THE COURIER.

OPELOUSAS LA.

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

DOMESTIC.

Returns from the elections in New York indicate that the State has been carried by the Republicans. The Assembly stands 95 Republicans to 10 Democrats. In the city of New York, Tammany has been defeated by the Reformers. General Sigel is elected Register by 5,000 majority. Tilden, Twombly and Gell are elected to the Assembly. Tweed is the only Tammany senator elected.

In Massachusetts the members of the House will stand, Republican, 176; opposition, 64. In Boston the Republicans make a handsome gain. The prohibition and labor reform vote has fallen off since last election. Some prohibitionists voted for Washburn.

The election in Chicago passed off quietly, though there was great interest in the result. Business was largely suspended. The citizens' ticket, with Hon. Jos. Medill for Mayor, has been elected by a large majority, over the sore-headed or politicians' ticket. Of twenty aldermen elected in the city, fifteen are fire-proof and five politicians.

Baron Beust, on resigning his position as leader of the Cabinet at Vienna, has been elevated to a life membership of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath.

In New Jersey the election returns indicate a majority of about 5,000 for Parker, Democrat, for Governor; but in the Legislature the Republicans have 37 Assemblymen and the Democrats 29; Senate 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats.

In Maryland, the Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 12,000.

In Minnesota the Republican ticket is elected by 10,000 majority.

Secretary Boutwell has suggested that as the income tax will expire by limitation in 1872, and as but one more collection can be made under the same, that the Senate Financial Committee make no recommendations affecting that source of revenue.

General Schofield will be placed in control of the Indians of Arizona. He will be instructed to bring them all in upon reservations, and keep them there. They will be fully protected in all their rights while on the reservation. If they leave to go on the war path they will be punished.

The weather is reported as very severe in the mining districts of Utah. The snow is very deep, and occasions great difficulty in transporting goods.

Alexander C. Wilson, for many years the associated press agent at London, has resigned and is coming home for his health.

The Montaux Indians have been declared by the supreme court of New York trespassers on the lands occupied by them on Long Island.

The court has refused the application for the appointment of receivers to the Continental and Garden City Insurance companies of Chicago, urging that though the companies may be insolvent as is alleged, that is no sufficient ground for acceeding to the application unless bad faith can be shown against the existing officers, which has not been done.

In view of the high rates of insurance charged since the Chicago fire, the proprietors of the elevators have agreed each to purchase a fire engine, the whole to be turned out in case of need. In this way they propose to avoid the necessity for insurance.

Attorney General Ackerman, in discussing political affairs remarked that persons who had not deeply looked into the matter could not realize the extent of the Ku-klux organization in some sections of the South ern States. He says that having recently traveled about that country and observed for himself, he is satisfied that it is impossible to govern the people with local courts, juries, &., until the Ku-klux organizations are entirely broken up.

Speaker Blaine informs officials that he will not be in Washington till the 1st of next month, and that as yet his list of committees is not made up, and will not be ready to announce for a week or ten days after the session opens.

Some of the best talent in the United States is expected to be present at the Labor Reform Convention, December 5th. Already some four or five hundred credentials have been mailed to influential sympathizers.

The civil service commissioners resumed their regular session, which had been interruped by a week's recess. All the members were present excepting Mr. Medill, who is still retained in Chicago. The subject under discussion to-day was, "What exceptions are necessary to the proposed general rules in appointments?"

The resignation of General Fratz Sigel as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth District of New York was received at the Treasury on the 11th.

The British claims commission meets on the 15th in Washington.

The injunction against issuing four millions of bonds for city improvements has been issued in Washington.

The reported deflication in the Washington post-office is untrue.

Judge Carter of the District Supreme Court, decided that women do not have the right to vote. The plaintiffs were two women who were denied the right of suffrage, and it is understood that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

FOREIGN.

In the general council of Eure, Minister Pouyer Quertier said Thiers who had been opposed to making military service obligatory, was beginning to yield before the necessity of such a measure to bring the army up to a proper standard of efficiency.

The general councils of the departments throughout France are considering the subject of compulsory education. Several have already adopted the system, many have declared in favor of it and there is good reason to believe that all will eventually accept and carry it into practical operation.

Rumors continue as to an approaching departure of the pope from Rome. The *France* says distinctly that the pope has intimated to Thiers that it is his intention to establish a residence in France, and he has makes strong effort to dissuade the holy father from his purpose without success, and has finally placed at his disposal the Castle of Pau.

In London the Lord Mayor's show, with the usual display and procession to Westminster Hall, took place on the 8th inst. The festivities closed with the usual banquet, given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, which was attended by a brilliant company of ministers, members of Parliament, ambassadors, and other distinguished persons. Among the guests were Gladstone and several members of the Cabinet, and Schenck, the American minister. The toast to the diplomatic corps, which was fully represented, was responded to by Schenck.

