

The Princeton Union.

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SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Warning to Military Tipplers.

Gen. Sherman has issued a general order from the headquarters of the army, in which he says the president is much concerned to find before him for action the proceedings of courts martial in several cases where officers have been tried for the violation of the thirty-eighth article of war, which provides that any army officer found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the service. The president desires it to be made known to the army that he cannot be led to underrate the magnitude of the evil which the crime alluded to is likely to produce in the public service. No person addicted to it can expect to be entrusted with any responsible duty, and a person who cannot be trusted had better not be continued in office. It must, therefore, be understood that any element which may have been heretofore extended by mitigation or commutation of sentence cannot hereafter be relied on as a basis of hope for a like favorable action. After this solemn warning a rigorous execution of sentence imposed in due course by courts martial may be expected.

Pacific Cable Company.

The Trans-Pacific Cable company for laying a telegraph cable from San Francisco to Japan and China via the Hawaiian islands, organized on the 14th. President, Leland Stanford; vice presidents, C. C. Morens and John T. Miller; secretary, A. S. Halliday; treasurer, Mark McDonald; directors, George S. Dodge, Wm. Norris, Eugene Sullivan, William Irwin, O. H. LaGrange, D. L. McDonald, Wm. Simon, Frank Pixley, N. K. Maston all of California, Henry O'Reilly of New York. James C. Flood was elected director, but has not yet signified his acceptance. The capital stock of the company is \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. Vice President Dorens will leave in a few weeks to secure the necessary franchises from the Hawaiian, Japan and Chinese governments.

The Western Frontier.

General Sherman was again before the committee on military affairs on the 22nd and furnished an epitome of the reports received by the war department for the last year as to the Mexican frontier. He also went considerably into the question of the distribution of troops and expressed the opinion that if the protection of Texas required a military force of 40,000 men, the protection of the northern belt of the country for within one hundred miles from the British line, where the Sioux and other hostile Indians range, would require at the same rate a force of 40,000 men.

The Navy Yard Frauds.

In the United States circuit court at San Francisco, on the 22d, George M. Pinney, Rufus C. Spalding, W. R. Carr, John O. Hancock, Dennis Jordan, Thomas Rogers, Joseph R. Crawford and C. B. Higgins were arraigned on indictments found against them in connection with the issue of the fraudulent navy pay certificates. Pinney and Hancock demurred, pleading the statute of limitations, and that the counts do not constitute the crime charged. Jordan failed to appear. The others pleaded not guilty.

Unprecedented Richness.

According to a letter received in Valparaiso there has been a general discovery made at a place a few miles from Arequipa. The discovery consists of a rich vein of gold and silver ores. It is said the vein is some 70 metres in length and broader than any vein of metal yet discovered in the world. The lode is four ounces to the ton, according to assays made in Capt. O. Profumo's remittees there, some reach 50 ounces. Seventy-one quintals sold in Arequipa is said to have produced 20,000 soles.

Fearful Naval Disaster.

During a furious gale on the morning of the 24th, the United States Man-of-war Hiron, Commander G. P. Ryan, went ashore near Kittyhawk, on the North Carolina coast and almost immediately went to pieces. Her crew consisted of 119 men and 15 officers. Of the latter only one, Ensign Lucien Young, was saved, and of the crew 35 are known to have reached the shore alive. The vessel was en route from Fortress Monroe to Havana and had been out 12 hours when the accident occurred.

England's Labor Troubles.

The cotton masters of northeast Lancashire conferred with deputations from the numerous operatives' societies at Manchester on the 20th, and it was at last amicably arranged that wages should be reduced five per cent. on January 2d, if the trade meanwhile shows no signs of improvement. The executive committee of the London master builders' association have confirmed the resolution that a conference with the striking masons would be useless.

Newspaper Publishers Indicted.

The grand jury in Yankton, D. T. returned two indictments on the 22d against Wigsby & Smith, publishers of the *Stout Falls Patriot*, and one against Taylor Bros., of the *Dakota Herald*, for alleged libelous publications charging the governor of the Territory with dishonest speculations in territorial warrants. Gov. Pennington went before the grand jury and asked these indictments that he might confront his accusers in open court. He pronounced the publications false and malicious.

The Grocery Business.

