

THE DAILY GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK, Daily and Sunday GLOBE, ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, One month, \$1.00; Six months, \$5.00; Three months, \$2.50. Twelve months, \$10.00.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

An eight page paper published every Thursday sent post paid at \$1.15 per year. Three months on trial for 25 cents.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882.

The Globe on the Trains. The GLOBE has always been supplied to the news men on the trains, but at the previous size encountered difficulties which do not now need to be recounted.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Seven issues per week, delivered by carrier, mail or supplied by newsdealers—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

One month, 90 cents; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$5; twelve months, \$10. Postage is prepaid on all papers sent by mail.

READ the exposure of Knute Nelson on the Falls daily Telegram. After employing a man to capture Otter Tail county, and authorizing him to "set 'em up for the boys," Knute repudiates the bill and leaves his dupes to lose both his time and money.

DEATH has claimed Representative Updegraff, of Ohio, in the hour of his victory. He was one of the four Republicans certainly elected to congress on Tuesday, and yesterday he was called to his final account.

ONE Brainerd correspondent sends us the following telegram: BRAINERD, Oct. 11.—The Scandinavian meeting was at Brainerd and not St. Cloud. Please correct.

This refers to the telegram published yesterday morning. The mistake occurred in the Western Union office. The dispatch was plainly dated at St. Cloud and the second page reiterated it by having "St. Cloud" written thereon.

THE RASCALS EXPOSED.

The Brainerd affidavits, which appear on the first page of this issue of the GLOBE, develops the tactics of the Knute Nelson gang. These affidavits are from well known, responsible and reliable men, and they show two facts:

First, that a uniform attempt is being made to buldoze the Norwegians to vote for Nelson on the Know Nothing plea of nationality.

Second that where buldozing will not win, resort is had to attempted purchase of support with absolute cash.

That precious pair of political rascals, Lieut. Gov. Gilman and Thunderson Gordon, who were turned out of the St. Cloud land office for corruption, and whose Minneapolis newspaper prostitutes, the Pioneer Press and Tribune, have been especially loud-mouthed in accusing Mr. Nelson's opponents of corruption.

This is simply a blind to cover their own rascality. The corruption fund in behalf of Nelson has already been drawn upon to the extent of sixty thousand dollars, and there is plenty more to come.

The ring thieves know that their existence depends upon Nelson's success, and they are bleeding at every pore.

While this is going on the shameless scoundrels are prating about corruption and assuring to be conducting an honest, virtuous campaign.

The affidavits in question brand the disreputable pack as they deserve.

ABUSIVE RIDICULE THAT WILL NOT WIN.

There has been considerable talk in the St. Paul chamber of commerce about extending "courtesy" to our Minneapolis friends on the sawdust question.

Mr. McClung, who has been active and earnest in the matter, has repeatedly expressed his desire to co-operate with Minneapolis in a friendly spirit, to ascertain the exact effect of the sawdust vomit into the river.

The spirit in which this is met by the Minneapolis papers is well illustrated by their comments yesterday morning. The Tribune says:

We are unwilling to believe that the solid and factious mind of St. Paul will be content to be represented in this matter before the public by a mousetracker like J. W. McClung and his satellites.

Hon. E. T. Drake and Capt. Russell Blakeley and a number of stump can be ranked among the "satellites," the latter particularly having stated that sawdust proved an impediment to navigation when he was out on the river over twenty years ago, and that if something is not done to prevent the evil "the channel of the river will become a mere ripple."

The other Minneapolis paper—the Pioneer Press—joins in the effort to decry the investigation by the following article:

Mr. O. C. Merriman said they were asked on board the St. Paul steamer, but they told the St. Paul folks that they wanted to make a thorough investigation, not such an one as should be made on a steamer. The St. Paul people did not refuse to send any one, but they were told as long as need be—ten days if necessary.

McClung replied that they intended to go back to St. Paul to tea, and thought the Minneapolis committee might as well go along that day and they would have nine days left. Capt. Merriman declined, but said if the St. Paul committee wanted to make the investigation through the way the Minneapolis committee was doing, they would be happy to have them stay as long as they didn't go. Their object seemed to be to get back to tea.

Col. King gave a ludicrous description of the St. Paul investigation at Big Lake. You could get McClung off the steamer, and he wouldn't touch any of the sand dug up any more than if it had been poison.

