Bancroft xr 1jan73

THE EMPORIA NEWS.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
EMPORIA, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.
By JACOB STOTLER.

TERMS—Strictly in advance, $2.00 per yr.

A first-class Job Printing office connected with The News. Plain and Fancy printing executed on short notice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

D. J. NYE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office No. 6 Bancroft block, Emporia, Kansas.

ORRIN MILLER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office over Riggs & Dunlap's Bank.

W. T. McCARTY
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY. Office opposite 1st National bank, Emporia, Ks.

J. JAY BUCK. E. W. CUNNINGHAM
BUCK & CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in News Block. jan17tf

ALMERIN GILLETT. JOHN V. SANDERS.
GILLETT & SANDERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Emporia, Kansas. Office over E. K. Holderman & Bro.'s store. 2

M. WEAVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Emporia, Kansas. Will practice in the courts of Lyon and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office No 72 Commercial street.

R. M. RUGGLES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Practices in all the courts in the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Judicial Districts. Office No. 144 Commercial street. 43

W. H. SKINNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Emporia, Kansas, will practice in Lyon and adjoining counties. Business respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Office over Emporia Bank. jan1'73

C. S. BACHELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Emporia, Kansas. Having practiced in the superior and inferior courts for eighteen years, he feels confident of rendering satisfaction to all needing his services. jan17tf

PHYSICIANS

L. H. JACOBS, M. D.,
OFFICE in News Block, up stairs. jan17tf

J. W. TRUEWORTHY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Emporia, Kansas.

J. J. WRIGHT, M. D.,
OFFICE over Nye's, opposite 1st National Bank. Residence on West street. jan17tf

J. A. MOORE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at the Drug Store of Moore & Weaver. jan17tf

W. W. HIBBEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Hanna's building, 189 Commercial street.

BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

E. F. SPRAGUE,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Shop on 5th avenue, between Commercial and Mechanics Street. All calls promptly attended to. jan17tf

CHARLES WHEELOCK,
ARCHITECT and BUILDER, is prepared to furnish plans and specifications for all kinds of mechanical structures. Promptness and satisfaction guaranteed either by the day or contract. Shop on the corner of Sixth avenue and Constitution street. jan17tf

H. A. CHAMPLIN. H. F. HUGHES.
CHAMPLIN & HUGHES,
STONE CUTTERS AND CONTRACTORS. We are prepared to do all kinds of stone cutting, such as window sills, circular caps of any design, foundation columns, mantlebars, and all work in the stone cutting line that builders may desire. They also furnish hearth rocks for tombstones, Orders promptly filled. Shop on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Constitution Street, Emporia, Kansas. jan17tf

HOTELS.

MADISON HOUSE.
EMPORIA, KANSAS. Corner Commercial avenue and Commercial street. This favorite hotel has been thoroughly refitted and furnished. The most careful attention paid to the comfort of guests.
H. C. & M. D. LOCKENHOUSER.

LIVERY STABLES.

E. NICHOLS,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE 5th avenue, corner Mechanics street, opposite Exchange hotel. Facilities good, and prices reasonable. An excellent line of horses and carriages for hire. Call and see me. 16y1

J. H. DAVID.
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE, on Fourth avenue between Commercial and Mechanics street, is now prepared to let carriages, sleighs and saddle horses, at living prices. Good care taken in boarding transient stock. Also a good wagon yard. jan1tf

JEWELERS.

T. M. FRY,
DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, corner room, Bancroft block, Commercial street. Repairing done on short notice and in a satisfactory style. jan17tf

E. F. ROBERTS.
EXCLUSIVE attention paid to the repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry. All work warranted. North window of Tandy & Eastman's drug store, Emporia, Kansas.

SURVEYOR.

ROBERT MILLIKEN,
COUNTY SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Emporia, Kansas. jan17tf

GROCERS.

J. L. W. BELL. E. M. ROBERTS.
BELL & ROBERTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in groceries and provisions. Agents American Powder Company and Becker's Little Washer, No. 120 Commercial street, Emporia, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

EMPORIA SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

EMPORIA LODGE, No. 19, A. F. & A. M. Meets at their hall, Ruggles & Plumb's building, on the Thursday of or next preceding the full moon of each month, and every two weeks thereafter. Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
NOYES SPICER, W. M.
E. T. KERNS, Secretary.

EMPORIA CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets at Masonic Hall, on the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month, at 7½ o'clock. Companions in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
M. H. BAYES, Secretary.