The petition is in circulation among wholesale grocers in Cincinnati, O., asking Congress to make the duty on sugar so much per pound, regardless of color or quality. Coffee dealers, at a meeting held on the 22nd, resolved to resist the efforts of New York brokers to control shipments of coffee from that city. And the determination was expressed to look to points further south for their supply of the article, unless New York parties recede from rules adopted there in regard to recovering and shipping.

The Deadwood Mine Trouble.

A committee of the workmen who are in possession of the Keets mine, waited upon the district attorney on the morning of the 19th with a proposition to abandon the property if assurance of immunity from criminal prosecution were given them, which was refused. They retired and will probably evacuate soon. The soldiers who were to assist Sheriff Bullock have not yet put in an appearance, though reported to have been within ten miles of Deadwood for some time past.

Statistics Concerning National Bank.

The treasury now holds \$844,940,550

in bonds to secure national bank circulation. Deposits: United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to day, \$751,650; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn in the same time, \$538,000; national bank notes outstanding, currency notes, \$319,138,741; gold notes, \$1,45,190. Receipts of national banks for the week as compared with the corresponding week last year, 1876: \$8,410,060; 1877, \$4,832,000.

Weekly Review of the English Press.

The *Mark Lane Express* weekly review of the grain trade says the slightly firmer tone of the foreign wheat trade the past week, is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that the English yield is turning out badly in quantity and condition, for the enormous shipments from America and the large quantity of wheat afloat from this and other sources of supply would, under other circumstances restrict the demand. The inquiry has shown a decided improvement, although with large supplies pouring in, it is idle to expect that prices will be to any extent affected by the enhanced request. Imports of wheat in Liverpool during the past fortnight have been enormous: Monday's list showing upwards of 110,000 quarters and returns to Friday further the arrival of 78,230 quarters. The pressure to sell American wheat, export shipments, and to avoid the expense of warehousing, hastened the decline of a shilling a quarter, of course. Large imports now arriving are considerably in excess of our immediate requirements, but from the recent tone observable in trade, it is evident that the outlook for holders is not so gloomy as many might imagine. The course of politics is being closely watched, and this is undoubtedly a weak point as far as sellers are concerned, as a termination of the war between Turkey and Russia would set free the accumulation of grain in the Black Sea ports, and bring about, for a time, a state of things not unlike a panic in the wheat market. Our exports continue fair, and cheap wheat is in request to supplement the deficient harvest in France. Feeding corn is quiet. There is very little alteration in the value of barley, oats and maize, with fair arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo of wheat has stood steady at an improvement of about six pence per quarter. Maize has advanced to similar extent. Barley is firm.

The New French Ministry.

The new ministry has been definitely constituted as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Gen. Grunoudet de Rochebaux; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis de Banneville; Minister of the Interior, De Welche; Minister of Justice, Le Pelletier; Minister of Finance, Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, Ozanne; Minister of Public Works, Graeff; Minister of Public Instruction, Faye; Minister of Marine, Admiral Roussin. Dutilleul was deputy for Compiègne, but was defeated in the election of October 14. He sat with the constitutional group and has been connected with the ministry of finance for many years.

Absent from Duty.

Senator Sharon will probably find it impossible to leave his business in San Francisco at present to take his seat in the Senate. Portland dispatches say Senator Grover, there as a witness in the case of W. H. N. Stiles, on trial for perjury in the Grover investigation, announces his intention of starting for Washington in time to be present at the opening of the regular session, but not before the adjournment of the special session.

Ordered to Repel Invasion.

A San Antonio dispatch says: Gen. Ord, on the 22d, received an official copy of an order of President Diaz to Gen. Dalton, commanding the Mexican forces on the border to repel invasions by the United States troops by force, and that Gen. Trevino had been ordered up the Rio Grande with twenty-five hundred troops to carry out the order. Gen. Ord has telegraphed to the President for another regiment of cavalry.

A Dishonest Attorney.

An examination of the accounts of S. B. W. Gill, the lawyer who disappeared from Pittsburg, Pa., a short time ago, show irregularities amounting to over \$200,000, and some of the persons conversant with facts believe that the deficiency will amount to half a million. This loss will be sustained by his clients and estates which he held in trust. No clue to his whereabouts has yet been obtained.

The National Grange.

The National Grange met at the Grand Hotel Cincinnati, on the 21st. Delegates were present from all the States. The main part of the work must of necessity be devoted to the crystallization and systematization of grange work, and a decision must be reached whether there be any longer a National Grange, and if so, what shall be its functions, power and limitations.