These Minneapolis gentlemen are altogether mistaken if they think this question can be settled by abuse and ridicule. Mr. McClung has no personal ends to serve and is pursuing the matter solely in behalf of the public welfare.

The report of the Minneapolis committee

(published entire in yesterday's Globe) gravely asserts that the sawdust is a positive benefit to navigation, as it gathers at the sides of the river and builds up a bank which narrows, and consequently deepens the channel. The committee fail to enlarge upon the kindness and intelligence of the sawdust in seeking the sides of the river, but curious people will wonder how it can be impossible for sawdust to mingle with sand and form an obstruction or bar in the channel, when it is conceded that it forms a bank upon the edges of the river.

Perhaps it would be well to have a government detail of disinterested gentlemen to investigate this sawdust problem and give the people the benefit of the exact facts. Abuse and ridicule will not settle the controversy.

THE OHIO ELECTION. The Democratic victory in Ohio increases as the returns come in. It is now conceded that the Democrats have elected fifteen of the twenty-one congressmen, and of the six claimed for the Republicans, two are decidedly doubtful.

Money (Rep.) in the Seventh district has but forty majority and Robinson (Rep.) in the Ninth but twelve. These are required to make the six. The only absolute uncontested Republican districts are the Eighth (Kiefer), the Eleventh (McCormack) and the Nineteenth (Taylor, the successor of Garfield). Of the fifteen Democrats only one can be said to be doubtful. That one is Neal of the Twelfth district, who has four majority, while his competitor, H., claims from four to twelve. The final outcome, with a Democratic house to sit in judgment on the contests, is likely to be seventeen Democrats to four Republicans.

The Democratic majority on Secretary of State is conceded by the Republicans to be at least 25,000, while the Democrats claim from thirty to forty thousand. As the returns are showing uniformly Democratic gains, it is likely that the majority will settle down to something over thirty thousand.

The Republicans are wildly seeking for excuses to account for their great disaster. The Prohibitionists who voted their third ticket, and the Germans who went over from the Republican to the Democratic ranks on the temperance question, are cited as accounting causes for the revolution. These were simply incidents or factors going to swell the Democratic majority, but the basis for this popular revolution will be found to rest on a good deal deeper foundation.

Republicans now concede that New York and Pennsylvania will join Ohio in the Democratic column next month, and the battle is already lost in those states before it is fairly begun. They will be obliged to hunt for some other scape goats than Prohibitionists and Germans to account for New York and Pennsylvania.

Ramsey County Democratic Committee. The Democratic county committee is requested to meet at my office, corner of Third and Wabasha streets, at 8 p. m. on Saturday, Oct. 14th, to take action upon the declaration of Judge Flannery to be a candidate for the legislature, and such other matters as may properly come before them. C. D. O'BRIEN, Chairman.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11. The President and Party Tendered an Enthusiastic Reception at the Hub.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The special train bearing the president and party from Fall River arrived on time. The reception was begun, consisting of interchange of courtesies and a few words of welcome on the part of the government and representatives of the Webster Historical society, whose guest the president is to-morrow.

The party was shown to their carriages and the escort took up the line of march for the commons. The enthusiasm of the people, who densely crowded the streets traversed during the passage, found expression in shaking hands and waving handkerchiefs and in hearty and prolonged cheers. The procession reached the common at 10 o'clock. Entering the common the presidential party was received with a salute from Battery B, of Worcester, the first and second brigades of the state militia being drawn up in line. As the president passed down the line he was greeted with cheers by the immense crowd.

The party then took their position between the first and second cadet corps, which were flanked by the brigades and column, and moved through the principal streets to the hotel.

The reception to the president at Faneuil hall in the afternoon was attended by an immense throng. The president was introduced by Mayor Green, and spoke as follows:

You have my most sincere gratitude for your cordial and enthusiastic reception. I know well that these demonstrations with which the day has been crowded, do not proceed from the promptings of personal regard for me; they only give voice to the unstinted loyalty of Boston and Massachusetts to the government of the United States. [Applause.] I know that you show the respect that the citizens of this grand old commonwealth and this magnificent city have for the federal authority which they themselves have helped to constitute, and in this spirit, I accept and thank you for your generous greeting.