A terrible explosion occured in a coal mine near St. Etienne, France, while gangs were at work. None of the men have yet been recovered alive. Twenty-two bodies have been taken out, and thirty miners are still in the pit, all of whom are supposed to be dead. The explosion was caused by fire damp.

Prince De Chigi Alboni, Papal nuncio, had an interview with Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Constitutional* says they discussed the forthcoming protest of the pope, in which the Holy Father will declare himself the sole king of Rome, and will announce his determination to hold no official intercourse with any foreign representatives at the court or near the person of Victor Emanuel.

Another Prussian international victory. Hackart's tender for the great iron building forming the center of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 has been accepted. In the competition England was considerably distanced; France and Belgium ran close together. Prussia won the prize.

The Swiss journals announce that the charming village of Munster, in the Valais, has been in great part destroyed by fire. Fifteen dwelling houses and twenty-two other buildings have been burned.

The navigation of the Baltic is closed for the season by the ice.

It is stated that the first duty of Duc D'Harcourt on his arrival at Rome will be to present to Cardinal Antonelli a formal protest against the publication of the confidential portion of the French Minister's correspondence with the Pontifical secretary.

King Victor Emmanuel will occupy the Quirinal palace of Rome.

Ashbury, the defeated English yachtsman, will be a candidate for parliament for the borough of Brighton on the next vacancy.

Forty respectable citizens of Havana have been arrested by the Spanish authorities as insurgent sympathizers, and transported to the Isle of Pines.

In view of the recent negotiations with the British government in regard to the Dutch possessions in Asia and Africa, the Netherlands trading company, which has long acted as broker to the government in the East India trade, has held a meeting to consider the policy of continuing its organization for a further period of twenty-five years. The decision unanimously arrived at was to adopt that course in preference to closing its operations at present.

The Bohemian Diet in session at Prague has voted unanimously against electing delegates to the Reichsrath. The government has, in consequence, ordered an immediate close of its deliberations.

The commission of inquiry on the capitulations made by French generals during the late war is prosecuting its investigations with great vigor.

A conference of diplomats will be held at Dresden at an early day to devise precautionary measures against the international society.

Anarchy prevails in many of the states of Mexico. The revolution in Nuevo Leon still continues, and revolutionary movements are spreading in the other provinces.

An extensive strike is announced as taking place at Elbing, an important port of Eastern Prussia, noted for its manufactories, especially its sugar refineries and woolen and other factories, wherein steam power is extensively used.

The steamship Holsatia, of the Hamburg-American line, in leaving the port of Plymouth, en route to Hamburg, collided with a schooner, which sunk, and all her crew perished.

The Queen's condition is wonderfully improved, and all propositions for a partial regency are abandoned.

M. Guizot has accepted the position of French Minister to England. Duc De Broglee takes the mission to Austria, M. Picard to Belgium, M. Fleury to the United States, and M. Goulard to Italy.

The autumn floods of the Tiber have recently done much damage, but the waters are now subsiding.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, notorious for his participation in the assassination of Victor Noir, was married at the French Legation at Brussels to M'lle Rifflin.

The journeymen bakers of Valencia Spain, who are on a strike for additional wages, have attempted to prevent the introduction of workmen in bread from adjoining towns. A body of cavalry dispersed the mob.

A meeting of grain receivers in Chicago who have lost grain—burnt in cars and elevators prior to delivery to the consignees—was held last week. The chairman of the meeting announced that he had called upon the authorities of the Northwestern and Illinois Central railroads, and in answer to his inquiry, said they should refuse to pay for grain in their hands, since the loss was by the act of God. The consignees held that there was no delivery until they had received and paid the freight bills. A committee was appointed to draw up a paper to be signed by those who want to prosecute the roads. It was generally understood that the roads would agree to a test case.

A company or missionaries of the Mormon faith are to leave Ogden for the Eastern States on the 15th inst. The Union Pacific railroad gave them tickets at half rates.

Forty thousand sheep perished by the recent sand storm in Los Angelos.

Heavy falls of snow are reported at various places in Maine. At Lewiston there was a fall of a foot, and a slight fall at Boston.

San Francisco, by its latest enterprise, has placed itself even, if not ahead, of the great gaming centers of Europe. It has built an elegantly furnished establishment, with banquet-room, ball-room, sumptuous parlors, and a completely furnished bar; and thither, says an enthusiastic reporter, "flock the *elite* of the city's daughters; here they hang in breathless suspense over the mysteries of the faro table, or boldly stake their gold coins on roulette and the fascinating "rouge-et-noir." Woman's right to gamble has prevailed, and henceforth, then, the "Ladies' Social Club Room" is the feature of the Golden City. The "Tiger" can now be fought on novel and thorough principles and in the most graceful manner. The opening night was brilliant, and, to make it jovial, wine tickets were freely distributed to the fair guests by the proprietor. He found that the ladies had learned one little trick, when they quietly slipped as many checks as they could obtain into their pockets for the future benefit of their lords and masters. It is with mingled feelings that we contemplate this latest fruit of American civilization.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Five persons to each house is the average in Great Britain. In New York city the average is twenty-one.

