Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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Minneapolis Office, 213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs.

ST. PAUL, MONDA,Y FEBRUARY 25, 1878.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana will be the next President of the United States.

Now demonetize gold.

BELMONT'S earthquake has been postponed

MRS. HICKS-LORD is still good-looking, but her age, O, Lordy!

REPEAL the Resumption Act—and let us have treasury notes.

WHEN money becomes "cheap as dirt," look out for the Millenium.

OHIO was ceded to the United States by Virginia. Where was Jim Baker born?

DR. STEWART'S political death knell was sounded when he voted "No" on the silver bill.

OLD LORD is 83. Mrs. Hicks can get a divorce any time, according to the medical testimony in a late will case in Cincinnati.

IN the Merrill will case, New York, the attorney for proponent read some poetry by contestant, George Merrill, when a young man. The surrogate said: The poetry, I suppose, is read to show that those who received it survived.

ANY law which on the face of it proposes to save money for the people, while at the same time its projectors refuse to let the people vote upon it, can be set down as a fraud. That is the proper name for the Appleton-Merrill bill. Its friends are fighting desperately to prevent the people having a voice in the matter.

IF Judge Page escapes impeachment it will be owing to the assaults upon him by the *Pioneer-Press*. That paper is so thoroughly unpopular that its advocacy of a man damages him and its opposition helps him. If the anti-Page men wish to secure the trial of the Judge they had better see that this superserviceable newspaper is rebuked and padlocked.

IT was evident that amid all the excitement on Thursday last, relative to the school text book bill, one of the advocates of the Merrill-Appleton law was especially in earnest. He was so enthusiastic in his advocacy of the fifteen year monopoly, that the Speaker once or twice was obliged to curb him, and he saw imaginary chips on the shoulders of all who disagreed with him, and sought to knock them off. This enthusiasm has since been partially explained by the discovery in the honorable member's desk of a half-filled bottle of whisky. We understand that an investigation will be called for, and as it is in direct violation of law to bring liquor into the capitol, serious results may follow.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—AND THE CHARGES.

As we have already said, we regret that the Minnesota Hospital for Insane has not escaped the avalanche of accusations against similar institutions all over the country, indeed everywhere, both at home and abroad. We regret it, in behalf of that unfortunate class, so numerous in Minnesota, from causes so inexplicable, for whom this public charity has been ordained. We regret it, because of the vast sums of money expended by the State to build, at St. Peter, an almost royal palace, as a home for these people, of the annual expenditure of money to provide for all their wants, necessities, and for their comfort. We regret it, in behalf of the honor and good name of the State, and for the character and reputation of those who have had it in charge. Let there be a thorough investigation, and all suspicion and taint removed, or the truth known.

The truth is, these institutions begin to be regarded with great distrust, and not without good reason. For several years there have been almost daily outrages published, shocking the best sensibilities of society. These outrages consist not only in brutality, cruelty, starvation and murder, but in false imprisonment, robbery of orphan children, and what is worse than death, both public and private hospitals established by public taxes, or supported by private charity, have been converted into brothels to gratify the lusts of the scoundrels in charge. Wives and mothers and young girls have been, again and again, debauched, while with no will to resist the fiends who use affliction and misfortune to gratify passion. These are the hells of society, and because such hells exist, and often the greater the air of respectability, the more damning the corruption within, people are losing confidence in the very name of charity. For the sake of all concerned let there be an open, thorough, broad-day-light investigation in Minnesota.

WAS THERE A BARGAIN IN LOUISIANA.

Bargain, or no bargain, sale or no sale, compromise or no compromise, promises or no promises, the people of the United States were not parties and are not bound by any action of the "visiting statesmen," at New Orleans. It is impossible to conceive in what manner the President of the United States could be a party to any compromise. The Presidential office is, presumably, far remote from any compromises or secret agreements. It is a strange spectacle to behold John Sherman and Eugene Hale attempting to drag President Hayes into this squabble. Is this the part of friendship? Is it the part of gratitude? Is it the part of wisdom?

The Executive office is a high and sacred one. The position occupied by Mr. Hayes is one not without anxieties and great delicacy. We had supposed that the friends of the administration claimed the office by virtue of the decision of the Electoral Commission. The emergency was one not provided for in the Constitution. Something had to be done. The Commission was created and the commission declared Rutherford B. Hayes President. What has he to do with the returning board of Lonisiana? The course pursued by Sherman and Hale and the "visiting statesmen," interfering with State courts, and making martyrs of Wells, Anderson & Co., is the one of all others to convict themselves and to ruin the administration.

