DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..............................MAY 12, 1888

The Record-Union *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands. ☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM TESTED.

Some years ago the State of Ohio erected at Mansfield, at heavy expense, a branch State prison known as the "Intermediate Penitentiary." It was intended to be an institution, as its name implies, for first offenders, neophytes in crime, and for those whom it is desirable to separate from the mass of criminals. It was such a prison as it has been proposed to establish in this State, for the detention of those in whom the officials believe reformation to be altogether probable under proper conditions. Three years ago Ohio adopted the parole system, and it is now such a demonstrated success, and proves so immeasurably superior to the "reformatory prison" plan, that Ohio finds no use for its costly "Intermediate Penitentiary," and offers to sell it to the Federal Government as a central national prison, Congress having seriously considered the erection of such a prison in a central locality. The only reason given for the proposition to abandon and sell the prison is that the parole system has rendered it useless. As the Cleveland *Leader* puts it:

The primary object in creating the intermediate penitentiary was meritorious, yet it was legislated out of its purpose by the passage of a law that virtually met all the requirements that were anticipated of such an institution. It is apparent, therefore, that its maintenance is bound to be a heavy drag upon the State, and that there is really no absolute demand for its completion. There are now many vacant cells in the Columbus Penitentiary and the number of inmates is not increasing perceptibly since the more trusty prisoners are admitted to parole. If the Mansfield institution can be disposed of at its worth to the Federal Government it would seem to be the best policy all around to complete such a bargain.

No stronger test could be made of the wisdom of the "parole" system than this. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, then Ohio has reduced the parole scheme to demonstration. The Record-Union during the session of the Legislature frequently called attention to the "parole" idea, and became convinced that it would "pay" to try the experiment in California. The Prison Directors were sensibly impressed with the worth of the plan, and advised the Legislature to look into it. That body, however, declined to do so, and in several quarters the scheme was treated with contempt, and as a bit of sentimentalism unworthy of serious consideration. In view of its complete success in Ohio, it will probably be more soberly received when again presented to the law-making power.

The system is not at all involved, and is easily explained. Under it a convict being found to be industrious and anxious to reform his ways, is as a ward of the State given his liberty under surveillance and liability of being returned to his cell. He goes out with a letter certifying that he is a convict at liberty under parole. He is not turned out until a place is found where he can work. He is required to report to the prison he left weekly, to account for the wages he receives, and to make frequent and itemized returns of the manner in which he has disposed of his money. He is not to visit saloons, dance halls, or vicious places of amusement, nor to associate with dissolute characters or put himself forward in the public view. He is to be reserved, adhere closely to his labor, abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, report frequently to the local peace officers as to his habits, location, etc., and if he is thrown out of employment to report at once to the prison authorities. He has the privilege of returning to the prison if he finds temptation too strong for him. His credits are given for good behavior, as if he were in prison, and he is visited occasionally by the State's agent, who examines into his habits, and if they are found to be bad he is deprived of his credits and returned to prison.

Under this system the convict is protected from the assaults, threats and temptations of discharged convicts. He makes no concealment of his character as a State's ward, and hence blackmail cannot be levied upon him by old convicts, as is now done upon all discharged prisoners who strive to live honest lives, nor can he be driven back into crime by the "dogging" of police officers, as it is notoriously now practiced. He is not turned from labor because he is a convict, but is given employment with the fact that he is a paroled prisoner plainly in view. There is put before him every incentive to reform, to cut loose from bad associates and habits, and, likewise, there is held over him the threat of severe punishment and the deprivation of all privileges if he abuses the trust reposed in him. He is no longer a charge upon the State, but supports himself, and thus fosters economy in the conduct of prisons. If there is any possibility of working reform in him it develops under this system, whereas, while detained in prison it is impossible to determine, no matter how well behaved the man may be, whether reformatory influences have had any positive and permanent effect upon him—contact with the world alone can demonstrate that.

A system that has worked so well in Ohio, that is so warmly approved by practical penologists, and that has rendered unnecessary one of the penitentiaries of a principal State of the Union, is not any longer to be sneered at, or put aside by the theorists who believe that the best use to make of a convict is to confirm him in criminal ways, and so treat him as to make him for all his life an enemy of society—a beast to prey upon it.

ANOTHER SEYBERT SPIRIT REPORT.

