel cannot stand everything, and in five minutes the door was open. Then there was a short parley and the second door was assailed. While all this was going on Omaha's police force of ninety men was gathered, but concentration was impossible. The officers were lost in the crowd. Some one suggested that the fire department be called out and the hose turned on. But it was not that kind of a mob. The firemen came and laid their hose, and the crowd simply carried away the lines and drove the firemen away.

It did not take the crowd long after the second door was passed to effect an entrance to the huge steel cage in which the cells are located. There, wrapped in a blanket, cowered the trembling wretch for whom the lynchers sought.

In the meantime the police, under Chief Seavy, undertook to mass at the jail entrance. The crowd surged up, picked up the police and carried them to the edge of the yard. There they staid. Then the work went on.

Inside the cage the negro begged and pleaded. He prayed and cried and rolled on the floor in terror. His shrieks for mercy were answered with blows that brought his executioners nearer. At this time the doorwas open.

Then with one last yell of terror the negro was seized by the hands of men eager for his blood and thrust through the corridor. Here men to identify him were called for. It was determined to make no mistake. So on pressed those who knew him and his doom was sealed. A lamb would have fared better amidst a pack of wolves. Coe was not torn limb from limb, but he got a thousand curses and a blow for every curse.

There is a driveway 50 yards long leading from the jail to the intersection of Seventeenth and Harney streets. This is paved with granite. Over this rough road the wretch was dragged by his ruthless captors. After he reached the door he did not speak a word, and in all probability was unconscious. By the time the street was reached he was dead. It mattered not that life was extinct. A rope was thrown over a trolley wire of the electric line. It had served to drag the doomed man from his cell. Then a hundred hands pulled and a hundred men surged back, and high above the street directly in front of Boyd's theater swung the lifeless corpse of Omaha's fiend.

Last Wednesday afternoon young Coe went to the house of Mr. Yates on an errand and, the mother supposed, went away; but instead he returned, and picking up the little girl, who was playing in the yard, carried her to a barn a short distance away and accomplished his purpose. He was arrested that night and was bound over to the district court for trial. The little girl was not seriously injured and her ultimate recovery is anticipated.

Want Her to Resign.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 10.—The town of Kiowa, Kan., is all in a turmoil, the people being in open revolt against the woman mayor, Mrs. Paxton. They have petitioned her to resign. The business men, who depend for much of their trade on the cattlemen, are opposed to prohibition, and Mrs. Paxton has kept up a continual war on the liquor "joints," and recently sent out a lot of special deputy city marshals to destroy all liquor and nail up the doors. Then followed the petition asking Mrs. Paxton to resign. Her husband's name is attached to it.

Bold Daylight Robbers.

LA GRANDE, Ore., Oct. 10.—News has just reached here of the daring robbery of the National bank of Enterprise, in Walla Walla county, Wednesday afternoon. Cashier Holmes was in the bank alone. A man entered, drew a pistol and covered the cashier. At this juncture two confederates came up on horseback. One of them sitting on his horse with a pistol in each hand warned the people back. The other entered the bank and poured into a sack all the money on the counter, about $3,500. The three men then escaped.

Ed Neal Suffers the Death Penalty for a Double Murder.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—Ed Neal, the murderer of Allen and Dorothy Jones, was hung at 12:04 p. m. Friday in an inclosure built just outside the county jail. Ninety-four people witnessed the execution. The condemned man passed a restless night, but he walked to the scaffold without a tremor. There was no hitch in the proceedings, and Neal's neck was broken by the fall, death being instantaneous. The murderer's real name is unknown, and on the scaffold he refused to disclose his identity, although he confessed his crime.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

"SEND WHEAT AT ONCE."

Sly Green Goods Men Are Operating in Winona and Vicinity.

Several Winona merchants within the past few days have received communications from "shovers of the queer," marked "strictly confidential." The communication sets forth that the writer has a plentiful stock of "green goods" on hand, prepared from stolen government plates, and offers to sell [illegible] dollars for $350 for good money. The communication, which is printed on a typewriter, is without any signature. A reply by letter is strictly forbidden, but the receiver, if he desires the goods, must telegraph to James Day, Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, N. J., the following sentence: "Send wheat at once." Then instructions will be given as to where a meeting can take place. The address is said to be good for fifteen days only.