As soon as the president ceased speaking there were loud cries for secretaries Chandler and Lincoln, who spoke briefly. In the evening an elegant and informal banquet was given by the city government to the president, a few of his friends and the federal officials in the city. Mayor Green presided, with the president on his right and Gov. Long on his left.

Mississippi Valley Industrial Association (Special Telegram to the Globe.)

RED WING, Oct. 11.—The weather to-day has been cold, cloudy and gloomy, but a fair attendance was had; things looked quite like a fair. Exhibits are nearly all in place, and to-morrow will be a big day if it does not rain. A light sprinkle after the gates closed at night fills every one with apprehension, but hope—such as some dealer has remarked springs eternal in the human breast—comes to the rescue, and every one tries to be cheerful.

There were two races to-day, the first of which a farmer's double team race, was won by Charles Himmerman in three straight heats in 3:02.

The second race was in the 3-minute class, and there were five entries. This race was sharply contested, but was won by Seebach's New Berlin Girl in three straight heats, W. F. Cross' Monroe Jr. second, Lon Matthews' Pompei third. Best time, 2:35. There are some fine races looked for to-morrow.

PRESTO, CHANGE!

And the Chicago Grain Gamblers Rake in the Money of the Verdant.

MARKETS ACTIVE YESTERDAY.

The November Corners Well Under Control of the Cliques.

SHORTS ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The Stock of Hog Products Small, and Growing Less Daily.

A BIG DEAL IN WHEAT REMOVED.

The Moguls of the Trade to Squeeze the Small Fry Out of the Market.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—On 'change to-day all markets were moderately active. Wheat sold $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ better in the morning, but eased off again in the afternoon, when a weaker feeling influenced everything.

Corn continued its boom, advancing $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ for cash, 1¢ for October, $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ for November, but May lost $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢. In the afternoon a decline of $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ was experienced. Cash oats were firmer, but the long features a shade lower, improving however, in the afternoon. Provisions were lower and irregular. October lard showed a decided weakness.

Regular wheat was fairly active and rather strong early, but weakened later and fell off $\frac{3}{16}$ ¢, afterwards recovered, then fluctuated within a moderate range, and at the close cash or October was about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher, and seller the year about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ lower. The business was good, and at the close the feeling was rather steady. The bulk of the trading was in November and December though there was a fair amount of trading for the year. The May option was traded in very sparingly. On call prices were not quite so strong. Winter and spring were quiet, the former being held firm and the latter a shade weaker. Flour continues very dull, showing no change.

About 1,000,000 bushels of the defaulted contracts in July wheat have been settled. S. H. Larnie & Co. have withdrawn their injunction and settled 45,000 bushels, and it is understood others are doing likewise. Poole, Kent & Co. had been cited before the directors by L. Everingham & Co. The former are understood to have defaulted on quite a line of July wheat, which has been standing open pending the decision of the court in the injunction cases. Yesterday was not complaint day, and it was hinted that the directors did not entertain any complaint in their hermetically sealed session.

Corn was active and recovered sharply from the decline late yesterday. A good speculative business was again transacted in the market, and the shipping demand was also fair. Still the aggregate trading was not as liberal as yesterday. The feeling was a trifle unsettled but rather strong. The receipts were again light and this was one of the principal reasons for the prevailing firmness. Market advices from other points were generally favorable. The market opened about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher, and quickly advanced an additional $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢, then fluctuated, reacting a trifle, but again advanced and reached the outside point of the day, which was about the same as the highest figures reached yesterday. Excepting for seller, the year and next year futures, which did not reach within about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ of yesterday's outside figures, fluctuated and finally closed about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher for October and cash, $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher for November, $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher for year, and $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢ higher for January than the closing figures on 'change yesterday, while May was about the same as at the close yesterday. On call offerings were rather free and prices were shaded about $\frac{1}{16}$ ¢. Nearly 2,000,000 bushels of corn were sold on the call yesterday, and the transactions on the board probably aggregated 20,000,000 bushels. While the transactions to-day did not come up to these figures, they were unusually large, over 1,000,000 selling on call, and perhaps 15,000,000 on the board.