NEOSHO VALLEY LODGE, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday evening in every month, at Rutridge Hall. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend.
G. W. WHITE, W. M.
G. D. ALEXANDER, Sec'ty. jan26-1y

ODD FELLOWS.

UNION LODGE No. 13. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, over Emporia Bank, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Members in good standing in vited to attend.
J. JAY BUCK, N. G.
J. T. TYRRELL, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,
At Lawrence, Kan.

TUITION FREE.

THE SECOND session of the current academic year begins Wednesday, 22d January, 1873.

Recitations are now conducted in the new building, which was opened for instruction 2d December, inst.

Boarding in private families as cheap as at any other place in the West.

For catalogues, and further particulars apply to JOHN FRASER,
President of University of Kansas,
52j5* Lawrence, Kansas.

Kansas State Normal School
AT EMPORIA.

TUITION FREE.

USE OF TEXT BOOKS FREE.

The fall term of this Institution opens **September 11th**, and closes **December 19th**. Students entering for the first time are to be present for examination **September 12th**.

Boarding in private families $3 50 to $4 per week; in clubs $3 to $3 25.

In addition to the usual branches, Penmanship, Drawing, and Vocal Music are taught, and without extra charge.

Five hundred dollars worth of books will be added to the Library this fall, and an equal sum will be expended in apparatus for the Physical Science department.

Before the close of the year the spacious and commodious new building will be ready for occupancy.

Persons wishing fuller information, or catalogues, will address,
PRESIDENT, GEO. W. HOSS.
53

C. P. THEIS,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
One Door South of Bancroft & McCarter's,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
ain17

The Emporia News.

VOLUME 16. EMPORIA, KANSAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873. NUMBER 4.

DRUGS.

The Old Drug Store
ESTABLISHED IN 1861.
BATES & RYDER,
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs and Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Paints, Oils, of All Kinds, Glass, Dyes and Brushes, Lamps, Notions, &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
Our stock is Large and Choice in every department. We offer special inducements to retail dealers.

Physicians' Prescriptions
Carefully compounded at all hours of day or night, by a skillful chemist. We always have the medicines wanted.
☞ The very best Patent Medicines and all approved articles to be found in a first-class drug store.
BATES & RYDER.

Central Drug Store.
173 Commercial street,
Emporia, Kansas.
R. R. McCANDLISS, M. D.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Lubricating Oils, Burning Fluids, Brushes, Notions, Perfumes, Soaps, Pocket Knives, Stationery, Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical use.
Holden & Fascott's Enamel Paints,
Mixed for use, for sale by the gallon.
Particular Attention Given to Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

DR. J. A. MOORE,
Successor to MOORE & WEAVER.

Drug Store,
150 Com'l. St., Emporia, Kan.
Wholesale and retail dealer in
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, oils, paints, dye-stuffs, window glass, brushes and dusters, of all descriptions, toilet articles, perfumery, stationery, &c.
Also pure wines and liquors for medical use only.
Physicians prescriptions and family recipts carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. 33

NEW FIRM!
First door north of Postoffice
North End Drug Store
Where will be found at all times a full supply of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES!
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
Wall Paper, Stationery,
TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.
☞ Prescriptions filled at all hours.
191 Commercial st., Emporia.
TANDY & EASTMAN.
janitf

PIANOS ORGANS, &C.
A FIRST CLASS
MUSIC HOUSE!
IN EMPORIA.
Pianos Organs Melodions,
And a general stock of
Musical Merchandise,
KEPT AT
J. C. HALL & BRO.'S.
Having for some time felt the necessity of a Music House in our city, we have concluded to fit up rooms on the
2d Floor of Our New Store
for that purpose. After a thorough examination of many of the leading Pianos and Organs now before the people we have selected the following first-class instruments, as we know they will give satisfaction to all who will give them a trial:
THE CELEBRATED
Chickering & Sons',
And the well known
F. C. Leighte
PIANOS!
Geo. A. Prince and Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS!
Which instruments have not their superiors.
With the instruments above mentioned we are confident that we can please and give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. We **warrant every instrument** we sell for five years.
We have in our employ as tuner and repairer, Mr. J. C. Waite, whom we take great pleasure in stating is a skillful reliable workman. J. C. HALL & BRO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We, the unersigned, take great pleasure in stating that Mr. D. C. Waite is a safe and skillful repairer and tuner of pianos and organs. Any of our citizens who need the services of Mr. Waite would do well to give him a call. ALTON B. BACHELLER,
DR. J. M. CHILEY,
R. P. MURDOCK.
march1tf

NEW BUSINESS
ABNER HADLEY
has opened a
Grocery & Commission Store
at the old stand of G. W. Frederick,
193 Com'l St., Emporia, Kansas.
Will keep constantly a stock of the best FAMILY GROCERIES.
Will sell goods of all kinds on commission. Sell second hand furniture on commission. Deal in country produce, and do all other things belonging to the grocery and commission business.