The Seybert Spirit Investigating Committee has made a second report. The committee was formed under a limited endowment by a rich Philadelphian to investigate the phenomena of spiritualism. The committee is composed of scientists, business men, theologians, literary workers, lawyers, electricians, physicians and eminent scholars—men who were chosen because of their intellectual fitness, their judicial calm and their high personal character. They were to expend the money set aside in exhaustive research into the mystery of modern spiritualism, with a view of publishing to the world the facts their labors disclosed and the conclusions reached by the large committee. Their first report was made about a year ago. It amounted to a grave indictment of all the mediums who had appeared before the commission, and the conclusion was reached that after a year or more of search no revelation or manifestation had been inquired into that had been attributed to the influence or direct interposition of the "spirits" of those who have "gone before," that could not be either repeated or accounted for by ordinary and natural agencies. After another year of research and careful experiment and inquiry, the committee now report that there has been not only no change of view on its part, but that it is confirmed in its former conclusion. More than that, its treatment of the whole subject justifies the belief that these jurors view modern spiritual manifestations as really farcical in their absurdity. Their experimenting has, indeed, come to that stage that it is possessed of the character of a comedy, for the results excite mirthfulness they vainly struggle to conceal beneath a seeming gravity. They say that their task has been anything but a light one, because the "sprits" have proved to be so much less reasonable and sensible than the men and women whose mortal caskets they once occupied. The disembodied the committee has found to be strangely susceptible to the whims, freaks, prejudices, emotions and passions that affect mortals. They discover, too, that the spirit retrogrades in scholarship, and in its ability to use mother English, degenerates in style, and even in the visible form of the tongue falls below the level of the accomplishments that characterize the embodied spirit upon earth. They discovered that spirits are averse to investigation, shrink from close inquiry, and are at their best only when the investigator is most hampered by the restrictions they impose upon him. The first report had a large sale; it was grave and sober; as this one is in a still more disbelieving vein, and is prevaded by a spirit of humor that the committee unsuccessfully endeavors to mask, the volume will probably be much more sought after.

THE COMING FISHERIES DEBATE.

The expectation raised by the resolution of the United States Senate to have the debate upon the fisheries treaty phonographically taken, is that that body will make public its deliberations upon the treaty question. It is to be hoped that this will be done. An enlightened perception of the question is not to be gained by reading the fragmentary dispatches concerning the issues involved. It is one of those subjects that demands patient, exhaustive and long examination, covering the whole period from 1818 to this date, and all the treaties made and conventions held upon the question. There have been several able monographs given to the public upon the subject within the past few months. While the majority of them have corresponded with the view now taken by the majority of the Senate committee, adverse to the new treaty stipulations, others have held that wisdom dictates some such settlement of the troublesome question as is advised by Mr. Bayard's treaty. The extreme view of the opponents of the treaty is that the concessions made are all to the advantage of Canada, because of her proximity to the fishery banks, and by which she can exercise the right to close her ports to our vessels and debar them from ordinary commercial privileges usually accorded by nations, unless American ports are opened to free admission of Canadian fishery products.

On the other hand the conservatives, who are represented by the minority report, claim that the treaty accords with all natural rights upon which the American Government can insist, and that the agreement now reached opens the way to the amicable adjustment of any further difficulties that may arise. The friends of the treaty will also be found contending that its rejection will place upon the American Government a grave responsibility, and that a rejection will still leave the concessions and agreements of the recent convention as a basis for future negotiations. Evidently the British Government takes the same view of the result of rejection, since Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at Birmingham on the 24th of April, was careful to say: "We have at least succeeded in putting on record, in the most formal and authoritative way, the opinion of three Governments, of the Executives of three nations, as to what constitutes a just and honorable, a fair and reasonable, settlement of the differences that have arisen between them." In view of these positions the forthcoming debate in the Senate will be looked for with profound interest, and the hope will be generally expressed, as it is certainly entertained, that the discussion will be made public from day to day. The Senate will have all the facts before it. The record of the late negotiations is in its possession; the whole history of the fisheries troubles since 1818 will be at its command, and it will not be difficult for the people to sift out the chaff and determine precisely what national honor and the demands of justice dictate shall be done. Of one thing no reasonable man can be blind—that it is the hight of unwisdom and the most despicable of courses to judge the issues from a mere partisan standpoint.

COLONEL HAYMOND'S ARGUMENT.

Elsewhere is reproduced a thoughtful commentary by the Templeton *Times* upon the recent masterful argument by Colonel Creed Haymond before the Senate Committee on the report of the Pacific Railway Investigating Commission. The *Times* fears that insufficient attention will be given to that argument. Its necessitated length might be supposed to justify that fear, but on the other hand its importance and the wide-spread interest of the questions involved, with the vigorous and attractive style of the advocate, fortified by an irresistible array of facts, give assurance that it receives very general and thoughtful reading.

We commend the expressions of the *Times* to our readers. They indicate clear perception of the points made, and appreciation of the strength of the positions assumed. It is clear also that the *Times* has adequate comprehension of the equities of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the lucid exposition of which Colonel Haymond devoted himself. Following the open and unmistakable statement made by Governor Stanford before the committee of all the facts involved in the history of the questions before it, came the argument referred to, and which, we apprehend, has had much more of consideration on the part of the public than our contemporary estimates. Certainly no recent extended argument has deserved more general and thoughtful reading or grave consideration.

INSULTING THE FLAG.

