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NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

James Howard was hung at Ozark, Ark., Feb. 27, for murdering his wife in January, 1879.

Five men, among them a priest, have been arrested at Pickonack, Canada, charged with incendiarism.

John Henry Johnson, was hung at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 27, for the murder of Donald McDermott, in March, 1878. He was sure of going direct to heaven.

Thirty four indictments have been found against the comptroller of the city treasury, and clerk, of Elizabeth, N. J. for conspiracy to defraud the city.

The store of J. S. Crew & Co., of Lawrence, Kansas, was robbed on the night of Feb. 27, of \$900 worth of gold pens and pencils and \$300 worth of pocket cutlery and opera glasses.

Rev. H. W. Richardson of Sea Cliff, L. I. eloping with his wife's sister, and leaving behind his family of small children, was arrested on a steamer about to start for Texas, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Sullivan, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a poor woman 55 years old, subject to fits of mental aberration, at 12 o'clock on the night of Feb. 12, was knocked down by four men and taken to a ravine and brutally ravished.

Vera Sassulitch, the famous female nihilist agent who on the 15th of July 1878 attempted the assassination of Gen. Trepop, prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested at the residence of one of her friends in St. Petersburg.

At Evansville, Indiana, Feb. 29, Fred Selser, a former barkeeper of this city, more recently of Rockport, fired through a window of A. J. Hickman's saloon at the barkeeper, who had put him out doors. The barkeeper seeing the movement, dodged behind the counter and escaped. Hickman went to the door, when Selser shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Selser escaped but is being pursued by the officers.

CASUALTIES.

There was a \$50,000 fire at Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.

A severe earthquake occurred at Yeddo Japan, Feb. 25.

A \$40,000 fire occurred at Stoughton, Mass. Feb. 27. Insurance \$18,000.

The steam ship Assyria, from New York to London, lost 150 head of cattle on the voyage.

One third of the village of Brewster was destroyed by fire on the night of Feb. 23. Loss \$160,000, insurance \$70,000.

The Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Co.'s factory at Orient harbor, Long Island was burned Feb. 23. Loss \$140,000. Insured \$75,000.

The wife of Chief Justice Prince, of New Mexico, died at Santa Fe, Feb. 27, of pneumonia. They were married but six months ago.

The Daily Commercial newspaper office at Toledo, I., was destroyed by fire Feb. 27. The presses and a part of the stock were saved in fair condition.

At two o'clock on the morning of Feb. 23, the house of Mike Barnaby, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. Loss \$1000 insured for \$500.

David Hoag, of Mineville, N. Y., died at Port Henry, N. Y., Feb. 29, from the effects of morphine and other stimulants given him while walking a 27 hour race at Glen's Falls N. Y., of which he was the winner.

At Reno, Nevada, Feb. 21, four men were buried by a snow slide near Franktown that morning. William Foul was rescued badly injured. Samuel Kennedy, Alex. Mc Lane and John Burney were not found.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Democratic convention of Alabama will meet June second.

The mayor of Chicago presented Parnell and Dillon with the freedom of the city.

Rowland Trowbridge of Michigan has been confirmed commissioner of the Indian affairs.

Committees of the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal companies have decided to advance the price of coal 25 cents per ton.

Very Rev. Charles William Russell, D. D., president of St. Patrick's college, Maynooth Ireland, is dead; aged 68.

An interview is soon to take place between the kings of Spain and Portugal, in Andalusia.

A caucus at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 17, expressed a choice for President, Edmunds first, and Grant second.

The negro physicians of Tennessee, at Nashville, Feb. 26, organized a State medical association with Dr. J. W. Jameson as president.

Capt. Jack Soward, of Shawan, and other friendly Utes and Uncompagnes, passed through Chicago Feb. 26, en route for Washington.

Princess Louise is still confined to her bed by the injuries received in the recent runaway. Her injuries are more severe than was at first supposed.

The President has approved the joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for relief for the suffering poor of Ireland.

Herbert Burrell and Andrew B. Combs who left Boston, July 9, in a small boat for Melbourne, had to land near Bahia in distress and have just arrived at New York.

The Spanish government proposes to continue the arrangement with this country by which Spanish vessels are prohibited from bringing Cuban cargoes to this country.