Intelligence Office.
Will keep a general intelligence office. Situations found for all who may want them. Persons wishing situations, or those wishing to hire, will find it to their interest to call on me. 42tf ABNER HADLEY.

EMPORIA NEWS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

The United States Supreme Court has decided in the case of Hutchings against the State of California, that settlement upon the public domain does not confer such rights upon a settler as will prevent Congress, in its discretion, from disposing of lands for other purposes. Congress is not restricted in power to dispose of land by sale or donation of pre-emption rights. Hutchings had settled in the Yosemite track before it was granted to California for a public park.

The Brooklyn Eagle has been sued for libel by Henry C. Bowen, for saying he connected Woodhull's slanders on Beecher. The Eagle claims to have letters to prove the following statement:

"It is said that the slanders on the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher which have been circulated through this city for months past, were concocted by a woman who had been described as unwomanly in principle, but we have reason to believe that the foulest and basest of them originated with a man whose unmanly in principle, and this man is Henry C. Bowen. We will not believe that Mr. Beecher is a libertine; we prefer to believe that Henry C. Bowen is a scoundrel."

Mr. Bowen has started out to sue all the papers which copy this item. As all the enterprising papers will have it, he has a big job on hand.

ON WITH THE RAILROADS.

The New Extensions of the K. P. and A. T. & S. F.

The Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific roads are unfriendly to each other, from the fact that the former is at the mercy of the latter, so far as trans Rocky Mountain freight and travel are concerned. This disadvantage results from the reason that the K. P. is obliged to use the other road from Cheyenne to the Salt Lake Valley, where the Central Pacific sets in. It being perfectly easy for the U. P., to discriminate in her own favor, she does not fail to do so, and seriously cramps the K. P. This course is natural, considering the selfishness of railway corporations. But while it works very nice for one, the other writes, and with characteristic western enterprise, seeks a new and independent connection with the Central Pacific. As to the manner in which this connection is to be effected we subjoin the following extract from the Kansas City Times:

"The Kansas Pacific railway company has, during the past week, perfected arrangements through the President, R. E. Carr, of the Kansas Pacific, and Mr. J. D. Perry, one of the directors, to build and operate the Denver, Georgetown & Utah railway from Denver to Salt Lake City, the work to commence as soon as the weather will permit, and to be pushed forward to a completion within the present year. The terms of the subscription of some $250,000 or $300,000 in bonds from Clear Creek county, Colorado, which was voted to this road last season, compel the completion of the road to Georgetown before the first of next November. The company will comply with the terms of the subscription and push the road through as fast as possible. The route from Denver is southward from that city to Bear Creek, and up the valleys of Bear creek and Clear creek to Georgetown; thence over the Snowy range into the famous and fabled Middle park, as yet almost unexplored; down Grand river and across the Bear river; thence to White river, following Hughes' overland route of 1865 to a junction with the Utah Southern railroad, 150 miles south of Salt Lake City. This railroad is now finished and in running order forty miles south of Salt Lake City, and will be completed next summer. The entire distance between Salt Lake City and Denver is about four hundred miles, of which the Kansas Pacific will only have to construct two hundred and fifty miles to give them a through line to the Central Pacific railroad, which is friendly to and in sympathy with the Kansas Pacific railway. The prospects for the early completion of this line of railway are very flattering. The building of the road next season is strongly asserted. This consummation is heartily to be desired, not only by the tourist, to whom it will open a rare field for pleasure and research, but by the people generally, to whom it will open thousands, nay millions, of acres of as fertile land as ere sun shone on, located in the Middle park, and upon the head waters of the Snake, Grand, Bear and White rivers, at present given up to solitude and the untutored Ute Indian."

Not only is the K. P. ambitious for this connection, but it seems, that the A. T. & S. F. road also aspires to the same advantages. To explain the proposed extension of that road, we copy copiously from an article that appeared in the Chicago Tribune week before last:

"Our dispatches on Monday morning stated that the A. T. & S. F. railroad was completed to the west line of Kansas, and that within a year past 362 miles had been built and put in operation. This brings the cars within 136 miles of Pueblo, on the Arkansas, and within less than 200 miles of the immense iron and coal deposits of Canyon City, at the base of the Rocky Mountains. Such energetic and rapid railway building as the directors of this road have accomplished means more than a mere extension to the Rocky Mountains. This view is confirmed by an article in the Pueblo Chieftain of Dec. 5th. It states that Col. Holliday, the managing director of the Topeka company, was in that city, and proposed a very early extension of the line to Pueblo, if the county would vote them a bonus of $200,000 in bonds. The Chieftain states that the objective point of this new railway is Salt Lake City, and this doubtless accounts for the rapid progress of the road for the last year.