Wells and Anderson have been regularly indicted in a State court. They are charged with violations of State laws. If they are guilty, they should be punished; if innocent, acquitted. In either case, on what possible grounds can the President interfere?

True, the Legislature of Louisiana resolved that there should be no prosecutions for "political offences." Wells and Anderson are charged with perjury, bribery and forgery. Are these "political offences?" Wells and Anderson as private citizens would be nobodies, but branded with crime they are holding United States offices, and they should be punished or proved innocent.

The President has nothing to do with these matters. His most bitter foes could not wish him a worse fate than would result from meddling with these matters. The moment he undertakes to protect Wells and Anderson, it will be said from one end of the country to the other that he himself was a party to the bargain. Sherman and Hale and associates are forcing this momentous issue. These terrible questions have already prostrated every industry, and the continued agitation may bring on that awful condition which was dreaded and finally avoided for the time being, pending the decision of the presidential issue.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

In the heyday of Barnum one of the chief attractions of the great show was the "Happy Family." It was composed of animals and birds, domestic and wild, of all colors and kinds, but dwelling together in peace and unity. There were monkeys and baboons, cats and dogs, and a variety of the feathered tribe, all constituting one peaceful family. This tranquility was very deceitful; it was not genuine. The secret was in the iron rod of the master. By hunger and thrashing the hostile instincts were kept in subjection. In the absence of the master, this apparently peaceful party would sometimes break out into open war, and an animal pandemonium would ensue.

The Republican party under the slavery of discipline, and the courage of the majority have, hitherto in Minnesota, hating each other, managed to present a happy exterior, to outsiders. The disguise, we are happy to say, is about being torn off, and we have the instincts of the animal in all their natural ferocity. Impeachments and bribery are the orders of the day in the Republican Legislature, and down in the Southern part of the State it appears Republican rings have had things all their own way for many years. So it seems that Republican counties have "rings," and that Ramsey county is not alone in this regard, as Republicans have so often charged. Go on, gentlemen, let us have the whole truth. It will be more peaceful, at least, to tell it now than two years hence, when the Democratic party will most assuredly relieve you of the burden of State government.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS--TAXES, TEACHERS AND STARVATION.

A very close calculation has been made, estimating the cost to taxpayers of each teacher turned out from the Normal Schools. Inasmuch as large sums of money are asked for in the future, we decline to give the figures. It is entirely too huge an undertaking. But under this Normal School business, education is fast becoming one of the expensive luxuries of the age. The State must expend hundreds of thousands to educate teachers, and then ten times as much more to educate children, and besides pay Merrill, the agent of Appleton & Co., two or three hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of using their books.

Minnesota has a population of about 700,000, and was admitted as a State into the Union in 1857. In twenty years we have, or are about to have, two penitentiaries, two Hospitals for Insane, one Deaf and Dumb Asylum, one Asylum for the Blind, three Normal schools, and an embryo Inebriate fraud; we pay about $1,400,000 for the blessed privilege of being swindled by a set of Republican ignoramuses in carrying on the State government, and the property of the people is mortgaged to foreign capitalists for an amount sufficient to throw all into bankruptcy. This glowing picture has now been supplemented by the rare exhibition of members of Legislature assuming the role of detective officers and taking bribes to prove their own honesty.

An Apology to Boston.

Mr. George Francis Train is entertaining "the ladies only" of Newark, New Jersey, with some of his antics. One of his gentle auditors asked him where he was born. "It is my misfortune," replied Mr. Train, "to be born in Boston. I apologize to Boston for it." [Great laughter.] "A meaner place I never knew. It was founded by a miserable lot of pilgrims kicked out of England into Holland, and then paid to keep away from Manhattan Island."

Wade and Sherman.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Old Ben Wade left the United States Senate a poor man after eighteen years of service. His colleague, Mr. Sherman, entered the Senate a poor man, and left it a millionaire, after fifteen years of service. The trouble with Wade was that he never studied domestic economy; he lived up to his income; whereas Sherman saved $100,000 a year out of a salary of $5,000 a year.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Albert Lea citizens want that village incorporated.

The epizooty has broken out among the horses of Todd county.

Blue birds were heard carroling in Preston, Fillmore county, on the 19th.

A co-operative store has been inaugurated at Monticello, Wright county.

Todd county registered 182 births during 1877, of which 92 were males.

Dundas, Rice county, has taken the initiatory steps toward incorporation.

The temperance sentiment and movement are gaining strength in Owatonna.

Owatonna is to vote on the question of license or no license on March 12.