The sales are so enormous that a good many got the impression that the clique running the speculation in corn for November had realized on their purchases. While there was a great many heavy sell orders, J. T. Lester & Co. continued buyers, and this fact is of significance. "John T. Lester," said an operator whose news is always reliable, "now has charge of the November corn deal. Lester was long of a big line of corn November, and sought an interview with the people who a month ago figured out that there would be a shortage in corn next month. He proposed that he be given the management of the operation, and that in consideration of this fact he turn over his long corn into the pool. Nathan Corwith's crowd and Jno. B. Lyons are now allied with Lester's, and the latter gentleman is managing the manipulations. It is not to be expected that the figures will be crowded very much higher at once. The shorts have been thoroughly frightened for two days past, and if the market is not let off a little they will all come in." R. P. Hutchinson is buying the year options of all sorts of grain. To-day on the call he took, together with a good deal other, two quarter-million bushels of corn, and his purchases of year wheat, while not so large were heavy. There is but little doubt that the short sales have been so enormous that the clique buyers can have everything their own way, if they want it, for the next ten days. The shorts made wild scrambles to buy in the short stuff, and as the receipts were very light, coupled with foreign advices, the advance was a foregone conclusion. There were many rumors of failures and one seemed to be a certainty, but the firm pulled through the crisis, and with no further advance to-morrow will come out all right.

The stock of grain in store here is 2,159,188 bushels, against 2,688,226 one week ago, while the receipts were only eighty-five carloads. The shipments were 156,000 bushels. This is causing great alarm, and there is every indication of a continuous advance for at least this week. The continuance of exceedingly small receipts causes much uneasiness. A year ago to-day they amounted to half a million bushels, six times as much as now.

Oats ruled quiet to-day. Cash oats are scarce. A steady falling prevailed, which gained during the day.

In the provision market the movement

was irregular. During the morning the tendency was downward, and before the arrival of the noon hour the range of prices was lower than that of yesterday on 'change. Later something of an improvement occurred. A rather sharp rise took place, and before the close the early weakness was nearly recovered. The trading was fair, but mainly in the futures for pork and lard after this month, and also largely on speculative account. Pork was irregular, and the day's business was transacted at a lower range of prices on the average than on yesterday. The lowest prices of the day prevailed previous to the noon hour. At the close November and the winter futures were $\frac{7}{16}$ ¢ to 10¢ lower than at the close of 'change yesterday; year 10¢ lower and October 25¢. Cash was quiet. On call prices ranged somewhat lower. Lard sold off again to-day, opening weak, then gaining strength, and in the afternoon weakening again. Cash and October were 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢ lower, but the futures showed little change. There is a difference of ideas as to the cause of the decline in hog products. Many operators fear the people controlling this market are letting it down a little for the purpose of catching on again, and pinching the gudgeons. At the end of the month there will be no pork here of any consequence, not enough to make up a half dozen big lots.

At the beginning of the month there were only 58,000 barrels in store. Over 12,000 barrels have been shipped out, and if the pork that has been shipped and sent out as meat is deducted, it will be found that even now there are not over 40,000 barrels on hand. None, of course, can be made this month. There were only 38,000 tierces of lard here Oct. 1. It is said that N. K. Fairbank is making refined lard fast enough to use up this before Nov. 1. The hogs now coming in are not averaging seventeen pounds of lard to the animal. Armour & Co. make almost as much refined lard as Fairbank. It is easy to see that there will be no surplus of hog products here Nov. 1. It is stated that both Fairbank and Armour desire cheap hogs just at present more than they do dear products, and this is the reason of the decline. A sharp rally is prophesied to occur soon, to be followed by a larger break of prices than is expected during the month of November, when it is thought the receipts of hogs will be phenomenally large. High prices are then expected to bring in the young crop with a rush.

ANOTHER WARE. Caused by the passion for grain gambling developed to-day by the arrest for embezzlement of Franklin L. Chase, a well known and able lawyer. Chase, who is chairman of the Democratic county committee, and a brother of an ex-Judge, North town.

en into the law office of the late Judge Norton when a boy, and grew up as his protégé. Upon the death of the judge, his widow, who had perfect confidence in Chase, placed \$20,000 in his hands for investment. The money was a considerable portion of the property left to her and her daughter, Mrs. Gen. Gorringe. Suspicions that this had been misappropriated are to-day verified, and the arrested man acknowledges to have lost on the board of trade, besides his own fortune, money belonging to numerous clients, and thought to amount to \$70,000. He is so completely insolvent that even his elegant residence, furniture and horses are mortgaged to their full value.