And the following from the Topeka Commonwealth of the 19th, shows that the A. T. & S. F. goes forward at once to Pueblo:

The following dispatch from Pueblo, Colorado, was received by Col G. K. Holliday yesterday:

"Pueblo county to the Kansas and Colorado railway company, greeting: The bonds have been voted by a majority of about 900. Of 500 votes cast in the town of Pueblo, only 3 were against the bonds. The county precincts all give handsome majorities.
HENRY C. THATCHER."

The voting of these bonds insures the extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway from the west line of Kansas to the base of the Rocky mountains. The company asks no other subsidy than this, and work will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit, and pushed through as rapidly as possible. With the completion of this extension the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line will have about a thousand miles of road, traversing some of the best country on the continent, and opening up new trade regions of great importance and profit. The business of the mountains and the sections adjacent thereto is rich and growing rapidly, and this new line will give it an additional and direct outlet to the east which cannot fail to be vastly advantageous to Colorado, and, indirectly, to Kansas also.

RAILWAYS AS HIGHWAYS.

Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, proposes to deal with the railway question by treating them as highways and allowing any, who desires to do so, the privilege of putting his cars on the track and doing business.

If he most men who live by political agitation Gov. Palmer steals an idea from some advanced thinker, and re-casting it in a mould of his own working, exhibits it as an original invention.

The practical part of this idea is at least ten years old, and was advocated in these columns several years ago. The idea was brought first before Congress, in a memorial by a Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, as, in the proposition to build a railroad from Kansas City to Galveston, to be extended thereafter to Chicago by adapting some of the existing roads between that city and this to the plan proposed.

That plan was this: To build a double track railroad, with cash, the stock to be owned by those contributing—public aid to be on a par with private means—no bonded debt to be incurred.

—The grades to be at the minimum for successful working.

—The stations to be at given distances, with a view to regularity in the running of trains—and to be provided with the maximum amount of side tracks for the largest traffic contemplated.

—The trains to be run at a uniform speed of not to exceed twelve miles an hour, and to stop only at stations and on sidings.

—The rolling stock to be furnished by individual enterprise—any man having the use of the road, the same as steamboats have of the rivers, and to pay a certain fixed toll for its use.

The road was intended solely for a freight road. Each train was expected to be furnished with a car for the accommodation of train men, and also for the owner of the freight on the train.

It was contended that a speed of twelve miles an hour would reduce the risk of accidents to a limit which would amount to practical exemption, and that no train being allowed to exceed or come short of it, and stopping only on sidings, would keep the track permanently open for moving trains, and being double track, trains on each would move only in one direction.

In regard to speed it was calculated that twelve miles an hour, thus regulated was a higher rate than the average of freight trains on the best managed roads of the country, and being the property of the individual running the train the highest conditions of both economy and prompt transit would be secured.

We have not at hand nor in memory the saving in prices of freight, which this plan claimed over the present method, but it was so vast as almost to defy belief, and we believe was one of the reasons which led to its unfavorable reception at the time.

But that something on this plan will be adopted before many years, we have no doubt, and that it will be by treating railways as highways in this way, that the objects sought by Gov. Palmer and the producers of the country will be attained—rather than by the violent method which a man bent on riding popular hobbies for political results, proposes, by a violent change of the law governing corporations since charters were known. One such road as we have sketched, between leading commercial points, would speedily change the system of railway management in this country.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WHY WOMEN LOSE THEIR BEAUTY.

Shut up in houses nine-tenths of the time, with either no exercise or that which is of a limited, irksome sameness, they are, as a consequence, unnaturally pale, soft and tender; their blood is purely organized and watery, their muscles small and flabby; and the force and functions of their bodies, as a whole, run low in the scale of life. A spurious fulness is often seen in the outline during girlhood, which usually shrinks like snow under an April sun whenever the endurance is put to the test, as in performing the functions of a mother. The change in appearance from the maiden of one year to the mother of the next is often so striking and enduring that it is difficult to believe that we are looking on the same person. The round, pleasing shape is prematurely displaced by a pinched angularity, and an untimely and unseemly appearance of age. Travelers from other countries, who have had an extensive means for observation and comparison, have remarked upon the great beauty of American women, and the early age at which it is lost. Some have ascribed this to the climate; but more intelligent observers agree that it is a hot-house, enervating mode of life. English ladies of rank who, by the way, are celebrated for keeping their beauty even to a ripe old age, think nothing of walking half a dozen miles at a time; while American ladies would think it "perfectly dreadful." If American women, so dalintly and richly fed, will sit in dark and sultry rooms the live-long day, they must expect to bloom too soon, to hasten through this charming period—at the longest in about ten years—and for twenty-five years after have the grim satisfaction of being thin, wrinkled, angular and sallow. In brief, if she will be so lazy, morbid and silly as to keep in doors and lose her good looks and health, let her be an ugly old crone as soon as possible and as long as she lives.