The petrified body of an infant, buried in 1872, has been discovered in Waseca.

Lanesboro, Fillmore county, is to have a new railroad passenger depot this spring.

The preliminary survey of the Princeton and Anoka railroad, has been commenced.

Parties from Ohio are seeking to invest $10,000 in a steam flouring mill at Albert Lea.

Wolves are reported to be more plentiful in Freeborn county than for many years past.

Morristown, Rice county, offers inducements for the erection of a paper mill thereat.

Worthington is overrun with scarlet fever, about sixty cases being reported up to the 21st inst.

Constant Villaumie, a resident of Winona since 1856, died in that city on the 20th, aged 44 years.

Mrs. M. Sanford died in Princeton on the 18th, after a residence in that village of eighteen years.

The annual carnival ball of the Red Wing Liederkranz and Turnverin will take place on the 5th prox.

Red Wing claims to have had building improvements caaried on therein during 1877, amounting in value to $440,900.

Land hunters are beginning to find their way into the vicinity of Sauk Centre, and farms are rapidly changing hands.

Baldwin Olmstead, widely known throughout Minnesota, died in Burnett county, Texas, on the 27th ult., aged 67 years.

Frank Langdon and Frank Allen have been lodged in jail at Alexandria, Douglas county, in default of bail, for sheep stealing.

John Dolan, sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the Brainerd jail, has made good his escape, having, in so doing, filed and wrested off three bars in the grating of the front door.

There is some talk of improving the magnificent mill power below Preston Fillmore county, which has a capacity sufficient to drive twelve run of burrs, and is owned by men abundantly able to utilize it.

The Red Wing police are on the hunt for an infant purported to have been drowned immediately after birth in the Mississippi, the supposed mother being a young unmarried woman named Mary O'Brien.

Henry Strobach, foreman of Gregg & Griswold's brick yard, Chaska, was thrown from a brick wagon on the 20th by a runaway team, and had his right arm badly crushed below the elbow by the wheel passing over it.

The Southern Minnesota Stock Breeders' association will hold its next annual session in the Arnold house, Owatonna, on the 5th prox., when the officers will be elected, the place of holding the next exhibition selected, and other important business transacted.

The common council of Owatonna has directed its committee on parks and public grounds to expend, during the ensuing season, a sum not exceeding $400 in advertising the mineral springs now in the possession of that city.

S. L. Staples, the defaulting treasurer of Mille Lacs county, has been released from custody. As his term does not close until March next, it has been arranged to discontinue the prosecution, if he pays over the deficiency before his official career expires, and his friends are making an effort to raise the sum required.

Rev. E. S. Wilson, of All Saints' church, Northfield, has been transferred from the acting professorship of church history, of the Seabury divinity school, to the chair of old and new testament exegesis and Hebrew. Rev. F. Humphrey, pastor of the mission at Dundas, succeeds Mr. Wilson in the latter's former professorship.

Myers, the man stabbed at the Rich Prairie, Morrison county, school entertainment fight, which was heretofore noticed in these columns, has died from the effects of his wounds. The St. Cloud *Times* says "the affair was finally amicably settled, regardless of public interest."

Samuel Watson, an hostler of Caledonia, Houston county, died from the results of a curious accident on the 17th. The deceased was leading two horses across the street, when the animals suddenly shied apart, jerking Watson's arms to an unnatural height, and straining him so badly internally that death ensued in thirty-six hours.

There are but thirty-two children in the Soldier's Orphan home, nearly all of whom are girls, ranging from eleven to eighteen years of age. The home is expected to be closed in June, having accomplished a most excellent work, for which it was etablished. —*Winona Herald.*

One hundred Mennonite families are expected to arrive at St. James by the first of June.—*Mankato Record.*

A fight between some squaws encamped near Perham, resulted in the killing of one and wounding another so that she died in two days.—*Alexandria Post.*

The Boot on the Other Leg!

To the Editor of THE GLOBE.

Were it not well that some of our Republican brethren "rise and explain" somewhat? Who mixed the chalice now held to their lips? Who enacted the laws under which returning board Anderson was convicted lately at New Orleans? If those laws were just the thing for Democrats, why such horrid grimacing when the efficacy is tried upon Republicans? It is not so long since when Democrats thought it altogether proper to look far enough into the action of that returning board to see whether its members had acted in accordance with law in ascertaining and returning the presidential vote of their State, that I have forgotten we were told that State laws and proceedings by the Republicans under them, were matters of exclusive State cognizance. I would like to know what new light has burst upon our Republican brethren that they see the rule is not a good one for themselves. Now these consistent fellows—I don't mean to call 'em sheepthieves—the Republicans, accuse the Southern man of violating confidence, pledges, and many other things, from which a recognition of a square bargain is necessarily inferable, and insist that they incur the danger of exasperating the President. Let a malevolent Democrat only hint that there was a bargain resulting in the cheating of the popular vote out of its choice of the President, what a grand chorus of indignation at once swells the tide of Republican clamor. Oh, these gems of political purity and consistency!