Knocks Out Grain Gamblers.

The supreme court of Minnesota has handed down a decision of importance to grain gamblers, which knocks out dealers in futures in one sweeping blow. The court holds that contracts for the sale and delivery of grain or other commodities to be delivered at a future day are not per se unlawful when the parties in good faith intend to perform them according to their terms. But contracts in form for future delivery not intended to represent actual transaction, but merely to pay and receive the difference between the agreed price and the market price at a future day, are in the nature of wagers on the future price, and void.

Murdered and Robbed.

The series of robberies, assaults and general acts of lawlessness of the past two months at East Grand Forks culminated in the murder of Justice of the Peace Robert Woods, who was found lying on a street crossing with a bullet in his head. Four robberies besides that of Woods had been committed within twenty-four hours and the people were in a state of great excitement. There was no clew to the murderers and robbers.

Blowers Gets His Wife Again.

Morris Blowers persuaded his wife to start home with him from Lake City. Her paramour, Ed Osborn, would probably stay in jail unless he succeeded in furnishing bonds until the November term of court, when the complaining witness would probably fail to appear, as it was understood that Mrs. Blowers made that one of the conditions on which she consented to return home with her husband.

A Reduced Death Rate.

The latest publication of the state board of health gives a statistical report of the distribution of mortality of the important diseases in Minnesota during June, July and August, 1891. The total number of deaths in the state were: In June, 582 (1890, 717); July, 814 (1890, 970); August, 891 (1890, 932); a very marked reduction as compared with the same months last year.

Lake Steamer Burned.

The passenger steamer Winslow, which was nearly wrecked at Lakeside during a fog, was burned at the Lake Superior Transit Company's dock in Duluth. The Winslow was built in Cleveland in 1870 and was valued at $35,000. She was a total loss; insured in English companies. The Winslow was the first vessel to carry a cargo of wheat from Duluth.

Marling Gets the Contract.

Commissioner Carter in Washington has awarded the contract for the designated surveys within the Red lake Indian reservation in Minnesota. The cost of this work is $3,000, and Abner L. Marling, United States deputy surveyor of Minnesota, secures the contract.

The News Briefly Chronicled.

The receipts of the state prison for August amounted to $2,398.88.

Mrs. Carrie R. Cox, of Minnesota, has been appointed copyist in the patent office at Washington at a salary of $720 per annum.

The Minneapolis retail grocers are on the point of boycotting commission men who sell at retail.

The Duluth chamber of commerce has issued circulars to the various interested commercial bodies, calling for a deep water convention.

About twenty prominent farmers met in Minneapolis and organized the Farmers' and Laborers' exchange, an institution to consist of all the farmers and laborers of the county.

Monroe Nichols took possession of the office of register of the Duluth land office, succeeding Col. Colville.

The man killed by the cars on the Great Northern tracks at Granite Falls has been identified as Ole Johnson, a well-to-do farmer of Renville county.

The Olympic theater in St. Paul was burned, the loss being about $100,000.

H. J. Gude's grain elevator at Duluth was burned, the loss being $20,000; insurance, $9,200.

Eight buildings, including five principal business houses, were destroyed by fire at Gibbon. Loss, $9,000.

Mrs William Tiegens, of Tyner, Pembina county, was pronounced insane in the county court.

It was said two cases of sealskins and imported shawls, valued up among the thousands, were taken from a car near Lake City by thieves.

New Duluth held its first village election and elected Gus Lind as president. License carried by a large majority.

Two St. Paul men filed articles of incorporation for a new type foundry at Minneapolis, to be known as the Tachtype Manufacturing Company. Its capital stock is $2,000,000.

Col. W. H. H. Stowell, of the company that has leased the mammoth blast furnace for reducing iron ore at West Duluth, says the plant will be in operation by November 1. About 150 men will be employed and the furnace will turn out 125 tons of bessemer pig a day.

A. D. Thomson, of Duluth, says that of the 6,500,000 bushels of wheat which was shipped out of that city in the past month about 4,000,000 bushels was for direct export.