GLONY OUT OF SHAME.

Adam MacAdam (may his claim increase!)
Awoke at midnight with a hearty sneeze.
And as he raised his head to blow and wipe
Something that struck Mr. Adam's soul sent a thrill
For, heading in the moon's uncertain light
An aged man, with locks all silvery white,
Sat making entries in a ledger old.
The right uncanny midnight blood run cold,
And scarce with terror could MacAdam ask
The nature of the scribe's unusual task.
"Behold, I write," the vision answered then,
"The names of those who love their fellow-men."
"And pray," said Adam, with a hopeful grin,
"Your honor's honor am I counted in?"
"Nay," spake the presence, with a look of grief,
"My task is easy for the roll is brief;
Look through the M's, but in vain, I fear,
You seek your ancient patronymic here."
Then meekly Adam said, "I am not one
Who boasts to others the good I've done;
I seldom answer the public call,
With wants so pressing and means so small,
I ply a wood-saw for my bread and pork,
and half the time, you see, I'm out of work
So from my purse no stream of largess flows,
No loud subscription my sign-manual knows;
But this I do—now lend attentive ear—
Each wintry morning, when the dawn grows clear,
I take my bucket to the ash-pan dim,
And there I fill it to the very brim;
Then on the sidewalk take my slippery stand,
And scatter ashes with a liberal hand,
So at my gate no broken heads I see;
No cripple shakes his gory leg at me;
In kind regard I'm held by rich and poor—
Save by the surgeon who resides next door."
Thus Adam told his tale, and thus the while
The great scribe listened with brightened smile,
Then vanished. The next night he appeared again;
"See here," he cried, "this list of great-souled men
Who answers promptest to sweet mercy's call?"
Lo! A. MacAdam's name o'ertopped them all!

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

His Career as an Adventurer, President, Emperor and Deposed Monarch.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or Napoleon III, Ex-Emperor of the French, whose death at his residence in Chiselhurst, England, occurred on the 9th inst., was born in Paris, April 20, 1808, and was thus nearly sixty-five years old. He was the son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. The great Emperor and Empress were his sponsors at baptism, and he early became a favorite with his uncle.

His father and mother had been alienated for some time previous to his birth, and shortly after separated entirely. Indeed, it was stated at the time that it was only by command of the Emperor that Joseph consented to acknowledge the child as his son—and a doubt as to his claim to Bonaparte blood has always existed. The mother resided in Paris until after the battle of Waterloo, when she removed to Augsberg and afterwards to Switzerland. The education of the boy was by his mother, and after reaching more mature years he was placed under the tutorship of M. Lebas, a man of decided Republican principles. He was also for a time at the military school of Thun, where he showed most proficiency in artillery tactics, and but little as a scholar.

In 1830, when the revolution broke out he asked to be allowed to return to France, but Louis Phillippe refused. He then repaired in company with his brother to Italy, and took an active part in the revolutionary movement of 1831, but France and Austria having interfered in the interests of the papal authority, the disturbances were suppressed and the brothers banished from popal territory. His older brother died at Pesaro in March, 1831, and Louis was also prostrated by sickness, at Ancona, was joined by his mother, and having in vain applied for admission into the French army, he spent a short time in England, eventually returned to his mother's chateau at Arenburg in Thurgau.

The Duke of Reichstadt, son of the Emperor, dying in 1832, left him the successor of Napoleon, not by legitimate descent, but by the edicts of 1804 and 1805, which set aside the usual order of descent, and fixed the succession in the line of the fourth brother of Napoleon, Louis, instead of that of the older brother, Joseph. This opened a new career to his ambition, and he seems from that time to have set his heart upon the throne of France and the Empire, leaving no opportunity unimproved to win his way to the affections of the French people. He wrote a book, *Reveries Politiques*, the object of which was to show the necessity of an Emperor to the true Republican organization of France. This was followed by a larger work, *Idees Napoleoniennes*, which was a eulogy mainly upon the policy and plans of the Emperor, and their importance to France.