Hon. Thomas Fletcher, of Lincoln county Ark., prominently identified with the political history of the State, died at Little Rock, Feb. 26, after a brief illness.

A Sherman club of 900 members was organized on the night of Feb. 24 at Mansfield Ohio, and advance and sustain the Presidential interests of Secretary Sherman.

St. Louis wagon makers whose employes are on a strike, met Feb. 24 and resolved to buy northern made wagons to fill orders rather than accede to the demand of the men for 15 per cent advance of their wages.

The duke of Edinburgh, Feb. 24, took his children to Windsor and left them with their grandmother, Queen Victoria, while he

goes to Russia to bring his wife, the duchess of Edinburgh, daughter of the Czar, home.

Albert Curlin, a leading socialist of St. Louis, will soon start on a three months trip to more thoroughly organize the working-men of the country to meet his predicted crash in values in one and two years, when employers will try to reduce wages again.

The young Marquis of Lansdowne has been spending the whole winter on his Kerry estates in order to personally conduct relief works. He has been making roads, draining extensively, and otherwise providing work for hundreds; besides this he has bought large quantities of seed potatoes to retail at half price to needy farmers. He has only done what he ought to do, but how few Irish landlords have done as much.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from Rome announces that only 22 metres of the St. Gothard tunnel remains to be pierced.

The citizens of Cincinnati are to pay the ensuing year \$1.60 per 1000 feet for gas. They have been paying \$2.25.

The postoffice department has issued an order cutting down the mail service and routes other than star to one trip a week.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Burma the strength of the British Garrison there will be maintained another year.

The Arkansas association of Mexican war veterans held its annual meeting Feb. 24 and memorialized congress for a pension bill.

The comptroller of the United States treasury reports the amount of additional circulation issued during February to be \$703,490.

The poet Longfellow's birthday anniversary was observed in the public schools of Cincinnati, Feb. 27, by reading from his works by the pupils.

The secretary of the navy has ordered the United States ships Constitution at Brooklyn navy yard put in order for carrying supplies to Ireland.

In honor of Washington's birth-day, the American minister at Berlin, there open the rooms of the legislature to a brilliant Anglo-American throng.

The total amount of national bank notes outstanding March 1, 1880 was \$342,214,565, not including the circulation of national gold banks which amount to \$1,426,130.

At a consistory at Rome, Feb. 27, the Pope approved the appointment of Reverend Mr. Junier to be bishop of the diocese of Misagully, which embraces Washington Territory.

A Greek, claiming to be a British subject has been arrested at Constantinople, with an infernal machine in his possession with which he was to attempt the life of the Sultan.

Two car loads of Chinamen from San Francisco passed through St. Louis Saturday night, Feb. 27, en route for Philadelphia and New York. A band of 500 more will soon follow.

Two companies of United States troops have been sent from St. Louis to Caldwell in Sumner county, Kansas, to assist in preventing the contemplated invasion of the Indian territory.

The regular winter packing season at Chicago ended Saturday night Feb. 28. The number of hogs packed since Nov. 1, is 2,378,000 against 2,943,115 for the corresponding season a year ago.

The Hermann, New York, furniture manufactory, whose cabinet makers are on a strike for an increase of wages, decreased Feb. 28 to cease their factories. This action throws about 400 workmen out of employment.

The Czar has appointed the members and defined the powers of the commission of the supreme control: Gen. Melnikoff is chief. Prince Doudoukoff Korsaloff will succeed Gen. Melnikoff as temporary governor general.

The amount of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of returning national bank circulation during the year ending March 1, 1880, was \$17,631,617. Increase of legal tender notes deposited in the same period \$6,052,445.

Gannon, a sand lot orator in San Francisco says, hereafter there will be less noise made, but that it will be dangerous for those who have refused to discharge Chinese workmen. Business men talk of reviving the committee of safety.

United States currency outstanding March 1, 1880: Old demand notes, \$61,256; legal tender notes, all issues, \$348,001,516 one year notes, \$6,247,525; two year coupon notes of 1863, \$23,360; compound interest notes, \$250,480; fractional currency, all issues, \$15,632,350. Total, \$366,708,591.