But more seriously. I do not think President Hays will dare interfere with the course of the Louisiana prosecutions, however strongly he may wish to do so; nor will the supreme court of the United States dare prostitute its functions to so base an outrage upon the rights of clearly reserved State sovereignty. No man of common sense, and still less a lawyer, can be honest in claiming any such right for the federal government. Neither can the Governor of Louisiana interrupt the course of procedure within the province of the judiciary, no more than may a private citizen. There is certainly no danger that President Hayes will risk such a step however strongly he may sympathize with the victims now squirming in the toils they wove for others.

My opinion also is that the President will not veto the act remonetizing silver coin. Whatever his personal preference may be, his prudence would forbid so gross an outrage against a clear and well defined expression of the will of the people on that subject. N. T. HAUSER.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

"T. W's" NEPHEW IN MINNESOTA.

At Least He Pretends He is. But He Appears to be a Fraud.

[Mankato Review Feb. 19.]

In our last issue we gave an account of the doings at Winnebago Agency, of a man purporting to be a nephew of Thurlow Weed of New York, but who is one of the most plausible impostors that ever visited this section of the country. After his real character is known, he became notified to leave the agency, and not relishing the manner in which this intelligence was conveyed to him, he took his departure afoot, coming in this direction. A gentleman at the Agency who had loaned various articles of clothing to Weed, and which the latter forgotto leave behind, overtook him on the road, and to him Weed confessed that he was an impostor, and that he had been plying his vocation for ten or twelve years. He begged so pitifully that he was permitted to depart.

We next heard of him on Monday evening last, when Mr. S. Q. Larkin overtook him on the public road leading to Decoria. To this gentleman he represented that his name was Wick. Mr. Larkin kept him over night, and next day he went to Mr. Hanna's farm, about whom he probably had made some revious inquiries, representing that his name was Hanna, that he was a relative, and was just returning to New York from a visit to Redwood Falls, where he had gone to purchase some land for an uncle living in New York. He represented that his uncle was preparing a geneological tree of the Hanna family, had heard of the Minnesota Hannas, and had particularly charged him to visit them and procure all information necessary to perfect that much desired family record. He talked with much familiarity about the Hanna family residing in Catskill, New York, and with an assurance that for a time at least, gained the confidence and attention of his host. He was still at Mr. Hanna's on Thursday, when Mr. Hanna was in this city and learned the man's true character. He has probably left there, and we shall not be surprised to soon learn that he is enjoying the hospitality of some other family in Minnesota, as an eastern relative visiting them for the first time.

The fellow is small in stature, dark complexioned, wears long black hair, black mustache, and has the appearance of a man traveling for his health. He is a very gentlemanly appearing man, fluent of speech and very plausible address.

He is not a person who would be classed as sharp or shrewd, but his apparent innocence and inoffensiveness rather disarms suspicion and more readily enlists sympathy and confidence. This led many to suppose that the nam is really laboring under a species of idiocracy incident to the impaired condition to his health.

Bear and Forbear.

[Philadelphia Mercury.]

In hard times like these, there is no wisdom in pressing debtors to the wall. There should be no pity for a debtor who can pay and will not; but very much for one who would if he could, but cannot. The truth is that when men who are mutually debtors and creditors, cannot meet their several obligations, they should help each other by reciprocal forbearance. And the reason of this is obvious enough to any person of common sense. They are all in one boat and their common interest is to keep the boat afloat, until it can tide over the shoals or avoid the breakers. He, therefore, who, in such a situation, would beach the boat, or make a hole in its bottom, whereby he will drown himself and all the rest of the crew, is a base,unmitigated ass. And there are plenty of such fools everywhere. They are so eager to save themselves from shipwreck that they shipwreck themselves and everybody else, whereas a little considerate patience would bring the vessel and its whole crew and cargo safely and soundly into port.