The story comes to a San Francisco paper that in the temporary absence of the United States Consular Agent at San Jose de Guatemala recently, a German named Engel pulled down the American flag from its place over the Consular dwelling, and grossly insulted Americans by threatening them with violence if they raised it again. On the return of the Consul it was restored to its staff, the case reported to the American Minister by the Consular Agent, and on petitions of Americans was considered by the Guatemalan authorities and finally dropped by the American Minister. But the Consul-General has demanded an investigation, and the Washington authorities have recalled our Minister to explain the case, the Consular Agent has arrived in San Francisco on his way to Washington, and the whole matter is to receive the attention of Secretary of State Bayard. If the facts are as reported, our Government must demand the punishment of Engel by the Guatamalan Government. The latter must protect our representatives in Guatemala; if it is unable to do so, the American Government must protect them itself, and there is no reason to believe it will not be done. The Guatemalans have, as a rule, been favorably inclined toward Americans, and we are loth to believe that they were parties to the reported outrage. If the story is true, however, it is certain that in a chief town of the country they were unable to prevent a gross insult being offered to our flag. It is full time that the petty nations should be taught not only to respect our flag, but to afford adequate protection to our representatives sent to their cities and seats of Government.

Says the New York *Globe*:

Ignatius Donnelly appears to be making his mark in London. On reading his speech, delivered before the Bacon Society, the unavoidable inference, at first, is that he must have kissed—and to some purpose, kissed—the blarney stone, when en route to London. In his lecture, which lasted two hours, he said that he spoke with hesitation and with trepidation, for he felt that he stood that night where public opinion upon literary questions was formulated for the 120,000,000 who spoke the English tongue.

This was unpardonable exaggeration—in fact, it is not true. England does not formulate public opinion upon literary questions for the English-speaking world. That English scholarship is the more potent influence in that direction, is unquestionable, but literary America is, and has long been doing its own thinking, and laying out the ground work for and building original opinions. Mr. Donnelly continued to flatter the English and stroke their backs throughout his lecture, and yet these Englishmen who "formulate literary opinion" for the millions, laughed in Mr. Donnelly's face, and were loud in their disapprobation of his theories. Evidently "blarney" is of but little use in dealing with an English home audience, and it is to the credit of the English. The hard common sense of the English scholar backed by his erudition, teaches him that the argument that Bacon wrote the plays we credit to Shakespeare's genius, is farfetched, speculative and not supported by proofs that would sustain a criminal charge. American literary public opinion was formulated to that effect before Mr. Donnelly went to England with his wild cryptogramic speculations. On this side the water we did not wait for the cue from England in this matter, which is of some value in itself in upsetting Mr. Donnelly's "blarney."

The suicide by poison of a beautiful girl of 20 at Erie, Pa., is reported, caused by her failure to have her literary efforts accepted by the magazines. She was highly educated, and, being an orphan and dependent on her own efforts, endeavored to secure a livelihood and fame by writing poetry. It was the old story. Repeated disappointment and the gradual diminution of her resources drove her to despair, and finally maddened by a sense of life's failure she took the desperate chance of death.

The grand army of those who are led into the infatuation that literary labor will bring reward in advance of literary reputation, suffers no diminution. Literary ambition should be secondary to more practical means of livelihood, until, by virtue of literary excellence and experience, it may command obeisance. The literary aspirant must have sufficient mental balance to realize that more commonplace endeavor than that made with the pen must nurse literary ambition into the matured strength of acceptance. It is a very sad reflection that the lady should have been driven to despair by her failure. Yet it was the very best evidence that she should not have made literary labor a first purpose, and probably evidence, also, of her unfitness for a literary life. Had she treated it as a possibility rather than a necessity, and have been possessed of the ability she believed she had, sooner or later her capacity would have secured recognition. Literary labor in America, save in the cases of a few geniuses, is the child of hard labor, long-continued labor, and is for a long time the nursling of manual effort to maintain life. It is rarely other than the child of want, and whoever expects to launch upon it with immediate pecuniary success, is about as certain to meet with bitter disappointment as he or she is to draw the next breath.

The explosion of the steamer Julia was made the text by hasty judgment for assault upon the use of petroleum as a steam fuel. It turns out that the explosion was due to a defect in the interior crust of the boiler that ordinary, or perhaps even extraordinary, prudence could not have guarded against. The boilers passed the usual official inspection, and the severe tests applied, and yet, according to the testimony said to be contained in the official report forwarded to Washington, the crack escaped detection. This will remove blame that has been hastily laid upon the owners of the boat, and will also restore confidence, disturbed by the charges made, in the use of petroleum as a fuel under boilers. So far as we have been able to make research, and we have given considerable time to it, there is no record of an explosion where this fuel has been used, attributable to its use. There are so many cases where it is desirable to employ such a steam-creating agency, that it is gratifying to know the reproach that was heaped upon it after the Julia disaster was unjust.

When a Democratic journal of the radically partisan stripe get astride what it deems a good subject for assault upon the political enemy, it rides it to the dropping point. It has been clearly stated over and again that the Chinese treaty was amended materially in the Senate, under report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that until it was so amended it had no chance of ratification. Yet we find the Democratic journals continuing to "boom" the ratification of Mr. Bayard's treaty by the Senate as an Administration victory, and as a rebuke to the California Republicans, because their Convention expressed disapproval of the treaty as it then stood. If so small provocation as this generates enthusiasm in the Democratic camp, what may we not expect before the campaign of 1888 is over?