The stormy weather interfered with the Parnell demonstration at Davenport Iowa Feb. 28. In the evening the opera house was fairly filled. Parnell and the Highlander addressed the meeting, and were followed by prominent citizens. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken, gathering in over \$100.

A large tenant right meeting was held at Portstown, county of Armal, Ireland, Feb. 25 and was attended by 3000 Orangemen armed with bludgeons who stormed the platform and dispersed the meeting. Twenty tenant righters were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company yesterday purchased from Wiggins, Ferry & Co., the old depot grounds of Ohio & Mississippi railroad in St. Louis. This property has a river frontage of six hundred feet, and will afford the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road terminal facilities equal to any road running out of the city.

The Irish agitators and Land League reformers, Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, spent Thursday, Feb. 26th, in visiting Minnesota. They first halted at Winona, and made brief stops at intermediate stations between that city and St. Paul. In the evening mammoth meetings were held both at St. Paul and Minneapolis, the speakers interchanging their time between the two cities. The St. Paul meeting netted about \$1,700.

It is thought at the treasury department that the total receipts from customs this month will be nearly \$15,000,000 and from internal revenue \$9,000,000. Taking this as a basis it is estimated the total customs receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 next will be about \$153,000,000, this making the total income to the government, including receipts from miscellaneous sources about \$300,000,000. It is calculated at the department that the total expenditures, including sinking fund and interest on the public debt, will foot up to between \$275,000,000 and \$278,000,000. This would leave a profit to the government of about \$25,000,000.

The Mark Lane Express of Feb. 24 says: Plowing and sowing have proceeded despite the variable weather, alternating sunshine, wind