A Banquet to Joseph.

On the 21st, the citizens of Bismarck gave a banquet at the Sheridan House to Joseph and three other Nez Percés chiefs. Joseph and Shayed Head made speeches and after dinner a reception was held in the parlors of the hotel where many ladies attended and shook the captive chiefs by the hand.

A Protected Triad.

Jacob Huntsinger, late president of the Miners' Trust company bank of Pottsville and his son Albert, cashier of the bank charged with conspiracy to defraud Thomas Kerns, prothonotary of Schuylkill county, a depositor of \$24,000, were found guilty at Reading, Pa., at a trial lasting five weeks.

The Last of the Emperor.

Chief Justice Davis of New York, on the 19th, charged the grand jury in the court of oyer and terminer that it was their duty to indict the ex-commissioners of that city, if it should appear by evidence, that spurious hotel licenses had been granted to liquor sellers.

Marriage in High Life.

The marriage of the duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings, was solemnized at the Oratory Brampton, England, on the 21st. The scene and the ceremony were of a brilliancy and impressiveness hardly surpassable. The service was performed by the bishops of Southwark, Nottingham and Port Louis.

A Decided Bugbear.

The North Gorman Gazette commenting upon an article in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, recommending a Russo-French alliance, says that such an alliance would transform the present friendship of Prussia and Austria towards Russia into sheer hostility.

Out of Employment.

The works for the new locks at Liverpool have been so damaged by late gales it is feared twenty-seven hundred men will be thrown out of work three weeks.

Champion Rowing Match.

Trickett, the Australian champion oarsman, having challenged the world to a three mile race for one thousand pounds, to be rowed in any country, Courtney, of Auburn, N. Y., accepts to row in the United States for this amount or more and will pay Trickett's expenses to this country in the event of Trickett's defeat.

The Grange Constitution Amendment.

At the session of the National Grange at Cincinnati, O., on the 24th, the constitution was amended whereby the court of appeals was abolished and a master and executive committee constituted such court instead. Membership fees were fixed at \$3 for male and \$1 for female members.

Offsetting the Geneva Award.

The British commission at Halifax, N. S., gave their decision on the 23d, awarding Great Britain five and a half million dollars. It was a majority award, President De Forse and Sir A. T. Gall agreeing, and Judge Kellogg, United States commission, dissenting.

Minnesota Official Appointments.

The President on the 20th nominated Wm. J. Hunter for receiver of public moneys at Hayes City, Kansas; Wm. W. Billson, U. S. attorney for Minnesota, and Robert N. McLaren for U. S. marshal for Minnesota.

Mutual Naturalization Treaty.

Dispatch from Berlin says the governments of Germany and the United States have entered into negotiations for a mutual naturalization treaty to supersede the treaties now in force with the separate German States.

A Prominent Citizen Arrested.

Gen. Abraham Duryes, of New York former colonel of the 7th regiment and police commissioner, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from a savings bank.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Nov. 19.—Mr. Davis' resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to examine into alleged discrepancies in the accounts of the treasury department came up as an unfinished business, and was agreed to. The committee has power to send for persons and papers, and employ clerks, and does not expire with the present session. Petitions and bills were presented and referred. Upon motion of one of the Republicans, the bill was discussed in committee, and several minor amendments agreed to. A test of the strength of the bill in the house was furnished by a vote on Mills' motion to strike out the enacting clause, which was negatived, 36, all Democrats, to 133.

SENATE, Nov. 19.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House voted by 138 to 79 to go into committee of the whole on the Paris exposition bill instead of a special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis. Adjourned.

SENATE, Nov. 20.—Several bills, petitions and memorials were introduced and referred. Ordered, on motion of Mr. Whyte, that 2,500 copies be printed of the narration of the discoveries of the Polaris. After the executive session, Mr. Thurman moved to discharge the committee on elections from further consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, claiming to be senator elect from South Carolina. A long discussion ensued—Republican in its character—claiming that sufficient time had not been allowed for deliberation on the contested cases. The vice president appointed Messrs. Davis, (W. Va.) Beck, Allison, Lygale and Cameron, (Wis.) as a special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Nov. 20.—The entire session was devoted to the Paris exposition appropriation bill, which was finally passed without material amendment. The bill authorizes the appointment by the President of a commissioner general with a salary of \$5,000, twenty commissioners with a salary of \$1,000 each, and twenty-four honorary commissioners, to be distributed among the several States and representing different industries, to have general charge of the American exhibit at Paris; that the President shall assign a public vessel to transport articles for exhibition; and that \$150,000 be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses.