A paper will be found in the Record-Union this morning on the resources of the fine section of country lying between Grass Valley and Colfax. It is exhaustive and will well repay for examination. There will also be found in this morning's issue a very interesting letter from D. Lubin, from Spain; and an excellent letter from Rev. Mr. Becker, on the north shores of the Mediterranean; Fannie B. Ward writes from Yucatan much useful information concerning that country. There is also a variety of select literatry matter and choice miscellany. The inside pages of the Record-Union are always interesting and full of useful information, and this morning will be found to be especially attractive and valuable.

CREED HAYMOND'S PLEA.

There is great danger that insufficient attention will be given to a masterpiece of pleading, full of the most important facts in history, lying at the foundation of the present prosperity of the State of California and indissolubly connected with all the probabilities of the future of the Pacific Coast. The plea is that of Creed Haymond, which occupied four days in its delivery before a Congressional committee, and the danger of its being lost by those of the people who are most concerned in its statements springs from the fact of its necessary but extreme length. The occasion of it was the reference of certain proposed Acts of Congress to a committee who were charged with the grave duty of formulating a plan by which the debt of the Central Pacific Railroad to the nation should be equitably adjusted. A Commission was appointed which fell into the common mistake of regarding the Railroad Company as rogues and swindlers whose punishment only was to be provided for by appropriate legislation.

To this one-sided view Governor Stanford offered what has become known as "the equities"—a phrase which is but yet little understood even in California—and insisted that a Court should first decide what the debt is before summary measures were adopted for its collection. Out of this attitude of the Central Pacific Railroad there grew the inquiry which furnished the occasion for a personal statement by Leland Stanford and the plea of Creed Haymond. Necessarily both of these productions required much space for printing them, and as the habit of the American people is to grasp only at that which can be easily and quickly clutched, it is highly probable that but few will acquaint themselves with the full import of these narratives. As part of our duty we have read more than once both the testimony of Governor Stanford and the magnificent argument of Mr. Haymond, but have not yet been able to accomplish what we have sought to do, thot is to so epitomize and concentrate the substance of these great papers as to bring them to the level and the limit of popular condensation, without such an emasculation of strong points and glowing illustrations as would leave them lifeless and too feeble to be of public use. Still their importance is such that we shall endeavor to do the work, which however will be undertaken with something of the feeling that might animate an ordinary but conscientious stonemason who should seek to reproduce in miniature a masterpiece of the Laocoon or the Apollo Belvedere.

The purpose of the article is to call public attention to the existence of statements so complete and exhaustive as to leave no excuse either for ignorance or demagogy. The plea of Creed Haymond, and the unimpassioned and clear-headed statement of Governor Stanfond give the inside history of one of the most extraordinary undertakings in the history of modern times. It is a recapitulation of facts which a quarter of a century ago thrilled every dweller on the Pacific Coast, and will be remembered by older men whose familiarity with subsequent events have not entirely erased the impression then made, but to the younger generation must come like a page out of ancient history, of greater interest than the passage of the Alps by the army of Napoleon or the grandest exploits of Alexander or Hannibal.

It is the history of six men who undertook and performed a task from which the combined capital of San Francisco stood back in terror. Three of those men are dead and three are living, but both the living and the dead have for years been represented as public robbers, as a recompense for performing public work of untold value. During all these years, while the State has been filled with clamor, politics debauched by demagogues, and men without character, conscience or brains have made capital of all the alleged wrong-doing of the projectors and constructors of the road that has been the parent and cause of the other roads over which a mighty procession of Eastern immigration has entered the State, these men have kept silence when, as Mr. Haymond's plea shows, they had a complete answer to every charge. It is hard to decide which is the most remarkable, the successful building of the Central Pacific—in spite of a route which required tunnels and shafts to be sunk through banks of eternal snow, the feeding of an army with provisions hauled over mountain trails by pack mules, and the bringing of every rail and engine by ship around Cape Horn—this stupendous achievement of human resolution, the subsequent bad faith of the Government, which broke its pledges to the constructors, or the heroic patience with which, year after year, these men endured in silence the taunts, howls and diatribes of everp mountebank who sought notoriety by yelling at "the monopoly." It is fortunate for the truth of history that the time has come, in the lifetime of three of the worst abused men in the world, when every American citizen can read the record of an enterprise which has created a new and grand civilization on the Pacific coast, and learn how unmerited and shameful has been the treatment of men whose only crime was that they succeeded where others did not dare to venture.—*Templeton Times.*

The Palo Alto Stables.