Some person with a vivid imagination has discovered

A GIANT PLOT whereby the wheat markets of the entire country are to be put at the mercy of speculative manipulators. The scheme is for certain strong bull houses and parties in Chicago and New York to send into the country and buy up all the wheat they could lay their hands on. Of course it required an immense amount of money to do this, for besides the first outlay in the purchase of the wheat, there was afterwards the carrying charges to look after. But the parties who are working up this grand conspiracy do things on a grand scale, and besides having large capitals of their own, they are backed up by other capitalists and banking institutions in the two cities named. Among the firms and individuals who are said to be interested in the scheme are the Arnours, McGeogh, David Dows & Co., and Kershaw & Co. Behind them it is said, looms up a certain person who commands not alone countless wealth, but railroad and steamship control that will be a powerful aid to the manipulations. This is Vanderbilt. These men are not altogether buying outright all the wheat they can find, in many instances only advancing through their agents funds to the farmer and country shipper to carry their wheat until the command is received to send it to market. The scheme is supposed to be to hold the wheat back from the country only letting dribbles out from time to time until a certain alarm is excited at the continued small receipts, and start the shorts to buying. Even now the present receipts at the principal markets are so small when it is considered what a plentiful harvest was supposed to be gathered, that the question is frequently asked: "Is it possible that the whole country is mistaken, and that the wheat crop of 1882 was not as large as reported?"

With the shorts and the country besides started to buying, it would not take long for the wheat market to advance, perhaps above \$1. At the higher prices the clique will put out an enormous line of short wheat. Then the signal will be given, and the country that has been holding the wheat back will rush it to market. Five hundred to one thousand cars of wheat coming in every day would soon pick a hole in the speculative bubble, and then will come the crash. The flood of wheat is to be kept up until the last man gives up his last dollar. Then another sign will be given and the receipts will fall away next to nothing. The markets are gradually and rapidly cleared of the accumulated stock, cheap transportation by rail and water allowing its shipment to Europe with little loss. Gradually the shattered speculators or fresh ones will come out of their holes and take a fresh hold, the markets will creep up again, another large line will be put on by the clique, and the same game played again. If there is any truth in this sensational report, this is the biggest thing that has ever been worked in grain.

NEW YORK. (Special Telegram to the Globe.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The invasion of western dressed beef here has completely demoralized the market. A wholesale

butcher said to-day that the price it was sold at was only for the purpose of drawing the trade, as the meat cost them two or three cents a pound more than the Chicago people are selling for on the hook.

The rest of the butchers here have had to come down correspondingly in order to get rid of their meat, and the result is that every wholesale butcher in Washington market is losing \$10 on every carcass he sells. This morning good meat sold for four and a half cents a pound, or seven cents cheaper than it was five months ago.

"This state of things," he says, "is simply ruinous to our trade, and to make matters worse, Hammond & Co., the Chicago rivals of Swift Bros., have put their meat on the market intended to build a refrigerator in this city, and compete with them here for the trade. This will carry prices still lower until one has cut the other's throat. Meantime the retail butchers are reaping a fat harvest, and the community at large get little benefit from the low wholesale prices, for the retail men from whom they buy their steaks and roasts have not lowered their prices more than a cent or two cents a pound in the last five months. Many hundreds of quarters of beef hung in the stalls of the wholesale butchers yesterday and the day before long after the hour when their meat has usually disappeared. The butchers all told the same story. They could not get rid of their meat unless they sold at a heavy loss. Some denied that western beef was as good as that killed in this city, but the majority acknowledged that it was good beef. The retail men said it was better for having been killed so long. The western beef was from Colorado and Texas, cattle that would dress 700 pounds apiece, while the best meat sold in this market would dress 1,000 pounds. Yet the vast demand for Texas beef in this city had to be supplied, as well as the demand for the best beef. It was reported in the cattle yards at Jersey City and Sixty-fifth street that a consultation of the principal dealers in cattle in this market, including T. Eastman, and Schwartz, Child & Salzberger, had been held to take some action in regard to the price of meat. The report could not be confirmed.