But as creditors, just now, are not wise, nor humane, nor even smart enough to secure their claims by postponing them until their honest debtors can pay them without failure, would it not be just and expedient for the State Legislature to enact a stay-law? This was done a few years ago when the times were not nearly so hard as they are now, and that legislation worked most beneficially for all concerned. If a creditor, in such a state of affairs as now exists, will not voluntarily give his debtor a necessary indulgence in order to save his business, why shall not the State compel him to do so, for the general welfare, as well as his own? The foolish rigor of one creditor may not only crush a single debtor, but that crushing may involve the failure of a score or more of reputable firms who, if allowed time, would eventually meet all their obligations and continue in business. What is the use of such insane persecution? It is the folly of the fool who "killed the goose that laid the golden egg," and if there is power in the commonwealth to restrain it, that power should be exercised just now, and exercised most liberally.

Republican Opinion of Democrats.

[New York Times.]

New York Democrats may therefore spare themselves in regard to Mr. Tilden's future. The South has given fair notice that it will not tolerate any attempt to reinvest him with political existence, and as in this respect the West shares the Southern purpose we may not suppose that the Eastern leaders of the party whom it is proposed to drive into the background will succumb without a struggle. Mr. Belmont's reply to Mr. Hendricks would be decisive in his favor if the party generally retained capacity for dealing intelligently, and willingness to deal honestly with financial issue.

Important Correspondence.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

R. B. Hayes to Francis T. Nicholls: "Will you pardon Wells and Anderson?" Francis T. Nicholls to R. B. Hayes: "Will you remove them from their federal offices in which, as forgers and perjurers who made you President, they are very offensive to this community?" No answer had been received as we went to press.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Capt. Eads's Proposed Method for Deepening the River, and the Principle upon Which it Works.

[Prof. F. W. Bardwell, of Kansas University.]

The recent address of Capt. Eads, in the hall of the chamber of commerce, of St. Louis, promises to mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the valley of the Mississippi, and indeed in the history of the country.

I believe the opening of the Mississippi to the navigation of ocean ships from its mouth to St. Louis, would be more potent in shaping the future destiny of our country than any event that has transpired since the close of the war of the revolution, save only the late war of the rebellion.

Imagine the ocean steamers, taking passengers direct from St. Louis and Cairo and Memphis direct to Liverpool and Bremen! Imagine steamers and ships taking the produce of this fertile valley direct to the marts of the world! The course of trade between East and West and South would form new channels and establish altogether new relations between the sections of the country. New cities would spring up, and the banks of the Mississisippi would soon be teeming with hundreds of thousands, where now are seen only thousands of people.

Some who have read the synopsis of the address of Capt. Eads as published, do not clearly understand the method proposed, but I think it can be made quite intelligible even to those who are not scientific.

The principle is precisely the same as that already successfully tried at the mouth of the river. There the bed of the river widening out permitted the current to slacken its velocity and deposit the sediment which the stronger current of the river above had enabled the water to keep in solution and bring perhaps from the Falls of St. Anthony or from the tributaries of the Yellowstone. Whatever diminishes the width of the current obviously tends to increase the velocity and deepen the channel, by taking up the sediment previously deposited. By the construction of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi the width of the current has been contracted and the channel deepened.

Between Cairo and the gulf 43 sand-bars are known to exist, and at each of these places it is necessary to force the current into narrower limits, when, of necessity, the channel would be deepened. It is probable that in some instances new bars would be formed in other places, but these would, of course, require the same treatment, and it is evidently possible to establish a channel of sufficient depth from St. Louis to the gulf.

A good illustration of the effect of contracting the flow of a river current into narrower limits has been seen in the construction of the Kaw dam. When the portion of the dam structure near the banks remained in position, at the same time that a gap was formed near the line of the main channel, this channel was soon opened to a depth of 35 or 40 feet.

The action in this case was precisely the same as in that of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the same as is proposed for the forty-three bars above that point.

Were it not that my present topic is a serious one, I would suggest that the engineers who have been so successful in deepening the channel of the Kaw offer their services to Capt. Eads.

LAST SEASON'S GREEN HORSES.