Charles Watson, the traveling salesman who victimized several Duluth persons by drawing on his former employers and getting the drafts cashed, has succeeded in escaping to England.

Dyer & Martin, of Stevens Point, Wis., have taken a contract to bank between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of logs for Laird & Norton, of Winona. The contract amounts to between $200,000 and $250,000.

Mrs. Andrew Bak, wife of a prominent farmer living 3 miles south of Fertile, while passing through a pasture was attacked by a vicious bull and badly mutilated.

Albert Green's wife, without warning, boarded a train at Hector for the east, leaving her family of six children, the youngest only 4 weeks old, behind. It is thought she is insane.

Judge Webber, of New Ulm, has decided that the quantity of land in a homestead in the platted portion of any town, city or village, with less than 5,000 inhabitants, cannot exceed one-half acre

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

ODE TO COLD WATER.

O, fair is the virgin Lymph, fresh from the fountain,
Sleeping in crystal wells,
Leaping in shady dells.
Or issuing clear from the womb of the mountain,
Sky-mated, related, earth's holiest daughter!
Not the hot kiss of wine
Is half so divine
As the sip of thy lip, inspiring cold water!
As chaste as the snows on the sky-piercing Alpine top—
Now sparkling in dews,
Now nearing the hues
Of the rainbow, born of the ray and the raindrop;
In health and in sickness, all seasons, all weather,
Men may quaff thee, and laugh, and be happy together.

O see, how all nature claps hands and rejoices!
What greenness and gladness,
For brownness and sadness!
What music and mirth from infinite voices!
Herds lowing, cocks crowing, ten thousand birds singing,
Sweet murmuring rills,
And splashings of mills,
And foaming cascades, gems and jewels upflinging;
The winds, all the leaves from their sick slumbers waking,
With whispers and kisses,
And breathings of blisses,
From the blooms all perfumes on the buxom air shaking;
New beauty returning to grass, tree and flower,
So soon as the thirsty earth drinks in the shower.

The great gift of God, and the joy of creation—
As needful as air,
Like it, everywhere,
As essential, potential, its blest operation—
The innocent source of health and hilarity;
The friend of long life,
The foe of all strife,
The pledge of good fellowship, friendship and charity
Is water, pure water—it makes the heart gladder
Than wine, the fierce balker,
The merciless mocker,
That bites like a serpent, and stings like the adder;
For devil-born revel, and hollow brief laughter,
Have gnashings of teeth, and wailings hereafter.

—Dr. Abraham Coles, in National Temperance Advocate.

AN UNNATURAL VICE.

Fatal Delusions Concerning Intoxicating Beverages.

How shall we explain the fact that the power of public opinion has proved so much more effective in the struggle against the spread of the gambling vice and the social evil than in the crusade against the curse of the alcohol habit? The explanation can certainly not be found in the lack of persistent effort. Without the tenth part of the energy and the moral enthusiasm devoted to the promotion of temperance, gambling, lotteries and the traffic in obscene literature have been reduced to a practical minimum. Gaming, in its worst forms, enjoyed for generations the protection of civilized governments in Europe and America, the interests of the gambler were protected by the inveteracy of the vice and the lavish expenditure of money bribes, and yet we see that in less than a quarter of a century the public gambling hells of Christendom have been reduced to a den maintaining a precarious existence in a small principality of the Italian peninsula. The sovereign of that principality derives by far the larger part of his revenues from the direct and indirect tax on the privilege of the hazard tables, and is known as a man entirely unincumbered with moral prejudices, yet the ostracism of public opinion has forced him to become an exile, not only from his hereditary dominions, but from the better social circles of his adopted land. Fifty years ago the roulette dens of the Rhenish watering places enriched the public revenues with a yearly contribution aggregating 240,000,000 marks, of nearly $50,000,000; yet the constant increase of financial difficulties has failed to encourage even the modified reestablishment of those profitable institutions. In spite of enormous bribes the managers of the Louisiana state lottery failed to hold their own against the rising tide of public indignation. The obscene literature evil has no chance of survival outside of the hope common to other forms of recognized crime—the refuge of obscurity. Imagine the result of an attempt to override the veto of public opinion by an organized "league of American publishers of indecent periodicals," or a "mutual aid society of faro dealers and three card monte men," with or without a subsidized press and a trained staff of lobby steerers!