The Kansas City correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, referring to the recent accident to the train upon which Lucky Baldwin's horses were being transported, says:

Following close upon this accident came reports of the distressing catastrophe to Senator Stanford's stables at Palo Alto, in which some of the best horseflesh in America was burned to death. The money loss is nothing compared to the pang of regret that will be felt all over the country at the shocking death of some of the fastest flyers on the turf. The event is still a matter of discussion among horsemen at this point, and is spoken of in terms of sorrow and deep regret.

I believe that it was in 1881 that Senator Stanford conceived the idea of photographing his horses while in motion on his private race-course, and for this purpose enlisted the services of Mr. Muybridge, a skilled photographer of San Francisco. The work was successfully accomplished, at great cost and labor, and some of the investigations there pursued by the Senator have proved of immense value to all lovers of the horse. The method was both unique and costly. Twenty-four cameras, each operated by a powerful battery, were placed in a building erected specially for the purpose. A thread drawn across the track breast high to the horse was connected to each battery, and indicating intervals of one foot. So quick was the action that only one-fifth thousandth of a second elapsed between the breakage of the string and the exposure. Thus the exact position of the horse was indicated. The subject is particularly interesting and not without its value in studying different attitudes and motions of the horse. Meissonier, a specialist in this branch of science, has improved Muybridge's system, and the results, it is said, are as near perfect as they can well be. To Senator Stanford, however, the credit is due of contributing the most valuable information on the horse in motion.

Fremont's Party Ticket.

Eds. Record-Union: Please state through your colums on what ticket J. C. Fremont ran for President in 1856. S. C.

Answer.—The Republican party.

Said a neighbor to me: "There is much in a name. I once knew a family of the name of Shaw. The eldest, a boy, was called Hartford, two girls were called Hartulsa and Hartess, respectively, and the two younger boys Hartman and Hartwell. The youngest daughter was named Hartunia. I asked Mr. Shaw why these curious cognomens, to which his reply was: 'I don't propose, when I want one of them, to stand on the cold landing of an early winter morning and study names. I simply call 'Hart.' They all come out, and I pick the one I want, and the rest can go back to bed.' "

"Oh, hubby, I've had such a dreadful accident!" "What is it, dear?" "I've broken the hall mirror, and you know it is a sign of bad luck to break a mirror." "So it is, my darling, especially when the mirror costs $14."

THE OLD GUARD.

Grand Army Re-Union at Woodland—Preliminary Work.

The business session of the second annual re-union of the G. A. R. of the Posts of Northern California convened at Woodland yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, L. W. Hilliker, President, in the Chair. H. Bennett, Secretary, read the minutes of the first annual gathering.

On motion the following committees were appointed: Credentials—George W. Ficks, C. M. Ballentine, George Sutliff, A. Merrill and A. H. W. Creigh.

Organization—W. B. Maydwell, C. M. Vallentine, J. W. Hicks, J. N. Larkin and J. McC. Stilson.

The Committee on Credentials were instructed to report the names of two delegates from each Post in the district.

The following partial report of those entitled to seats was submitted by the committee: Sumner Post, No. 3.—C. H. Hubbard and H. A. Burnett. Halleck, No. 19.—J. McC. Stilson, George A. Lowell. Warren, No. 54.—R. Pedlar, S. O. Hulburt. Wm. A. Seward, No. 65.—John T. Wallin, John Hennigan. Col. E. D. Baker, No. 71.—George D. Kellogg, G. B. Heives. J. K. Mansfield, No. 75.—John Clemens, A. H. W. Creigh. Corinth, No. 80.—J. W. Hicks, G. W. Sutliff. Winchester, No. 105.—Charles E. McAfee, proxy. Fair Oaks, 120—S. L. Richards and E. C. Jordan. Present and past officers entitled to seats are: L. W. Helliker, Woodland, President; J. B. Fuller, Marysville, Junior Vice-Department Commander, Vice-President; Harry Bennett, Sacramento, Secretary. George S. Snooks, Chico, Past President; J. McC. Stilson, Chico, Past Vice-President; W. L. Campbell, Marysville, Past Secretary.

As it was impossible to attend to any further business until the Department Commander was present, other business matter was postponed until to-day, when the election of officers will take place and the fixing of the place of the third annual reunion. Marysville and Sacramento will both make a strong fight for the honor.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon all the available public and private conveyances were procured and the veterans were shown about the town and its suburbs. They were all profuse in their praises of the town and its beautiful environments.

Yesterday morning the John W. Geary Post No. 113, of Dixon, arrived, thirty in all. In the afternoon an additional delegation of Post No. 75, of Red Bluff, arrived. In the evening a large delegation arrived from Galt and Sacramento, Sumner Post No. 3. A grand ball will be tendered the veterans to-night. Department Commander, T. H. Goodman, and staff, Major-General Dimond and staff, Major-General O. O. Howard and staff, A. J. Buckles, Senior Vice Department Commander, T. S. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General Henry C. Dibble, Commander of Lincoln Post No. 11, of San Francisco, and the Veteran Guards of the George H. Thomas Post No. 11 arrived by a special train,

An Old-Time Love Letter.