In 1856 he conspired with Col. Vaudry and other military officers at Strasbourg, and on the 30th of October of that year proclaimed a revolution. But few of the soldiers could be induced to join the movement, and it proved a signal failure. He was arrested and banished to the United States, where he lived idly and obscure for some time and then went to South America. The illness of his mother recalled him to Arenberg, where he arrived in time to see her die, October 5th, 1837—after which he published a defense of his Strasbourg conduct, and his extradition from Switzerland being demanded by the French government, he finally voluntarily withdrew to England—from which asylum he devoted himself to efforts for another revolution.

In August, 1840, accompanied by Count Montholon, and about fifty others, he sailed from Margate in August, and carrying a tame eagle, landed at Boulogne, marched with his followers to the barracks and called upon the soldiers to surrender and join his cause. This they refused, a few shots were exchanged, and with his eagle, which proved a very tame bird, retired to a hill and was arrested in an attempt to reach his vessel.

He was then tried for treason before the house of peers, was eloquently defended by Berryer, convicted and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress at Ham. Here he devoted himself to literary work, wrote several books of a political and military character. After six years confinement he managed to escape, by the assistance of his physician, in the dress of a workman, and went again to England.

When the revolution of 1848 broke out he returned to Paris, and was chosen a deputy to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine and three other departments. Lamartine, opposing the Bonaparte Dynasty, endeavored to effect his banishment from France, but after a stormy debate he was admitted to his seat. He professed to be a Republican, and as such took the oath of fidelity to the Republic, and on the 10th of December was elected President by a large majority of votes.

His government as President, while nominally Republican, was steadily directed to the furtherance of his personal schemes. In the early part of 1851 Changarnier was dismissed from the command of the army of Paris, and the Assembly refusing to pass certain measures recommended, was denounced as factious and refractory. All through the summer the breach between the "Prince President" and the Assembly widened, until on the night of December 3d, the President declared Paris in a state of seige, issued a decree, dissolving the Assembly, one hundred and eighty members placed in arrest and sent to prison, and the people who resisted were shot down by the soldiers.

A decree was then issued ordering the election of a President for ten years, by universal suffrage, which of course resulted in his election. As soon as he found himself firmly fixed in power, he began to prepare for the empire. In 1852 the national guard was revived, a new constitution adopted, and new orders of nobility established. On the 21st of November the people were asked to vote upon a *plebiscitum*, reviving the imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon, and the votes were largely counted in his favor. He was then declared Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III—thus crowning his long pursuit with success.

In January, 1853, he married Eugene, Countess de Teba, a Spanish lady of remarkable beauty, and accomplishments, and the result of this union was the birth of a son, March 16th, 1856, the present Prince Imperial.

In 1854, in conjunction with England, he declared war against Russia, which was conducted on all sides with great vigor, until after the fall of Sebastopol, in 1856, when peace was declared after a conference of the great powers at Paris. This was followed by his intervention in Italy, and the battles of Magenta and Solferino, ending in dispossessing Austria of a part of her Italian possessions, and the rise of the house of Lombardy in the person of Victor Emanuel.

His last war with Germany witnessed his downfall, and the most crushing defeat to French arms, in all history, and is so recent as to make comment unnecessary. His defeat at Sedan, his surrender to the King of Prussia, his confinement to a German castle, and his subsequently joining the Empress in England, need not here be repeated.

His death has cut off the return to France and power, which he firmly believed would complete the parallel between himself and his uncle. Its effect upon France is yet to be seen.

Louis Napoleon was conceded to be the ablest sovereign of his time. His government, while essentially personal and despotic, was as a whole acceptable to France and under his reign she attained a power and prosperity greater than any in her history. Had he been content to follow the policy of peace he might yet have been alive, and been able to transmit his power to his son.

The personal character of the ex-Emperor cannot be extolled with fidelity to truth. Morally it was as bad as to his personal conduct, while he practiced, the true medieval policy—that success sanctified all crimes. His oath was of no consequence, and he broke faith whenever by so doing his ambition could be gratified.

After all, it may be questioned whether the prosperity which was the boast of his reign, was really beneficial to France, as the desolation which followed his insane ambition has burdened her industry for a century to come. Europe will feel easier at the news of his death.

BURGLAR ROBS A LONG-LOST BROTHER'S HOUSE.