How shall we account for the fact that the alcohol habit still contrives to secure the advantage of legislative protection by means which would have no chance of success in behalf of other vices?

The only logical explanation can be found in the circumstance that those vices have been generally recognized as unqualified evils, while a larger proportion of our fellowmen still labor under the fatal delusion of the belief that, within certain limits, a taste for intoxicating beverages can be indulged with impunity. They persist in calming their own misgivings with the belief in the harmlessness of moderate drinking, and of the "milder stimulants," and confess the evils of intemperance only in the sense of the admission that all excess is injurious. "The fact that stimulants can be swallowed in health-endangering over-doses," they argue, "does not justify the plan to lessen that danger by anti-liquor laws. We might as well prohibit the sale of meat and sugar, because a surfeit of meat pies and pastry may result in dyspepsia. Be temperate in all things, and defend the palladium of personal liberty."

And too many of our brethren encourage those delusions by still ascribing intemperance to the "temptations of unrestrained appetite," and the "passions of unregenerate nature." The dread of chronic alcoholism may deter many young men from the perilous first steps on the road to ruin, and the grim logic of experience may induce a few half-confirmed drunkards to renounce their vice in time; but we can never hope to get a stroke at the root of the upas tree till we can enforce the general recognition of the truth, that the alcohol habit in all its forms is a wholly abnormal passion, as distinct from a natural appetite as poison from wholesome food, that the indulgence of that passion, even in the slightest degree, is resisted by the veto of a sanitary instinct which can never be outraged with impunity, and that the apparent exhilaration, following the gratification of a long perverted appetite, is invariably followed by that depressing reaction which makes every poison vice a losing game, and inexorably defeats the attempts to attain a surplus of happiness by the influence of unnatural stimulants. In other words, we must deprive the rumseller of a factitious moral support, by opening the eyes of his victims to the fact that *the alcohol vice is an unqualified evil.* We must convince the dupes of the stimulant habit that our protest is not directed against an enjoyment, injurious only in case of excess, but against an unnatural vice, incompatible with the interests of health and happiness, and moreover constantly tending to assume the ruinous form of a progressive and at last irresistible passion.

We must try to make "moderate" tippling as odious as "moderate" theft, and "moderate" polygamy. We cannot afford to waste our time in combating the superficial errors of the alcohol dupes while we ignore the radical mistake at the bottom of their delusion. We must learn to direct our efforts against the hidden germs of a poison plant which has for ages resisted our attacks upon its exuberant branches.—F. L. Oswald, M. D., in Union Signal.

TRUTHS ABOUT DRINK.

A Few Words of Advice to the Young Men Entering College.

Students who are entering college should reflect seriously upon the question of wine drinking. They will often be invited and expected to drink wine, and they will occasionally see their elders drinking it at college festivals. They are likely to hear those who drink speak disparagingly of those who decline drinking, and they will read descriptions of banquets in which wine is represented as figuring honorably.

For many other reasons it would be well for students to come to a clear understanding with themselves upon the matter, and make up their minds what is the proper thing for them to do when they are asked to drink. No one likes to be thought a milksop. But even that can be borne, and easily borne, if the accused person knows he is right and knows why he is right. Clear and certain knowledge is a wonderful help at the moment of temptation, though it is not always sufficient.

To get light upon this subject it is not necessary to go into a library and pore over a heap of books. A healthy young man who drinks wine or any such fluid need not be long in doubt whether he has taken into his system a friend or a foe. He cannot help knowing, if he observes [illegible]self closely, that the wine is an enemy. He perceives that it increases, not quenches, thirst; that it raises his spirits for half an hour or more, according to the amount used, and depresses them for several hours that follow; that it flushes, excites, disturbs, perverts, and therefore injures him. If he conscientiously watches its effects, he *knows* this, and all the sophistry of all the sophists cannot disguise the fact from him. He knows it as well as Sydney Smith knew it when he wrote to Lady Holland that, without abstaining from wine, "London was stupefaction and inflammation."