In an old book dated 1820 there is the following very curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words:

"Madame—Most worthy of admiration! After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. On your approbation of the declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration, and if such oblation is worthy of observation and can obtain commisseration, it will be an aggrandization beyond all calculation of the joy and exultation of yours, Sans Dissimulation."

The following is the still more curious answer:

"Sir—I perused your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to show such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation I supposed your animation was the fruit of recreation or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in each respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation, and thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am without hesitation, yours,

"Mary Moderation."

Modjeska's Amusing Husband.

Count Bozenta, the husband of Mme. Modjeska, is a source of innocent amusement for the members of the latter's traveling company, by his quaint and witty remarks. At one place, during the winter, they "struck" the coldest house of the season. During rehearsal one of the young ladies remarked that she could not sing, and she was afraid she would catch her death cold. "Never mind zat," said the Count; "think of ze splendid acoustics!" At another place, during the performance, the stage was found to be on fire underneath. The Count rushed down stairs and exclaimed: "Fire? Ah, ha! we must cut ze dialogue!"—*Frank Leslie's.*

Photographing on Metal.—An Eastern photographer has devised a process for producing photographs on metal. It is said that up to the present time no one has been able to do this. The work exhibited is very pretty and very delicate. The pictures were executed on watch-cases, buttons, lockets, breastpins and other pieces of metal. The process is a secret one, and the negatives are taken instaneously and by means of a flash light. A number of negatives of guests were taken and developed by a liquid which, the inventors of the process claim, is a vital part of the production of photographs on metals.

"I could gaze at the moon for hours, Mr. Sampson," said she in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia. "I never tire of it." "Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it!" "Yes," she assented softly. "And why, Miss Clara?" he asked getting ready to take her hand. "Because, Mr. Simpson," she said, shyly vailing her eyes with their long lashes, "you would be four millions miles away." *Epoch.*

"Mabel, I love you." The words came forth like the plaintive vibrant sigh of an Æolian harp. "It can never be." "But I am rich, and I can furnish you with every luxury. Besides, I am doing well in my profession and may one day be famous." "I know it, Harold; but you can't tell the difference between a home run and a three base hit."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"What does your husband do?" asked the census man. "He ain't doin' nothin' at this time of the year," said the young wife. "Is he a pauper?" asked the census man. Understanding him to say "papa," "Law, no!" she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly; "we ain't been married more'n six weeks."

A 9-year-old boy in an interior town was thus addressed one day by his mother, after some visitors had left the house: "Why, how well you behaved, my son, while the callers were in." Quoth the dutiful son: "I had to; my pants were ripped."

"I swear by those tall elms of yonder park"— he commenced, but she interrupted him. "Swear not by them," she said imploringly. "Why not?" "Because those trees are slippery elms," she said simply. *Echoes.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From Hardy & Mahoney, Philadelphia, we have the "American Catholic Quarterly Review" for April. Its leading papers are: "The Law of Nature, Divine and Supreme," by Cardinal Manning; "Prof. Huxley's Demurrer," by Paul R. Shipman; "America Discovered and Christianized in the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries," by Richard H. Clarke; "The Present Attitude of England Towards the Holy See," by Arthur F. Marshall; "The Church and Historical Science," by Prof. Charles G. Herbermann; "The Right of Individual Ownership," by Rt. Rev. J. de Concilio; "The Reunion of Christendom," by Rt. Rev. John J. Keane; "Gold Fields and Other Unworked Treasures of Ireland," by John Boyle O'Reilly; "Protestant Interest in Patristic Literature," Rt. Rev. James A. Corcoran; "The Weapons of So-called Modern Science," by Rev. W. Poland; "Federal Schemes to Aid Common Schools in the Southern States," by Dr. John Gilmary Shea; "Scientific Chronicle," by Rev. J. M. Degni.

The "American Magazine" for May comes forward with an appropriate and varied list of attractions. William Eleroy Curtis begins a series of illustrated articles on "The Oldest American Cities," dealing in this number with Carthagena and Baranquilla. Edith M. Thomas has a characteristic poem on "The Shadow-Self," and the season furnishes Annie Bronson King with a text for a pretty poetic description of "Wood Violets." First, perhaps, in the order of importance, is a startling article entitled "My Dream of Anarchy and Dynamite." The concluding events of the career of the unfortunate Maximilian and his wife Carlota are vividly shown by Arthur Howard Noll in a finely illustrated paper. Lieutenant H. D. Smith contributes a graphic description of the "Mutiny on the Somers." In addition to other short stories are "A Neighborhood Nabob," by M. F. Williams, and "An Oil Speculator's Mishaps," by J. H. Connelly.

In the May number of "Woman" commences a series of remarkable articles, by Helen Campbell, on the wretched condition of the working classes of London. This series will portray the miseries of the poverty-stricken workers of Berlin, Paris and Rome. The illustrations, by Hugh Eaton and Edgar J. Taylor, are of the highest class of pictorial art. Olive Thorne Miller begins in this number her articles on representative woman's clubs, the Sorosis and Meridian Clubs of New York being the subjects of the first paper. Price $2 75 a year. Woman Publishing Company, New York.