Some ten years ago two brothers left their homes in Illinois and came to California. The elder was a man of the most steady habits, who had received a thorough business education in his native State, and who had made up his mind to prosper in the new country he had chosen. The other was inclined to be dissipated and had figured in so many scrapes at home that he stood in very bad odor in his village. The brothers lived together for some time in San Francisco, while both looked for situations. The younger brother, however, fell into bad company and habits, and after a few months they separated by mutual consent. The elder obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness soon worked himself into the confidence of his employers. Of his brother he saw little. One day a note reached him from his wild relative, who was then confined in the city prison on a charge of petit larceny. He begged him out and employed counsel to defend him. Though circumstantially evident that the prisoner had committed the crime alleged, yet the actual proof was so meager that in his trial at the Municipal Court he was acquitted. The elder brother now renounced the criminal altogether, and until Christmas eve they had not met for nearly ten years. Advancing rapidly in the esteem of his employers the industrious young man soon found himself in the receipt of a good salary, and gradually rose to a partnership in the firm, which he had entered as a store porter. He purchased a house on Bush street, married a lady with a considerable fortune of her own, and, on last Christmas, he saw three beautiful children around him to enjoy the wonders of the Christmas tree. Then night the family retired about midnight. Toward 2 o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard a noise below stairs, and moving quietly out of bed, stood at the head of the stairs to assure himself that his suspicions of burglars being in the house were correct. The gleams of a candle in the parlor assured him, and returning to his bed-room and arming himself, he crept down stairs to capture the thief. He had proceeded as cautiously that the burglars was not aware of any one stirring in the household, and when he reached the parlor door he saw a man endeavoring to pry open the buffet where he kept his silver. Leveling his revolver at the thief, he thundered:

"Stop, or you are a dead man!" And he had the burglar completely at his mercy.

The "jimim" dropped from his nervous hands, and the gentleman was advancing to secure him, when in his bitter horror he perceived that it was his younger brother whom he had thus detected in the act of crime. Both stood motionless for a moment, and then the unfortunate wretch, dropping on his knees, cried out:

"As God is my judge, Robert, I did not know that you lived here."

The other believed him, and bidding him sit down, asked him what could have led to the commission of such a crime. 'Twas the old story. Liquor and evil companions. That night the would-be burglar slept under the roof of his forgiving brother, who, when he told this story to his respected wife, declared with tears in his eyes that he intended to save him if possible, and was going to give him employment in his own store. He said that if he could only reclaim his erring brother it would be the best and dearest Christmas present he could expect. The reckless man appears to be truly penitent, and this extraordinary meeting may be the means of saving him from the State's prison or even the gallows.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

From the New York World, Jan. 13th.

THE METHODIST HELL.

Shall the Wicked be Destroyed—A Rich Discussion at the Preachers' Meeting

The Methodist preachers of New York and vicinity hold their regular weekly meeting in the Mission Rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, Broadway and Eleventh street.

The following questions were proposed for discussion at the next regular meeting: Shall the wicked be finally destroyed? Will the wicked in hell finally become extinct? Are the future punishments of the wicked permanent? Are the conscious punishments of the wicked endless, or are the punishments of the wicked to be paralleled to the eternal bliss of the righteous in heaven?

An elderly gentleman said that there was a disposition to ignore this subject of hell. The foundation of the church stands upon this question, if there is danger let the people see it. Why shut out the light? During the past week I have been approached by the members of my congregation, saying, "I see that the Methodists are dropping their eternal damnation." If the punishment of the wicked is not endless, then the joy of the righteous is not. One doctrine stands with the other. If the views promulgated by Dr. True be allowed to go unanswered it will make me desperate. My very soul is absorbed. It is an awful thing with me. I propose the following: Do the Scriptures give hope that the wicked shall finally cease to exist? (Cries of "put him out!"

Dr. True said that it was without any intervention on his part that he was called upon to speak. He had been sufficiently present to express his views to the public. For seven years he had taught them to his flock with good results. I did not think that when I spoke I endangered the souls of those present. If you want to reach the point I propose that the following propositions be discussed: "That the eternal future of the wicked is not the eternal consciousness of sin and misery;" or, "Is death eternal punishment?"

Mr. Corbett asked how punishment could be eternal if the soul ceases to exist.

Dr. True—There must be a difference between utter nothingness and destruction. For instance, a house can be destroyed, or a tree, but it is a something. I am so sanguine of my views that I believe the whole christian church will sooner or later embrace them. If the other question does not meet your approbation, try this: "Does the future punishment of the wicked imply their eternal consciousness?" (Hisses.)