Nothing has been more certainly demonstrated than that the use of alcoholic drinks by young persons in our keen, exciting climate is a mistake, and is to no class so injurious as to students. To them, more than to any other class, wine increases the difficulty of every duty and adds alluring force to every vice.

This is not preaching; it is simple fact, and known to be such by all honest investigators. Students need the best food that civilization can supply and that food should be eaten in the best manner known to civilized life. But when it comes to intoxicating drinks, there is only one safe and wise rule, which is expressed in one word: Abstain.—Youth's Companion.

FACTS ABOUT DRINK.

Some of the Chemicals Used in Their Manufacture.

Gin is a colorless neutral spirit, originally produced from grain, which is treated with oil of juniper and turpentine and again distilled. It is the most healthful of all spirits, as it is very free from fusel oil, free acids and tannin. Amongst the flavoring substances used, outside of juniper berries and turpentine, are almond cake, coriander seeds, cardamoms, capsicums, calamus, orris and angelica roots. It is often largely adulterated with water.

Whisky is a variety of spirit distilled from fermented grain or potatoes. The grain may be either melted or raw. When unmelted grain is used the first operation produces a crude alcohol which is redistilled; but when melted grain is fermented, small stills called "pot heads" are employed, and the product is simply kept for a time and not redistilled. A mixture of melted and unmelted grain is often employed. New whisky is especially dangerous owing to the presence of amyl alcohol in large quantities. It requires to be kept until the poisonous alcohol becomes oxidized into comparatively harmless ethers and its injurious effects are less evident. Hence the government regulations on this subject.

Wood naptha is a comparatively frequent adulterant in cheap whiskies, and the smoky taste of Irish and Scotch whiskies is imitated by the addition of a few drops of creosote to the gallon. The sulphates of copper (blue vitriol), zinc and lead are used to give the liquor "bite." Cayenne pepper is often added, and logwood, catechu, tea infusion and burnt sugar are used for coloring. Oiliness is given with glycerine. In fact none of the spirits are so frequently adulterated or with such deleterious ingredients as are the whiskies, although it is doubtful if fusel oil is ever purposely added to them.—Pharmaceutical Era.

FACTS AND FINDINGS.

A ROYAL commission has been ordered to investigate the effects of the liquor traffic in Canada.

IN connection with the British Women's Temperance association there are four homes for inebriate women, through which upward of 355 patients have passed, many of whom are thoroughly reclaimed and most grateful for the help received while resident therein.

THE society for the abolition of strong drink in Holland certifies that in a population of 5,500,000 there are 35,000 licenses for the sale of liquor annually granted. Computing two-thirds of the population to be women and children, there is a saloon to every thirty-three men.

OUTSIDE all questions of home and of morals, the physical harm being done by beer is appalling. Even Germany has been compelled to raise its voice against it. Binz, who is an advocate for alcohol as an economic factor in sickness, expressed his profound conviction of the terrible evil it is inflicting on the health of the nation.—Independent.

THE liquor habit must be regarded, first of all, as a vice, and not a disease, and treated accordingly. Some are led into the drinking habit, no doubt, largely through the influence of an inherited appetite, but, in the vast majority of cases, men form the liquor habit just as they form any other bad habit—just as they learn to swear, to gamble and to steal, because their evil tendencies lead them that way. In other words, most men get drunk because they want to get drunk. An attempt to cure intemperance in general by the use of medicines would be very much like trying to cure profanity in the same way.—Christian at Work.

"I WAS recently employed at a Kansas drug store," says a young man. "Most drug stores in that state are virtually saloons. The counter is conveniently arranged for trade. The initiated, the man who is known, may walk behind and get a regulation drink, while the one who is not known must sign an application, assigning some cause of illness. It is the quality of the whisky, however, that counts. The proprietor of the store in which I was employed bought some whisky at one dollar and ten cents per gallon. Think of this, with ninety cents per gallon tax to the government. This he added to by compounds and poisons, making a big gain on a barrel. And this is what you drink in a prohibition country."