or rains, which caused floods in the Midland counties. Elsewhere a fair area of land has been planted in wheat and beans. Vegetation is still backward. Variable reports continue relative to the condition of autumn sown wheat. Farm work is generally behind hand. Cattle have thriven fairly, but the stock of roots is rapidly diminishing, particularly turnips, and sheep farmers are anxious. Reports of the condition of winter wheat in Scotland are satisfactory. Potatoes have been steadily rising owing to the demand for seed for Ireland. English wheat in Mark Lane and the provinces has been marketed in small quantities and unsatisfactory condition. Growers were unwilling to accept the lower rates which were offered and business consequently was very dull. Sales were only practicable at a decline of 6 pence to 1 shilling per quarter. The decline, however, principally affected badly conditioned parcels. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate. The demand has been chiefly of a retail character, as town millers seem determined to hold off until they see some better ground for existence of present quotations in America than speculative enterprise. Consumption, however, goes on though speculation is absent; and business though quiet, is steady. Prices have been maintained except for Russian, for which the sellers are obliged to accept a little less money, though all the depression was recovered to-day, noonday. Maize is still scarce on spot and prices improved both in London and Liverpool. Barley and oats quiet, but for the latter an occasional advance of three pence per quarter was obtainable. Arrivals at port of call are moderate. There has been a steady demand for wheat, chiefly for the united kingdom, at an advance of a shilling to a shilling and a six pence per quarter. Only one cargo of maize arrived, which brought 37s 6d, being an advance of nine cents per quarter. Business in wheat for shipment was limited, owing to the indifference of buyers, and the advance demanded by sellers. Maize is in active demand, chiefly for February and March shipments at 25s to 25s 6d. Sales of English wheat last week, 34,530 quarters, against 56,550 quarters at 37s 7d per the same week last year. Imports into the united kingdom the week ending Feb. 14th, were 1,112,958 cwt. of wheat and 216,301 cwt. of flour.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 24.—A number of petitions were presented asking a reduction of the duty on chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. A petition of over 5000 citizens of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, asking that the Indian Territory be opened to settlement. Also a removal of various chiefs and heads of families of the confederate Peoria and Miami tribes asking the abolition of tenure in common, and give Indians title in fee to the Indian Territory. The Senate joint resolution providing for a treaty of reciprocity with France was indefinitely postponed. Sundry bills, petitions and reports were presented among them a report adverse to the proposed extension of the term of the United States national bank notes. The Senate proceeded to consider the calendar, and the bill authorizing the remission or refunding on the duty of an altar from Rome for St. John's cathedral, Indianapolis, passed. The House resolution in regard to the memory of the late A. M. Lay was then taken up, and Senator Cockrell eulogized the deceased. After an address by Cockrell, Kirkwood and Vest, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE, Feb. 24.—The committee on elections submitted a majority report in the case before the House on the petition for the election null and void, and recommending the question to the people of the district. The minority reported that Yocum was entitled to his seat. Both reports were ordered printed. Mr. Yocum rose to a personal explanation in reference to an article in the New York Herald, animadverting to the action of the committee on commerce of which he was chairman, denying the truth of its statements. Nearly all the committee members, including the speaker, and the speaker left his chair, and took the floor in denial and vindication, after which the subject was dropped. At the expiration of the morning hour, the speaker laid on the table a personal explanation, the President transmitting a communication from the attorney general relative to the appropriation for United States marshals. The communication was referred. The House then went into committee on the revision of the rules as they apply to the members of the House, and when the committee rose, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 25.—Senator Whyte asked unanimous consent to have the bill removing the disabilities of James Menroe; Heiskill of Baltimore taken up. Mr. Heiskill served in the confederate army. Senator Edmunds asked why the Senate avoided passing a remedy to the entire satisfaction of the people, and would be a mere open and brave act. He characterized this and all bills of the kind as a policy to break down the guarantees of liberty. Senator Garland, of Arkansas, then moved to amend the bill, by declaring that the amendment to Whyte's bill. The amendment was adopted, yeas 36, nays 23; a strict party vote. The bill was read the third time. The question being on its passage, the yeas and nays were called. We have now this question presented upon perfectly fair grounds. No special legislation to provide for particular men, but broad principles. He went on to say that the object of the bill was not to affect young men, unless boys of twelve years old were enlisted in the confederate army. Senators would see by figuring it up, that the sole purpose and effect of the repeal was to restore to the United States army, among others, the very men who deserted it to make war against their flag they had been educated and sworn to support. That is what it comes to. Senator Thurman spoke vigorously in reply to Mr. Edmunds, saying: "Who the hell is to be benefited by this? Who is to war again? Not those alluded to by the Senator from Vermont, who left our own army and went into the confederate. But there are men of military talent and experience who are ready to re-enlist in the confederate army, and we are asked to brand them with which there is no political or any other necessity. I am not afraid of northern people on the subject. Northern people, a majority of them, want to bury the hatred of war. A long debate ensued, participated in by many Senators, when the morning hour expired, without transacting any business the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 25.—The star service deficiency bill was considered in committee of the whole. Mr. Blount explained the bill, and denounced in very severe terms the postmaster general and second assistant postmaster general for their violation of law in making contracts to the amount of \$1,700,000 beyond the appropriations. A warm debate was continued, participated in by many members, which occupied the entire session, and when the committee rose, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 26.—A bill was reported to authorize the refunding to postmasters of funds or valuable letters lost or stolen. A resolution was adopted asking the secretary of the Navy for any information in possession of the department in relation to the condition of affairs in Alaska. The calendar was then considered till the expiration of the morning hour, when the remainder was given to eulogies upon the late Senator Houston, of Alabama. The eulogies were delivered by Senators Morgan, Hawley, Thurman, Davis (Ill) Pendleton and Fryer. At the close of the eulogies the customary resolution was adopted and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—Mr. Weaver introduced a joint resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, which doctrine asserts that we owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these European powers to declare that we shall consider any attempt on their part to extend

their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. The resolution applying this doctrine to the interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Darien, declares that while open to the United States and all nations, it shall be subject to the interest of ourselves and the world, be kept under the special protection of the United States. Referred to the inter-oceanic committee. A bill was presented to establish a board of commissioners of inter-state commerce. The postmaster-general transmitted a list of offers received for carrying the mails. Referred. The House then went into committee of the whole on the star mail service deficiency bill. A long and earnest discussion pro and con followed. Mr. Blount moved amendments which were adopted, when the committee rose, and the House passed the bill.