An excited member here sprang to his seat saying: "We have had too much of this at the last meeting and the notices of the press have occasioned considerable talk. There is danger. [Cries of "Amen!"] We are now to startle the religious community for ten weeks to come, when we should devote our efforts to something higher. The devil is rubbing his hands gleefully; he has never had a better chance than the present. If this question be adopted I must read up on hell instead of warning sinners from the wrath to come. Are we to be run over year with this devilish or Satan excitement? I have no objection that this scheme be discussed in March. I see reporters present from this city, from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other neighboring places. I am not in favor of the discussion of this question with open doors. [Sensation.]

Mr. Corbett said there was no use ignoring this subject. It will not interfere with the salvation of souls. Mr. Wesley did not hesitate to speak of hell and damnation; why should we? Perhaps there may be greater ones here than he. I think that this question should be discussed for the salvation of souls. If the doctrine of destruction be accepted, I go about carelessly; but make the punishment eternal and I go along carefully. I do not pretend to be an angel—(laughter)—I am liable to err; but when the doctrines of the church are assailed, I rise to arms for the defense. You tell me to be calm. I cannot when that which is so dear to me is wrounded. I know that the discussion will do good. The reason why we do not get along faster is because we do not have enough hell in our religion.

A vote was then taken on Mr. McAlister's motion to put the question on the table, which was lost.

A tall gentleman addressed the assembly. He was sorry that it was said that the church was ambiguous. It would be unfortunate if a question of such moment be not discussed. He was not in favor of having this question taken up. The press to-morrow would have the proceedings of this meeting, and the public as large would see that we are afraid to touch this subject of hell. If a brother is so low as to be afraid of altering his views by discussion, I recommend to him a quiet home and pray. In Wesley's time they preached sermons from subjects like these: "A few grains from hell," or, "A nut for damned sinners to crack." I hope we will act like sensible men and not like children. We should not shrink from the question. I go in for fair play.—[A voice, "Hallelujah."]

The next speaker said that if a little intellectual investigation be denied they would go where it would not be denied. One of the greatest hindrances in the cause of God is that the people are not impressed enough with hell. This preachers' meeting should speak with no uncertain sound. We want truth. [Cries of "Glory!"] I want this question discussed next Monday, and to be continued until finally disposed of. A voice, "Put him out!"] I shall not be frowned down.

Another reverend doctor did not think the questions was one of the doctrines of the Methodist church; neither did he know that he was in a manufactory of Methodist doctrines and creeds. The house built by those shining lights of our church, he said, was built. Shall we take out the foundation stone and show it to the world? [Cries of "No."] We owe something to our people. They have their convictions fixed. Are we authorized to alter them? [Cries of "Yes!"]

The motion to postpone the debate until the first Monday in March was lost—27 to 19.

A gentleman moved that when they do adjourn it be to meet the first Monday in March. [Laughter.]

Rev. Dr. Roach asked: "Why do we propose to discuss the question at this time? Is it proper to doubt that the future happiness of the pure be everlasting? I have no doubt that Mr. Corbett will do the subject full justice. Hell was preached three or four hundred years ago, and discussed with ability. It is now settled. The wicked shall be turned into hell. I believe that nothing but evil will come by the discussion of this theme. Have we the authority to discuss questions like these in public? [A voice: "Sit down."] These meetings have been reported and sent broadcast. We are not justified in these open proceedings."

The motion to lay the whole subject on the table was lost by a vote of 27 to 28.

Rev. Mr. Morwin, the chairman, said that he could not afford to allow so much waste of precious time.

Rev. Dr. Curry said that he wanted to waste a little. [Laughter.] I express myself decidedly against the discussion. That a representative body of Methodists should gather together and act so unwisely was to be deprecated. It is humiliating to view this question in the light of the profane. That a body of ministers unknown as to their ecclesiastical polity should here discuss the very foundation of Methodism is horrible. If this discussion be allowed, I desire to have my name tricken from the rolls. It should most certainly not be in public, but should be done in private, logically and learnedly. I confess that people have been educated by these meetings through the press. But we do ourselves a serious harm by crudely discussing such a momentous question without due deliberation. I believe that the reports as given by the press of these meetings are substantially correct. But this question will damage ourselves and those who look to us for influence.

Mr. Buckley said he did not attach any importance to any member who says he would be influenced by these questions, which are sometimes spoken of gravely, other times in ribaldry. We are not afraid to grapple with this question. I hail this glorious theme. Many things have been said against me. I fall back on my reputation to save me from the false reports circulated against me. [Laughter.] Several years ago a question of similar import was discussed in Boston. It lasted three or four months, and was very exciting. But when completed it was found that but two members dissented from the orthodox view.

Dr.