"The Song Friend," published by S. W. Straub & Co., Chicago, is at hand for May. In addition to its usual departments of special interest to music students, it contains these selections: "Longing," a song for mixed voices, by Kerjolf; "Iowa Polka," for piano or organ, by Albert Hook; "The Beating of My Own Heart," a song by S. W. Straub, and a sacred piece by the same author, entitled, "Be Joyful in the Lord."

L. K. Strouse & Co., publishers, 95 Nassau street, New York, have just published a neatly bound volume of sixty-three pages upon "Trusts," by Wm. W. Cook, of the New York Bar, treating of the recent combinations in trade, their character, legality, liability of their managers, certificate-holders, etc. 25 cents.

Church & Co., music publishers, Cincinnati, have just published, in sheet music, a song by O. O. Hall and J. W. Forbes, entitled "The Proudest Flag on Earth." It is of national American sentiment, written as a solo and chorus, and dedicated to Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

"The California Florist" is a monthly illustrated journal, the first number of which is issued for May, by the Florist Publishing Company, Santa Barbara. It is published in 8vo. form, of 16 pages, and is devoted to Pacific coast floriculture. [$1 per annum.

Brother Gardner at the Limekiln Club.

"Man is an onreasonable animal when you cum to figger him down," said Brother Gardner as the meeting quietly opened and Trustee Pullback finally got seated. "When I go to trade horses wid a man I expect he will pint out all de ringbones an' spavins on his beast, an' let me conceal all de ailments in my own.

"If my naybur hain't got sugar to lend de fackt riles my hull family. If I have not a hoe to lend him I calmly advise him to buy one of his own.

"We git together an' agree dat de kentry ar' gwine to de dogs on account of dishonest office holders, an' on 'leckshun day we turn out an' work hard for a rascally candydate bekase he has promised us a fat 'p'intment.

"We see the need of a stringent law, an' we 'leckt our best lawyers to de Legislacher to make it. De law cotches us whar' de h'ar ar' short, an' we go to dose same lawyers an' offer 'em a bribe to find a loop hole.

"Waydown Bebee buys a hoss. He scrimps on de hay in order to buy mo' plug tobacker fur himself an' bekase de hoss begins to show his ribs Brudder Bebee howls about de dishonesty of de farmer.

"We sot on de fence an' injoy de sunshine an' count up how many bushels of turnips orter to grow while we ar' off fishin'. If we ar' short on turnips we excuse ourselves but blame de Lawd.

"We kin see whar' de man nex' doah can't afford to keep two hired girls an' buy his wife a sealskin cloak, but it's all right fur us to buy a pianner an' put up a lightnin' rod on a good deal less wages.

"De man who gits up in Jinuary an' howls fur spring kin allus be found cussin' de hot weather 'bout de middle of July.

"If Samuel Shin lends Pickles Smith a couple of dollars, he can't sleep nights fur fear he won't get it back. If de contrary ar' de case, Samuel kin sleep till 9 o'clock in the mawnin' an' loaf all de rest of de day.

"Let a friend cum to us wid de toofache an' we can calmly give him direckshuns how to reach de nighest dentist. Let us have an achin' molar and we expeck ebery pusson to break his back huntin' up some remedy and feelin' sorry. Take us all in all, an' we ar' a selfish, onreasonable, inconsistent lot, an' de only reason de Lawd lets us lib on is bekase He hain't got no place to bury us all to once."

Dots.

To win happiness we must woe her twin sister duty.

Falsehood may have its hour, but it has not future.—*Pressense.*

The wisest man may be wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Colton.*

Truth is given, not to be contemplated, but to be done.—*F. W. Robertson.*

The man who thinks he can't do it is more than half right.—*Josh Billings.*

He who has no vision of Eternity will never get a true hold of Time.—*Carlyle.*

In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity.—*Lotze.*

One hour in the execution of justice is worth seventy years of prayer.—*Mahomet.*

In things of the mind we look for no compulsion, but of that of light and reason.—*Cromwell.*

To truth add other truth. Why with old truths need new truths disagree.—*Robert Browning.*

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—*George Eliot.*

The Chicago bakers profess to be satisfied with their pay, although they knead more than most people.—*Boston Transcript.*

Dio Lewis puts himself on record as saying that no "devotee of tobacco" ever graduated at the head of his class at Harvard or any other college.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood the Test, and is admitted to be the Best Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier.