Fifty-four Trotters That Have Won a Name on the Track.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Below is a tabulated list of the horses which entered upon the trotting season without any record, that is as "green horses," and ended it by dropping into the large and ever increasing army of equines, who have demonstrated their ability to go a "thirty clip" for a mile. It will be seen by a perusal of the list that during last season no less than fifty-four animals which, at the beginning of the campaign, were eligible in any class are forced, in order to win their races, to trot anywhere from 2:19¼ to 2:30. In no other season has such a wholesale slashing of the records been accomplished:

Name.	*Sire.*	*Record.*
Hannis	Mambrino Pilot	2:19¼
Powers	Volunteer	2:21¼
Voltaire	Tatler	2:21¼
Jennie Holton	Backus Horse	2:22¼
Midnight	Peacemaker	2:22¼
Sheridan	Edward Everett	2:23
Shepherd Boy	Woodwards Ethan Allen	2:23½
Wild Lily	Daniel Lambert	2:24
Protine	Blackwood	2:24
Pat Hunt	Tecumseh	2:25
Lida Bassett	Forest King	2:25
Hiram Woodruff	Phil Sheridan	2:25
Edwin Forest	Joe Downing	2:25¼
Adele Clark	Ledger	2:25½
Andy Mershon	Curtis's Hambletonian	2:25½
Galatea	Fearnaught	2:25½
Katie Jackson	Almont	2:25¾
Fearnaught, Jr.	Fearnaught	2:26
Jacksonville Boy	Unknown	2:26
The Jewess	Mambrino Patchen	2:26
St. Charles	Unknown	2:26½
Vivandiere	Sentinel	2:26½
Startle	Andrew's Horse	2:26½
Dick Wright	Hinsdale Horse	2:27
Ed Getchell	Winthrop Morrill	2:27
Forest King	Honest Dan	2:27
Queechy Maid	Ballard's C. M. Clay	2:27
Dread	Jim Monroe	2:27½
Bell Lawrence	Denmark	2:28
Elaine	Messenger Duroc	2:28
Pratt	Stridcaway	2:28
Governor	Unknown	2:28
Red Jim	Abdallah Pilot	2:28
Croquette	Jack Hawkins	2:28¼
Orange Girl	Hambletonian	2:28¼
Gray Charlie	Unknown	2:29
Jack Barry	Unknown	2:29
Lucille	Exchequer	2:29
Lucy Fleming	Peavine	2:29
Penelope	Lon. Kemble Jackson	2:29
W. T. Allen	Pearsall	2:29
Drummer Boy	J. W. Conley	2:29½
Cottage Girl	Mambrino Star	2:29¾
Judge Pollard	Tom Crowder	2:29¾
Alice West	Almont	2:29¾
George	Mambrino Patchen	2:29¾
Lightning	Unknown	2:29
Billy Ed	Unknown	2:30
Black Frank	Wild Wagner	2:30
Brigadier	Happy Medium	2:30
Foxie V	King Herod	2:30
Lady Dinsmore	Unknown	2:30
Nemo	John Nelson	2:30
Rustic	Whipple's Hambletonian	2:32

AGES OF ACTRESSES.

Figures and Other Information About Some Favorites of the Public.

[Elmira Advertiser.]

It may be within the rules of propriety to inquire into the age of any lady, but ladies on the stage being more or less favorites of the public, it is always a matter of interest te know something of them. Inquiry as to the age of an actress is of frequent occurrence. The ages of several of our most prominent ladies in the theatrical profession are given below:

Mrs. John Drew (1)	54	Charlotte Thompson	35
Mrs. John Hoey (2)	53	Adelina Patti (8)	35
Mme. Ristori	51	Josie Orton (Mrs. Ben. Wolf)	34
Mrs. Barney Williams	49	Mrs. Scott Siddons	33
Mary Gladstone	48	Emily Melville	33
Emma Weller	48	Rose Wood	32
Mary Wells-Mrs Staples—(3)	47	May Howard	32
Lydia Thompson—Mrs. Henderson	47	Eliza Weathersby	30
Mrs. D. P. Bowers	47	Lotta—Charlotte Crabtree—(9)	30
Mrs. Carolina Richings Bernard (4)	47	Sophie Worrell (Mrs. Knight)	29
Mrs. Landers (5)	47	Miss May Fisk (10)	29
Maggie Mitchell (6)	45	Miss Fanny Davenport (11)	28
Kate Denin	43	Miss Helen Tracy	27
Rose Eytinge (7)	42	Alice Harrison	27
Effie Germon	41	Dickie Lingard	27
Mrs. Chanfrau	39	Katie Putnam	26
Lizzie Price (Mrs. Fechter)	36	Celie Logan	26
Clara Louise Kellogg	36	Stella Boniface (12)	18
Kate Fisher	36	Bijou Heron (13)	15