GLOBULETS.

There is a water famine in Suez. Harvard university has established veterinary departments.

The aged and venerable, and noted litigant, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, has become an active champion of woman suffrage.

A Paris cook has discovered how to "bake ice." When he discovers how to boil ice cream without melting the stuff he will be ripe enough to die.

The Portland Argus states that the shipyards of that port are overflowing with work, and that there is a great demand for skilled labor in ship building.

There are a number of political aspirants around about at this time, who after election, won't care a continental how soon that comet strikes the earth, or smashes up the sun.

Queen Victoria, to whom Godno's "Redemption" is dedicated, has accepted a copy, which is splendidly bound and printed on large hand-made papers directly from the plates.

A subscriber writes to an editor in the west, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I would not make it any longer, even if you did; its present length just suits me."

In view of the probability that Henry Ward Beecher will vote the entire Democratic ticket the Cincinnati Enquirer advises the Democrats to stand firm, as they have met and overcome misfortunes before.

The present refined, æsthetic mode of advertising for boarders is to invite the presence of a few "remunerative guests" to tarry for a longer or shorter period. To advertise flat-footed, for boarders is decidedly vulgar.

Secretary of the Navy Chandler is spending his time in New Hampshire endeavoring to build senatorial fences, but his salary as secretary goes on all the same. Here is another sample of stalwart "civil service reform."

A national subscription is about to be opened in Portugal and Brazil for the purpose of erecting a monument to Pedro Alvarez Cabral, the discoverer of Brazil in the year 1500, and who now lies buried at Santarem, in Portugal.

Spunks went home the other night afflicted with double vision. He sat for some time with his sleepy gaze riveted on Mrs. S., and then complacently remarked, "Well, I declare, if you two gals don't look 'nough like to be twins."

It is said that President Arthur, about whose heart a sensational report was sent forth, has been greatly benefited by his late visit to Widow Victoria's realm. Significant isn't it? Alexandria Bay is a great healer of susceptible widowers!

England has a blind postmaster-general, who fills the post with remarkable and unprecedented success. This country had a blind postmaster-general during the heyday of the star route gang, but nobody ever accused his administration of success.

The New Hampshire supreme court has ruled that whenever adultery shall have been cause for a successful divorce suit it shall be the duty of the court officers to criminally prosecute the offending parties. It is hoped that the officers will do their duty.

Secretary Folger does not resign, nor does he return to Washington, but continues, serenely, to draw his salary, while running for governor of New York. This is another salient sample of "civil service reform," as interpreted by the Republican savans.

This slang does raise very mischievous. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes, and said "I want a masher," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office-boy started to wait on her.

Mr. Robert Browning and his sister have been staying at the village of St. Vierge, high up among the peaks of the Vosges, under the shadow of the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse. Thence they go to Switzerland, and then to Italy, to spend a month at Ischia.

A marble cenotaph, with inscription and portrait-bust, has just been placed in Dunfermline abbey, as a memorial of Lady Charlotte Lockier, sister of the late earl of Elgin and wife of Mr. Frederick Lockier, the poet. It was executed by Miss Mary Grant of London.

Roscoe Conkling was suggested as a candidate for congressman-at-large in place of Mr. Hepburn, declined. The Half

breeds were anxious to have Lord Roscoe put on the ticket. They would "go for him," in that case, as lively as the boys with hands full of stones "went for" the hogs.

The interior of Mr. Tilden's new mansion at Gramercy park is to be decorated in such a manner that it will eclipse in finish anything of the kind in the country. So "he" said; but unless the decoration includes a loving wife to sew on his suspender buttons, and so forth, the statement is an exaggeration.

The Galveston News says that the most painstaking and conscientious judicial officer known was a justice of the peace who learned the trade of a locksmith in order that he might know how to open an inquest. He would have been more of a wonder had he learned to close one to everybody's satisfaction.

Entending a criminal at Sandville, Ontario, who had been extradited by the United States, Chief Justice Hagerty took occasion to contrast the dilatoriness of Canadian officials in surrendering criminals from across the border with the promptness displayed by the United States under similar circumstances.

The Farmington (Me.) Chronicle states that there is a youngster in that town who has decided "that the belief of our daddies that two parallel lines will never meet" is a fallacy. The recent exportation of mules from Missouri has probably led the young scientist to conclude that there is room for at least one more jackass in Maine.