SENATE, Feb. 27.—Senator Cameron, (Wis.) presented the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature deprecating any financial legislation as likely to endanger the prosperity of the country. A petition of the executive heads of families of the Indian band, Potawatomi Indians, presented praying for the settlement of their claims against the government and asking that the government should make good against Mississippi steamboat crews deserting their engagements, thus impeding commercial, mail service, and passenger travel. The bill for the relief of the heirs of Charles Brumby, passed. A resolution was adopted asking the President for information in regard to the distribution of the Mexican claims commission award under the act of 1878. The bill admitting, free of duty, foreign contributions for colored emigrants was passed. The five per cent bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion was postponed to the second Monday in December next. On motion of Senator Randolph the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was taken up, but laid over to Monday, to give Senator Hoar an opportunity to speak on the Geneva award bill. Amendments were proposed to the star mail route deficiency appropriating bills which were referred to the committee on appropriations. After an executive session adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE, Feb. 27.—After disposing of some miscellaneous business, private bills were considered. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on revision of the rules. After a protracted consideration of them, the committee rose, and reported the rules to the House, and notice was given by Mr. Blackburn that he would ask final action upon them Tuesday next. Adjourned until Monday.

STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Feb. 25, the New York State Republican convention to appoint delegates to the Chicago National convention convened at Utica. The convention was characterized by great excitement and strong conflicts between the Grant and Blaine factions, but the former proved to be in a decided majority. Senator Conkling was present and was greeted with great applause. There were several contested seats. The seats of delegates from Oneida county were contested were awarded to the delegates headed by Roscoe Conkling. The report of the committee on nominations was presented by E. W. Stoughton, as follows and after an exciting debate adopted:

The Republicans of the State of New York assembled to appoint delegates to represent them in a national convention, reaffirming the principles and patriotic purport of the Republican party heretofore declared and faithfully acted upon; and equally impressed with the responsibility now devolved upon them, to declare of the integrity of the party, and to repudiate and unyielding efforts of the Democratic party to overawe and subvert State governments as represented by the conduct of its leaders in Main and in Several Southern States, thereby intending to secure control of the general government, by means of violence and fraud and the defense of carefully constituted judicial authority.

In the presence of these grave and threatening dangers it is the duty of the Republican party of the nation in its united strength to meet and prevent them, and to this end mindful of their great responsibility in the coming Presidential contest, and of the fact that it must be determined by the electoral vote of their State, hereby solemnly declare that the Republicans of other States their ability to cast it for Ulysses S. Grant. We declare that in him we repose absolute trust for his honesty, his ability to duty, his serene judgment, and solid intelligence, his varied experience, and for the uniform success that has ever attended his efforts in securing the integrity, perpetuity, grandeur and prosperity of our common country. For these reasons and because we are satisfied that in him the nation, North and South, will find a candidate deserving of its confidence, we present him as entitled to the suffrages of every patriotic citizen.

We also declare that the objection to a third term applied only to a third consecutive term and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is and has been a private citizen, absent from the country, destitute of all presidential or official influences or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any, to this objection; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republicans of New York believe in the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant, as a Presidential candidate, of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called on and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

A resolution endorsing Blaine was tabled on Mr. Conkling's motion. The following delegates at large were selected: Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, Jas. G. Warren, Presidential electors, and the delegates at large were pointed and the convention adjourned sine die. The following are among the delegates: Edwards Pierpont, Ed. I. W. Stoughton, Thos. Murphy, G. B. Sharpe and John P. Smyth.

VERMONT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. The Republican State convention of Vermont, was held at Montpelier, Feb. 25, to appoint delegates to the Chicago convention. A long series of strongly expressed resolutions were adopted. Among the resolutions adopted was one strongly endorsing Senator Edmunds and instructing the delegation to support him for the Presidential nomination.

INDIANA. Republican conventions were held Feb. 25 in all the congressional districts of Indiana to elect delegates to the Chicago convention. The indications are that Blaine has secured the State.