(1) Mrs. Drew was known as Mrs. Mossop a quarter of a century ago. Her daughter, Miss Georgiana Drew, was at the Fifth Avenue Theatre with Mr. Daly. (2) Mrs. Hoey retired from the stage nearly fifteen years ago. (3) Mary Wells played at the old Albany Museum, under the management of Henry Meech, more than twenty-five years ago. (4) Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard has been through bankruptcy. (5) Mrs. Lander is the widow of Gen. Lander, who was killed in the late war. (6) Maggie Mitchell is a rich woman. (7) Rose Eytinge's first husband was a printer in Albany, where they at one time resided; her second husband, George D. Butler, is a nephew of Gen. Butler. (8) Patti was recently divorced from her husband, a French Count of not much account. (9) Lotta has put aside a snug little fortune all earned by herself. (10) Miss May Fisk is a cousin of the late Col. James Fisk, Jr. Their fathers were brothers and their mothers (maiden name Gray) were sisters. Miss Fisk was educated at a convent in Indiana. (11) Miss Fanny Davenport is the eldest daughter of the late E. L. Davenport, who, as a gentleman and an actor, had the respect of all who knew him. (12) Miss Stella Boniface is the daughter of Mr. George C. and Mrs. Maggie Boniface, both well known in the theatrical profession. (13) Bijou Heron is the daughter of the late Matilda Heron Stoepel and Mr. Robert Stoepel. She is now about 14 or 15 years of age.

BEN WADE'S INDOMITABLE WILL.

Sickened by Hayesism--Not Taking to His Bed Until Compelled to.

[Cleveland Post.]

Mr. Wade's illness and its causes can, it is said, be traced back as far as the time of the Cincinnati Presidential convention of 1876. Previous to that period he had always enjoyed the best of health. Over-exertion and anxiety to secure the nomination of his candidate, Mr. Hayes, together with the infirmities of age, were probably what obliged even his iron will to succumb, and he was assisted to his hotel apartment by a friend. The labor and excitement of the campaign followed, then came the trouble and anxiety consequent on the closeness of the election, and finally bitter disappointment on the part of Mr. Wade in the President's Southern policy, civil service views, and other acts.

Said Dr. F. A. Tuttle of Jefferson, who has been his family physician for twelve years, "If you and I had felt as Senator Wade did for ten days previous to the time when he was obliged to retire to his bed—about three weeks ago—we would have given up and been sick immediately. But Mr. Wade kept about for ten days with fever in his body. His indomitable will would not permit him to give way until he was actually compelled to, and it is on account of this will and his fine constitution that I predict the hopes I have of his recovery."

The fever up to this afternoon has been a low type of typhoid, without any complications worthy of note. The tongue of Mr. Wade was partially paralyzed, but it remained so for only a brief period. His appetite is very moderate, and he is becoming somewhat emaciated, but if the fever leaves him soon there will be a good prospect of his recovery. His mind is perfectly unclouded, and he takes pleasure in seeing his wife and a few intimate friends by his bedside, but does not wish to cause any one the slightest trouble, seeming to think it wholly unnecessary even for a watcher to remain near him at night.

His quaint humor has had several illustrations during his illness, proving him to be the same Ben Wade as of yore, although a little "under the weather." Recently he was given an elaborately figured dressing gown to wear. After he had been robed in the elegant garment he eyed himself from head to foot in a critical manner, and apropos of the Pope's death, which had been announced in the papers of that morning, remarked, with a slight laugh, "Well, I swear! If they have got a vacancy in the Roman Catholic Church, I believe I'm ready now to step in."

Speaking of Mr. B. F. Wade's patience under suffering, Mr. Charles S. Simonds, a law partner with Mr. E. C. Wade, who has been intimate with the ex-Senator during almost his entire life, stated: "I don't think Frank (Wade's middle name, used by many of his old acquaintances) would groan or say anything about it if his long leg was cut off, provided, of course, it was necessary to perform the operation."

A short time before his present serious illness the ex-Senator underwent considerable pain in having several teeth extracted.

Mrs. Wade, who is a fine appearing lady, a number of years younger than her husband, cares mainly for the sick man. There are two colored female servants regularly employed in the house, and a man living in the neighborhood attends to out-door duties about the premises. None of these servants have been with the family very long. Mr. James F. Wade, one of the ex-Senator's sons, is a Major, also brevet General in the United States cavalry, and has been stationed near Stockton, Texas. He is now, however, in New Mexico. The other son, Mr. Henry P. Wade, is residing on a farm near Jefferson, devoting much of his time to breeding horses. Both sons served during the late civil war, and performed brilliant service. Henry resigned the position of Captain, which he held in the regular army soon after the close of the strife.