Prince Bismarck says he would rather hear an Italian hand-organ or an accordion than a piano or an orchestra. This shows that the prince has a splendid ear for music, and the fact that he gives the hand organ the preference indicates that he never heard an American fife and drum corps. We infer that if Bismarck were to hear a solo on a cow bell, he would be transported to the realms of bliss.

The New York Tribune published a bogus interview with S. S. Cox, in which that gentleman was made to predict the election of Folger. Mr. Cox promptly compelled the Tribune to retract the falsehood. The Tribune said: "We cheerfully acquit Mr. Cox of all responsibility for those expressions." The reporter who misrepresented Mr. Cox will not interview anybody hereafter, for this paper.

It is reported that President Arthur, the other day, while sporting himself at Alexandria Bay, dipped for a day or two's fishing into Canadian waters. Was not David Davis president in fact, while the acting *locum tenens* was out of the country? And having left the country, can the acting executive return and constitutional-ly and legally resume presidential functions? Here is a chance for David Davis. Will he not contest that *quasi* seat in the executive chair?

On a recent night masked burglars entered the residence of John E. Morey, in Rochester, N. Y. They were discovered by a young lady member of the family, whom they assaulted, cutting a large gash in her shoulder, and then gagged her and tied her to a bedpost. She released herself and again surprised them in another room, when one of the party threw a lamp globe at her, and cut her severely. The noise of the breaking glass aroused Mr. Morey and his son. The burglars fled without having secured any plunder.

In the sermon which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently preached upon the thirty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of Plymouth church, he is reported to have said that he "never went sideways out of the house of God." Well, what is there remarkable about that? He probably waited until the aisles were clear, and had no occasion to imitate the habit of that crustaceous animal which always goes sideways. If dumb animals could talk, how the lobster could twist the crab upon his "side-ways" propensities.

Sixteen years ago George T. Reynolds, a stock-raiser at Griffin, Texas, was wounded in a skirmish with Indians, an arrow entering the abdomen and passing through the abdominal cavity. Such a wound is almost invariably fatal; but he pulled the shaft of the arrow out, and although the head broke off and remained in the body, he astonished everybody by recovering within ten days. A few days ago he fell pain in the back, near the spine, and a surgical operation brought to the surface the steel arrow-head that had taken sixteen years to work its way through his body.

The T. Y. Star gives the following account of pious, parental discipline: Last Thursday afternoon Miss Ida Van Sise, a young daughter of John Van Sise, a Methodist class-leader at Woodbury, L. I., went in a buggy to Huntington with a young man whose company her father had forbidden her to keep. When she came back, late in the evening, her father compelled her to disrobe, and then horse-whipped her and tied her up in the garret, where she had to stand up all night. She is now sick in bed from the effects of "her punishment. The father claims that he punished her with moderation.

Boston is by far the largest market for boots and shoes in the world. There were shipped from there during 1880 over two and a quarter million cases of boots, shoes and "rabbers" to interior and coastwise ports, the cases holding from twelve to seventy-five pairs per case, but containing at a low estimate, over 50,000,000 pairs. Though we are the first in the world in the manufacture of shoes England is not far behind. There are about 400,000 persons interested in the shoe trade in that country, one-third being women. In London alone there are 42,621 shoemakers, and it has been estimated that 400,000 tons of oak bark are annually used in Great Britain in the tanning of leather.

There are other countries beside ours in which those high up in office have an opportunity to make their pile, though the United States unquestionably presents the most colossal examples of this pernicious practice. President Barrios, of Guatemala, it is said, is worth \$8,000,000. He has a salary of \$12,000 per annum, and has held office twenty years. A man who can save \$8,000,000 on a stipendiary emolument of \$144,000 is a genius. Guatemala has a debt of \$9,000,000. If Barrios would only be frugal for a while, he might pay it off out of his salary. Minnesota shows many instances of equally remarkable "official" thrift, on small salaries. A United States senator, for example, booms up into a millionaire on a salary of \$5,000 a year, and in the same ring with him are expansive salaries of the most remarkable character.

The term *herm* may be used to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Packard's Vegetable Compound always on hand.—Dr. Banning.