Similarity of Names of Generals. The similarity between the late Gen. Jeff C. Davis and that of the Confederate ex-President recalls the fact that there was in the two armies another similarity of names not quite so well known, but fully as striking—that of Gen. George B. McClellan, of the Union army, and Gen. George B. McClellan, of the Confederates. The last-named gentleman hails from Oktibbeha county, Miss., and was a member the Yale College class of 1858. A little confusion was also produced in the Union army during the war by the similarity of the two Shermans—W. T. and T. W.—especially during the siege of Corinth, when both commanded divisions. By the way, speaking of Sherman reminds us of a joke that has gone the rounds of the press. A gentleman, in company with a United States Senator, called on the General of the army, and, upon being introduced, remarked: "Ah, Gen. Sherman; you served in the army, I presume?"—Columbus Dispatch.

THE PAPER QUESTION.

The Views of the Wisconsin Hamorist, Geo. W. Peck.

The following extraordinary memorial has been forwarded to members of Congress from Wisconsin:

OFFICE PRESIDENT WISCONSIN EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASS'N, MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20, '80.

To Senators and members of Congress; It becomes my painful official duty to address you a few lines, and if you pay attention and allow the ideas herein advanced to gently enter your several systems without the aid of a surgical operation or shot-gun, it will be a cussed sight more than we have a right to expect. At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editors and Publishers' Association, held last June at Oshkosh, after the members had been formally admitted to the insane asylum, they passed the following resolutions and resolutions, between free lunches and picnics, and made me the humble instrument of torture to bring the aforesaid resolutions and resolutions to your attention:

WHEREAS, The type foundries of the United States have formed a combination for the purpose of imposing such terms and regulations as they choose upon trade, and

WHEREAS, They have been and are using their organization to the great disadvantage and injury of their patrons, the printers and publishers of the country, and

WHEREAS, The ordinary and permanent difficulties in the way of obtaining type from foreign countries are such as to afford ample protection to American type foundries without the addition of the safeguard of a tariff, therefore

Resolved, That the just interests of the printers and publishers of the United States require that the tariff on type metal and type be removed.

Resolved, That the Representatives of Wisconsin in congress are urgently requested to use their influence and efforts to secure a speedy abolition of such tariff.

Now that you have read the resolutions, it is a supposable case that you will feel that your next duty is to throw them into the waste basket. In the name of 40,000,000 people, be the same more or less, I ask you not to lose your cud, but ruminates, as it were, and think over the high way robbery that is being practised upon your unsophisticated constituents by the type foundries, who are fondering the newspapers. As it is now they stand in the entrance of the editorial sanctum, and take the money as it comes in on subscription, and only allow the publisher the cord wood and farm produce. By the protection your alleged honorable body affords them in the way of tariff, they grapple the throat of every newspaper in America, and say "Keno," while the newspaper publisher can only return them with clips to the dealer and say "O, hell!" Every article that is used by a newspaper man, excepting a second hand ulster, overcoat and liver, is protected by a tariff that makes cold chills run up his spine.

Another thing that the association did not pass any resolutions about, but which they probably will at the next meeting, if there are enough of them left outside of the poor house to meet, before they meet on the beautiful shore, is the recent action of the manufacturers of paper, who are endeavoring to screw down the lid of the newspaper coffin which the type foundries are preparing for the grave. In the last three months, by their own sweet will, they have run the price of paper up almost a hundred per cent. There is nothing to prevent them from doing it, as foreign manufactured paper is kept out of the country by the tariff. Every article that goes into the construction of rag paper, except basswood, sweat and water, has a tariff on it. The soda, the asphaltum and blue mass, or whatever is used to deodorize undershirts and cast-off drawers, so that they will smell good in a newspaper, has a corner on it in the shape of a tariff, so that the paper-manufacturing, three-card-monte chaps have no excuse to bleed newspapers to the last drop. What the newspapers want, and they believe it is not unreasonable, is the removal of the tariff on type; on rags, on paper, and on all chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. In a tariff on rags, if there is no tariff on rags you had better put one on, unless you remove the tariff on the rest of the stuff; if a tariff is a good thing you can't have too much of it; for instance, whom do you protect? Nobody but guttersnipe rag pickers, and old maids, who save up rags to buy snuff, and tin peddlers who trade tin dippers and skimmers occasionally for a flour sack full of bad smelling rags. Are the rag pickers and old maids your principal constituents?