Hiring a Maniac to Murder.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

At the Preston police court, John James Coupe, an attendant at the county asylum, Whittingham, was charged with inciting an inmate named Jackson to murder two other attendants, named Bailey and Kenyon, with the ultimate object of committing larceny. From the evidence of Superintendant Webb, it appeared that the prisoner incited the lunatic to secrete himself in a certain part of the grounds at a certain hour of the night, during which the attendants passed through, and with a short, sharp lance, with which he supplied him, to murder them, so that he could the more easily get to certain boxes of theirs, take out the contents, and give them to him (the prisoner). The lunatic was then to make his escape and go to London and write thence to the prisoner to say how he was getting on.

In the meantime the inmate gave information to Dr. Holland, the Governor of the asylum, who instructed him to meet the prisoner according to arrangement, and who sent a number of persons to the place to render any assistance that might be required. On Monday night last, at the hour agreed upon, the inmate secreted himself with his weapon, and was siezed by the persons set to watch just before the attendants were to pass. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended, when he pleaded guilty to the intended robbery, but altogether denied the attempt to murder the attendants by inciting the inmate to commit the deed.

After offering this statement, a remand until Saturday was asked for, and the prisoner's solicitor did not object, though he hoped to show that the whole charge was a fabrication. Supposing, however, what we do not, of course, assume, that it should turn out to be well founded, it would show that murder, considered as a fine art, has attained a development unsuspected by De Quincey.

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

[Noah Brooks in Scribner.]

While the ceremonies of the second inauguration were in progress, just as Lincoln stepped forward to take the oath of office, the sun, which had been obscured by rainclouds, burst forth in splendor. In conversation next day the President asked, "Did you notice that sunburst? It made my heart jump." Later in the month Miss Anna Dickinson, in a lecture delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, eloquently alluded to the sunburst as a happy omen. The President sat directly in front of the speaker, and from the reporter's gallery, behind her, I caught his eye soon after he sat down. When Miss Dickinson referred to the sunbeam he looked up to me, involuntarily, and I thought his eyes were suffused with moisture. Perhaps they were, but next day he said: "I wonder if Miss Dickinson saw me wink at you."

HENRY M. STANLEY ON THE PLAINS

A Leaf From His Life.

My acquaintance with Stanley began at Omaha in September, 1867. He was then engaged in corresponding for the St. Louis *Democrat*. During the spring and summer of that year his letters under the signature of "Stanley," will be remembered by many, not only from their graphic descriptions of Indian life, but a bold fearlessness in criticising men and measures, military or civil, that won for him no inconsiderable reputation. He was present with Gen. Hancock in April, when the General's unfortunate attack and total destruction of the Indian village of the Cheyennes and one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property occurred. The burning of this village was the immediate cause of the war that followed, the damage to the construction of the Pacific railroad, and the outrages and barbarities that the Indians afterwards perpetrated. It is enough here to say that the affair settled Mr. Hancock's Presidential pie, as subsequent events proved. The letter of Stanley, who was an eye-witness when the order was given, together with his accounts of the lives that the officers lead at the outposts, did not tend to give the military a very exalted location in public opinion. In the decline of summer a peace commission composed of Generals Harney, Sherman, Sanborn, Terry, Senator Henderson, Commissioners Taylor and Colonel Tappan was sent out by the government to treat with the Indians. After proceeding as high up the Missouri river as Fort Sully they returned to Omaha in October, and Mr. Stanley received orders to join the commission as correspondent for the *Democrat*. The hostile Indians were agreeable to a meeting at Medicine Lodge Creek, a branch of the Arkansas, 145 miles from Fort Harker. The expedition occupied about six weeks, and your correspondent had daily opportunities to become tolerably well acquainted with Stanley and form some sort of an estimate of the manner of man he was, since he belonged to that sort who carry their hearts on their sleeve, and was particularly outspoken in regard to himself.

In personal appearance he was stout, disposed to be thick-set, his physique not massive nor of that chubby, wiry, broad shouldered sort that would stand a great amount of hardship. His hair was black, and his eye a sort of indescribable color, perhaps a cross between a gray and a green—an eye once seen never to be forgotten—not from any extraordinary brillainey or flash it contained so much as an oddity that was peculiarly its own. One of the correspondents always spoke of his eyes as "wolf eyes." He wore a slight mustache, was most abstemious in his habits, and possessed of more enthusiasm and energy in his profession than any person I have ever met. He was a mass of vital energy, that no amount of ridicule phased, that no sneer of incredulity daunted, that no amount or labor hindered, that no possibility or fear of danger or consequences turned aside, coupled with an amount of assurance in relating his own exploits that at the time seemed, if not on the "brag" order, at least slightly savoring of Munchausenism. His life had decidedly been a romantic one. He entertained us