SENATE, Nov. 21.—After a brief executive session, the Senate resumed consideration of Thurman's motion to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from further consideration of the case of M. C. Butler, claiming a seat from South Carolina. The matter was discussed at length in relation to all the contested cases from the South by Senators Mitchell, Hill, Wadleigh, Hoar, Bayard and others. Mr. Thurman, who introduced the resolution, by the table vote, was prevented by a motion by Thurman for executive session, which was agreed to, 30 to 29. Conover voting with the Democrats and Patterson not voting.

HOUSE, Nov. 21.—Mr. Gibson introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to provide for the improvement of the Mississippi. The house then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. After considerable political discussion upon the economy of the best housekeeping of the present session, the bill was read by title for amendment. An amendment appropriating \$175,000 for the encouragement of fish culture was agreed to. Mr. Wadell offered an amendment re-appropriating last year's surplus of \$700,000 for the fair service of the post office department. This created much discussion, being opposed on the ground of economy, and was finally lost.

SENATE, Nov. 22.—Mr. Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Paris exposition appropriation bill, which was placed on the calendar. The contest of election cases came up and several close votes were taken. The motion to lay on the table Thurman's motion to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the consideration of the Butler case, was rejected, 30 to 32. A motion to adjourn until Monday caused a tie, Conover voting with the Republicans and Patterson with the Democrats. This created much discussion, being opposed on the ground of economy, and was finally lost.

HOUSE, Nov. 22.—Bills were introduced and referred. A motion to discharge the election committee from a consideration of the Colorado case was amended by directing it to report Saturday, and passed. The deficiency bill came up. The record of the vote rejecting the amendment was 144 to 118, and the bill passed. The anti-resumption bill came up, Mr. Ewing having the floor. Several members appeared for time to explain amendments, but objection was made. Mr. Ewing then closed the debate in a speech of great length, his time being extended indefinitely by the House. At the close of Ewing's remarks the House adjourned until the 23d.

SENATE, Nov. 23.—Senate not in session.

HOUSE, Nov. 23.—The anti-resumption bill came up at once, and was discussed by Messrs. Fort and Chittenden, the former explaining his substitute, and the latter speaking as a question of privilege and privilege, and attacks upon him. Fourteen amendments offered to the bill were then voted upon, and all rejected except Mr. Fort's substitute, which leaves the free banking clause intact. The bill was amended, passed, 133 to 123, after which the house adjourned until the 24th.

THE CONFLICT IN THE OLD WORLD.

A special dispatch dated Veran Kalch, Sunday evening, the 18th inst., says: The fortunes and city of Kars, with three hundred cannon, stores, ammunition, cash, etc., has fallen into the hands of the Russians. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 prisoners, with many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared the peaceful citizens and women and children. Gen. Louis Mikloff directed the battle during the day, and Grand Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 1:10 Sunday morning.

A special from Veran Kalch contains the following: Seventeen thousand men from the Kars army will be detailed to assist at the siege of Plevna. Gen. Melnikoff started suddenly for Erzeroum on the 18th. He will take command of the besieging force there. At a council of war, held on the same day Phillipoff, a prominent general, recommended that a corps be led to cover Erzeroum, while the remainder of the army be pushed through Asia Minor to Scutari.

The Roumanian official paper announces that the Roumanians captured Rahova on the 21st after three days' engagement. The Turks fled towards the Lon Palanka and Widdin with the Roumanians in pursuit. Simultaneously with the capture of Rahova a Roumanian division crossed the Danube opposite that town.

A special correspondent at Giurgevo sends the following, under date of the 22nd: "I have been shown a telegram from Russian headquarters requesting contractors to furnish 70,000 bags of biscuits instantly for the besieged in Plevna, as Osman Pasha had opened negotiations for the surrender of that place." Gen. Melnikoff, when summoning Mukhtar Pasha to evacuate Erzeroum, informed him of the capture of Kars and that if he resisted he would be attacked by 80,000 men with overwhelming artillery. Mukhtar Pasha replied that he would hold Erzeroum to the last.