The newspapers of the country believe that they are entitled to some consideration at your hands. They are in many instances the instruments through which many of you have obtained the positions you now hold, and they have never got much of anything from you except patent office reports and agricultural documents. They have set up nights for you, and done dirty work that may bar them out of all participation in the chariot races in the golden streets of New Jerusalem, and now they demand that you protect them from the ravages of the type founding and paper making grasshoppers, before it is everlastingly too late.

Not being one of the "d-d literary fellers" so touchingly alluded to by the great Senator Simon Cameron, this epistle to you Corinthians may be a little raw, and not so polished as it should be, but it tries to represent the feeling of the newspaper men of Wisconsin in language that the wayfaring man, though a diabolical idiot can understand, and it means business. The newspapers are desperate, and while they don't want to go on the war-path, they feel that they have been ravished about enough by the different tribes of beneficiaries of the government. If you great men will pass a bill to give us relief, you will strike it rich, and don't you forget it. Yours about mad enough,

Geo. W. Peck, Pres. Wis. Editors' and Publishers' Ass'n.

Dead in the Ruins. The reckless fashion in which New York firemen risked their lives forty or fifty years is well shown by an incident which occurred during the great fire of December 16, 1835. The memorable conflagration broke out on a bitter cold, but clear and starlit night. The first alarm was struck from the City Hall, the principal bell in the Fifth District. "Thirty-four" engine was the first on the scene, and wheeled into line at the suction, foot of Wall street. Four other engines rapidly took up hose connection, until at last the fire was reached.

It spread rapidly, and broke through the block. Another line was formed, and in the new distribution of engines the "Thirty-four" was placed at the head, next to the fire, which by this time had reached the Merchant's Exchange, now the Custom House. A number of the men of that engine went into the building to tend the "pipe," as it was called. While they were so engaged, the walls gave evidence of tottering, and their foreman cried out to them:

"Back, boys, back out! She is coming down; back out!" Seeing their danger, they all obeyed—at last, it was supposed that they all did—but one of them, as he was hurrying from the building, dropped his leather fire-cap.

He turned to pick it up. The walls fell, and he was never seen again alive. Four days afterward his brother, sauntering leisurely into "Thirty-four's" engine-house, said, casually, referring to him:

"Any of you fellows seen Bill lately?" "No, ain't he home?" asked some one. "Ain't been home since the big fire," was the brother's reply. "Thought he must be laying round the engine-house."

Upon this a closer inquiry was instituted, and it was discovered that the unfortunate fireman had never been seen after the Merchant's Exchange fell. A search was made, and his body, without a scar or wound upon it, was found between two granite pillars in the ruins of the building. He had been suffocated.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU To Geo. P. Rowell & Co's. Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, the press and the public are indebted for most of the statistics of American Newspapers. When this firm commenced business in 1865, there was not accessible to the public, anything which approximated a complete Newspaper List. It was the custom of the advertising agencies to keep their secret, believing that they thereby made it necessary for advertisers to consult them. In 1869, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. issued the first American Newspaper Directory. In the preface of that work occurred this paragraph:

We have always believed, and labored in the belief, that, as Advertising Agents, it was and should be in our power to be of material service to both advertiser and publisher, and we know no better way to convince them of the value of our services than by issuing this book thus enabling them to communicate without our aid; this we do in the belief that we shall thereby the sooner persuade them of the utility of employing and encouraging our agency.

The result showed the position to be well taken. Within twelve months their firm was in receipt of a patronage larger than had ever before been accorded to an Advertising Agency.

It is a fact, frequently commented upon, that there is no other business interest of the country, the statistics of which are so thoroughly set forth and made public, as that of making Newspapers; and for this the American Newspaper Directory has the entire credit.

In 1876, at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. erected a building in which were received, filed and exhibited, late copies of every American periodical publication; numbering at that time eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine. Of this enterprise, the LONDON TIMES correspondent, in the opening paragraph of his letter of July 10th of that year, writes as follows:

"I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which the Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an apter illustration of it than that furnished by the Newspaper Building in the Exhibition grounds."

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. point with satisfaction to the two years in which they incurred the greatest expense for extending to the public broad sources of information concerning the business in which they are engaged (1869, 1876), as the two in which, notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay, did actually produce for them a net income in excess of any other years of their business career.