100 Doses One Dollar is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy. It is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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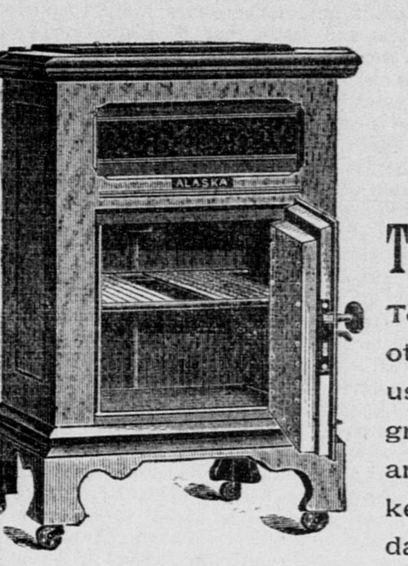

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50 Pieces of 10-cent White Lawn for.........................4½ cents
15 Pieces of double-width Summer Suitings, in mixed gray......10 cents
20 Pieces new Brocaded Bunting.........................7 cents
10 Pieces Iron-Frame Alpacas, light and dark shades..............25 cents
19 Pieces Striped and Check Mohair Suitings, stylish for summer wear.........................18 cents
10 Pieces 40-cent Turkey-red Damask, oil-boiled, fast colors, double width, for.........................25 cents
White Linen Doylies, per dozen.........................27 cents

REMNANTS.

A whole counter will be filled with Remnants of every description. To-day we have the largest lot of any time this season. Remnants of Silks, Satins, Plushes, White Goods, Muslin, Tickings, Lawns, etc., all at Low Prices.

A GREAT DRIVE IN MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

Misses' full-finished, plain black Hose, 12½ cents per pair. Children's full-finished, black and colored Derby Ribbed Hose, 15 cents. Ladies' fancy-striped and solid colored Hose, 10 cents per pair. Ladies' fancy-striped, full finished Hose 20 cents per pair. Ladies' solid-colored Lisle Hose, 20 cents. Children's French Ribbed Hose, 10 cents.

One lot of Ladies' 25-cent black and colored Silk Mitts, cut to 15 cents.
One lot colored Silk Mitts, 11 cents.
One lot Children's colored Silk Mitts, 11 cents.
One lot Ladies' dark Kid Gloves, to close, 48 cents.
One lot Ladies' tan-colored Kid Gloves, to close, 35 cents.
Ladies' and Children's fancy-bordered Handkerchiefs, 3, 5, 10, 12½ and 15 cents.

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES OF WHITE GOODS ON SALE TO-DAY.

Plain White Lawns, corded, striped and figured. White Piques and many other lines of white goods, 4½ cents and up.

TWENTY LOTS OF CLOTHING ON SALE TO-DAY

Fifty Men's and Youths' Suits, medium light weight, fancy patterns, $3 50 a suit.
One hundred pairs of Men's Fancy Pants, at $1 per pair.
Lot of Youths' Wool Pants, 75 cents. Men's and Youths' Dusters.
Broken sizes in Men's Linen Coats. Odd ends in Men's Wool Pants.
One hundred Men's All-wool Blue Flannel Coats, sizes 34 to 44, $1 95 each.
Five hundred pairs of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes, a mixed job lot of all kinds.
Ladies' Pebbled Goat, American, French and Glove Kid Button Shoes, from $1 to $2 per pair.
Gents' Glove Kid Prince Alberts and B Calf Congress Shoes, $1 50 and $1 75.
Men's Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1, cut to 75 cents for to-day.
Children's Turkey-red Handkerchiefs, 25 cents per dozen.
Men's Honeycomb Shirts and Drawers, cut from $1 to 60 cents each.
Gents' New Britain Knitting Co.'s Shirts and Drawers, cut from $1 40 to $1.
Men's Fancy Cotton Socks, 3 and 5 cents. Gents' $1 50 Fancy Percale Shirts, cut to 98 cents.

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Over one hundred dozen of other styles of Untrimmed Hats, all of the latest Spring and Summer shapes.
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Sprays of Flowers and Grasses, 10 cents—worth more than double.

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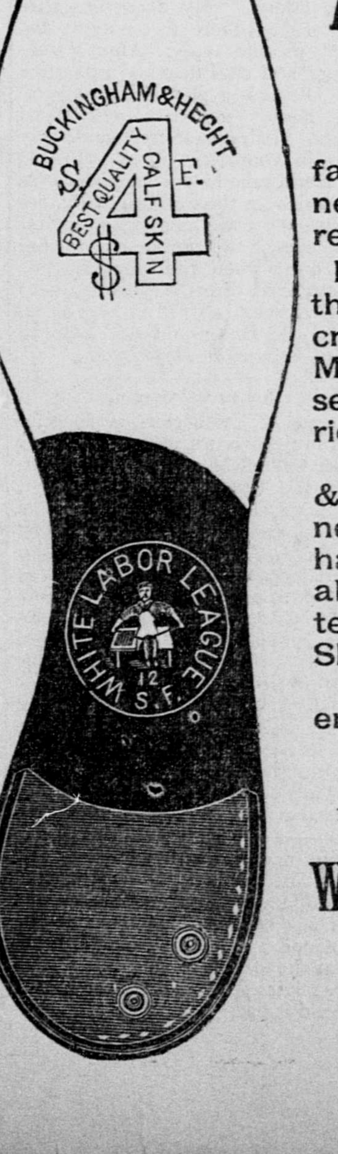

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