The view taken of Osman Pasha's position is on the whole desponding, but some maintain he has provisions enough to hold out until Mehemet Ali can organize an army of relief. Great efforts are making to accomplish this end. A British dispatch says: The Dion corps will shortly attack Batak with heavy artillery. The Caucasian insurrection increases. The insurgents stormed the fortified town of Kussar the 21st inst., and captured the garrison.

Minnesota News.

RENNVILLE. The building near Beaver Creek, known as the "Jim Arnold house" was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th. It was unoccupied at the time, and was, without doubt, set on fire by an incendiary.

On the morning of the 13th, the St. Paul & Sioux City engine No. 11, while going down grade near Lake Crystal, went over the side of the embankment, causing the breaking and "dropping out" of cylinder heads, valve rods, piston heads and other minor parts, and derailing the engine. The accident is of rare occurrence but sometimes happens to locomotives. Owing to the down grade the engine ran for half a mile before it could be stopped and was then found to be in a badly damaged condition.

FREEBORN. The total assessed valuation of the county as appears from the Auditor's book for the present year is \$4,500,000—An increase over that of last year, of \$107,400. On Monday morning the 12th, the last rail was applied on the Minneapolis and St. Louis road, connecting the B. & C. R. R. with the N. P. at Albert Lea and thus the long sought and much-talked-of North-and-South line has been accomplished.

BROWN. The Citizens National bank of New Ulm is discounting notes for its patrons, and taking cabbage as collateral. Horatio Wernicke has been appointed Postmaster at Golden Gate in place of J. S. Letford, who has removed to Lambert, Redwood county.

ELZE. Nicholas George was instantly killed on the 13th near Chingwatona, while taking his gun from a boat, the piece being discharged by the hammer's coming in contact with the edge of the boat. A. G. Perkins has been elected Probate Judge by a majority of eight votes, and R. G. Robinson, Treasurer by a majority of twenty.

CARVER. On the evening of the 14th, Charles Moeschler, an old citizen of Chaska, while crossing the track of the M. & St. L. Railroad, was struck by the down express, the engine crossing his right arm, broken and several severe cuts inflicted upon the head. On the night of the 10th George Bleicher of Benton was called from his bed by an unknown man and the point of a revolver, made to unlock the safe from which the burglar secured \$300 with which he forthwith decamped.

SHREVE. At the late election, Hamilton Beatty and Christ Strossman each received 115 votes for Commissioner of the 4th district. The tie will be decided by the provisions of the statute, but the probability is in the County Auditor's office on the 24th inst.

Latest Markets.

MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1, \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.08; No. 3, \$1.04; No. 4, \$1.00; No. 5, \$0.96; No. 6, \$0.92; No. 7, \$0.88; No. 8, \$0.84; No. 9, \$0.80; No. 10, \$0.76; No. 11, \$0.72; No. 12, \$0.68; No. 13, \$0.64; No. 14, \$0.60; No. 15, \$0.56; No. 16, \$0.52; No. 17, \$0.48; No. 18, \$0.44; No. 19, \$0.40; No. 20, \$0.36; No. 21, \$0.32; No. 22, \$0.28; No. 23, \$0.24; No. 24, \$0.20; No. 25, \$0.16; No. 26, \$0.12; No. 27, \$0.08; No. 28, \$0.04; No. 29, \$0.00; No. 30, \$0.00.

HARD TO PLEASE. A story is told of another failure to marry King Louis of Bavaria. The handsome prince had gone so far as to have the photograph of the bride proposed to be sent to him; then he excused himself, pretending that the lady had a low forehead. He declared very frankly to his president of the council that the sight of a face with such a contour would irritate him excessively. He does not possess the same taste as the ancients, as sung by Horace, and the Greek and Roman statues appear to him insipid from the sleek-like straight line of the nose and the receding brow. In vain was it argued with the patron of Wagner that the most beautiful females of antiquity endeavored to obtain a small forehead by dressing their hair as low as possible, and

that now in the East the women bring it almost to their eyebrows, which is considered a mark of beauty; nothing could induce the king to change his resolution. Bavaria will have no queen, unlike Spain, who is preparing to welcome a new one.

The Minnesota Governorial Vote.

The official canvass of the vote at the late election in Minnesota will not be made until the Legislature meets in January next. We append a table giving the comparison with 1875. It is not absolutely complete or entirely correct, but is as accurate as can be obtained at the present time. When the official canvass is made we shall reproduce it:

Comparison of Returns and Estimates of the Vote for Governor in 1875 With the Vote of 1875.

Counties.	1875.	1877.
Adams	18	27
Aitkin	15	27
Anoka	475	500
Becker	499	722
Bellevue	139	226
Big Stone	29	125
Blue Earth	1582	1389
Brown	795	755
Carlton	155	146
Carver	696	1092
Cass	36	16
Chippewa	349	36
Chicago	398	173
Clay	179	87
Cottonwood	255	69
Crow Wing	148	115
Dakota	3048	1915
Dodge	756	283
Douglas	478	46
Faribault	1188	465
Fillmore	1522	819
Freeborn	1659	324
Goodhue	1727	723
Grant	199	21
Hennepin	1437	1605
Houston	864	1267
Isanti	429	48
Jackson	563	52
Kandakee	65	40
Kandiyohi	819	155
Lac qui Parle	105	2
Lake	21	20
Le Sueur	786	1550
Lincoln	31	4
Lyon	188	50
McLeod	694	607
Martin	386	103
Meeker	720	665
Miller	177	73
Morrison	154	293
Mower	1063	440
Murray	126	115
Nicollet	1020	623
Nobles	242	77
Olmsted	1455	1381
Otter Tail	917	328
Pembina	31	30
Pine	126	56
Polk	155	1
Ramsey	2963	12
Redwood	595	846
Renville	410	477
Rice	1640	1543
Rock	167	3
St. Louis	637	134
Scott	377	1276
Sherburne	355	182
Sibley	510	888
Stearns	677	1885
Stevens	847	627
Swift	253	70
Todd	375	216
Wabasha	1349	1403
Wadena	40	123
Waseca	547	546
Washington	1109	1000
Watson	481	173
Wilkin	89	24
Winona	1722	1953
Wright	1130	1140
Yol. Medicine	184	15
Totals	47073	35275
Pillsbury's majority	11798	17429

Struck Dead by a Bad Boy.

James Reilly is the youngest and favorite son of a respectable old couple in New York. Mrs. Reilly had been long in fear that her boy was going wrong from his late hours and rough associations. She had heart disease, and sitting up late at nights, in anxiety for her son, stimulated the malady. James had every comfort provided him at home, and spending money a plenty for rational amusements, but he became infatuated with the society of one Wygand, the worst youth in his ward, and James Reilly went wrong. A store was broken open and Wygand and Reilly were suspected of doing the burglary. The next night a detective followed them from the theater to the door of Reilly's home, where both stopped and Reilly rang the bell. It was clear moonlight. The officer arrested the two and was leading them off. A pale face appeared at the window, and Mrs. Reilly saw her boy in the hands of a policeman. She fell to the floor and died suddenly. The boys were taken to the station, and next day they pleaded guilty to burglary and were committed in default of bail. Just then Reilly's elder brother informed the Judge of Reilly's mother's death. It was news to the boy and he began to sob. The father was there, too, and asked: "Can my boy come to his mother's funeral?" The Judge said it was the most distressing case he had ever met, but he could not grant the request. James Reilly was committed to the tomb and the remains of his mother whom his conduct had killed, to the bosom of the earth.

A Heroic Old Soldier.

There was a private soldier named Gardieff who won fame and death in a heroic manner, writes a war correspondent in an account of a recent engagement in the eastern war. He was an old soldier, but had, not long ago, fallen into disgrace. He had received severe punishment for disorderly conduct, and on being permitted to assume his place in the ranks, the commander of his squadron had said to him:

"Gardieff, you had better get yourself killed, or do something now that will make us forget your past follies." The brave fellow was seen to dash wildly into the fight; slashing right and left, he killed with his own hand four of the Turks within five minutes, when he was surrounded and literally hewn and cut to pieces. It was the intention of his regiment to give the body a ceremonial burial on the following day, but the battery prevented this from being carried out.

How to Print a Large Paper on a Small Press.

Publishers frequently desire to enlarge their papers, but are prevented from doing so because their press is not large enough. This difficulty can be overcome by folding the sheets in the middle, with the white side out, and printing one-half at a time. This makes double press-work, it is true, but it obviates the necessity of purchasing a larger press, and the press-work can be done so much easier than when the paper is printed at one impression on a large press, that most printers, after giving it a trial, would prefer to do the work in this way.

"Jane, it is eleven o'clock; tell the young man to shut the door from the outside."