An American lady is selling Testaments in the streets of Rome without interruption. She was sent out by the Bible Society.

Five young ladies have got into the University of Vermont, and the young men expect no peace in the institution after this.

In the little town of Webster, Massachusetts, there are eight women engaged in business for themselves, having on hand stocks of various kinds of goods for sale, managing their trade, hiring their stores and clerks, and doing all other things, as they seem fit.

A good way to get sick is to go shopping every day in the week, eat ice cream and cakes for dinner, drink strong tea for supper to strengthen the nerves, and fret the balance of the time because you haven't sufficient means to buy all the fancy goods displayed.

An island of the finest gold quartz, situated in the Caribbean sea, is said to be owned by an American company. The ore is being reduced at Greenville, in Hudson county, New Jersey, and yields sixty dollars per ton on the first treatment by common machinery.

The entire customs receipts for September will overrun twenty millions of dollars, which is the largest ever known. The internal receipts for the same month are $10,622,615, against $12,901,963 for September, 1870. The receipts for the quarter ending on September, 1871, are $36,000,000, against $51,750,000 for the same quarter in 1870.

AN IMMENSE CASTING.—At the extensive establishment of Messrs. Robert Wood & Co. a statue of General Scott is being cast for the national capitol. The contract was awarded some time ago by the authorities at Washington; and an idea may now be obtained of the great work, which will be sixteen feet high, and will weigh about four thousand pounds. It is said that the statue is the largest ever cast in this country.

It is related of an old citizen of Posey county, Indiana, that he will attend a church and listen to the sermon, and that night he will repeat the sermon in his sleep verbatim. He has been known to listen to lectures on scientific subjects that he knew no more about than a hog, and would repeat the lecture in his sleep; so about public speeches. He is an illiterate man, using commonplace language, yet when under the influence of somnambulism uses the most elegant language.

The total gold values of imports at New York, excluding foreign specie, from the 1st of January, 1871, to September 30th, 1871, amount to $301,645,850, against $289,631,857 for the corresponding period of the previous year; showing an increase in 1871 of $62,013,993. The exports for the same period, including foreign goods re-exported, amount to $171,763,782, against $132,847,135 for the corresponding period of 1870; showing an increase in 1870 of $28,916,547.

The *Nation* accounts for the growing power of sundry great corporations, from the fact that they have in their employment the ablest men in the country, while the state governments, which are to resist their pretensions and supervise the use of their priveleges, are seized by the feeblest and least efficient members of American society. How lamentably true this is. We send men to the legislature who could not obtain situations as car-greasers on any railroad, and this fact has become so manifest that it has been gravely proposed that the Democratic party fly for refuge to one of these companies for a presidential candidate.

THEN AND NOW.—The New Orleans papers have resurrected the following advertisement from the columns of the *Picayune* of December 10, 1841, as furnishing some clue to the previous history of Lieutenant Gov. Dunn:

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY—From the subscriber, on the 23d November last, the negro boy Oscar Dunn, an apprentice to the plastering trade. He is of grifle color, between 20 and 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. All persons are cautioned not to harbor said boy, under penalty of the law.

WILSON & PATTERSON,
Corner St. John and Common sts.

A lady in a recent letter from Liverpool says: "Here, as in every other hotel in England, I found ladies at the bar, keeping the register of arrivals, and assigning rooms to guests, receiving payment of bills, &c. So in the telegraph offices, and in all the stores and shops, young and well-dressed ladies for a large part of the attendance. I was greatly struck with it, and believed it would be well for our people to adopt the custom of thus furnishing employment to a large and most dependent class of our people. Wherever there is light and nimble work to be done, we found universally ladies employed. In the extensive draper establishment of Lee, in Liverpool, frequented and patronized by the nobility and wealthy of the land, the long lines of counters were attended by scores of beautiful young girls, tastefully dressed, and who were waiting upon the crowds of ladies and gentlemen purchasing supplies."

The lowest estimates of the deficiency in the coffee crop as now given by intelligent students of the subject are as follows: For the Brazils, 70,000 tons; for Java, 20,000; for Ceylon, 10,000—a total estimated deficit of 100,000 tons. In our own country the consumption in 1821 was one pound four ounces for each person; in 1839 six pounds; in 1851, eight and a half pounds. Our total consumption in 1842 was 67,000 tons; in 1862 it was only 40,000 tons, and last year it was 124,000 tons. In 1851, Eurone consumed 186,000 and the United States 76,000 tons—total, 262,000 tons. In 1867 the proportion was as follows: Europe 282,000; United States, 92,000; total 374,000. In 1870, Europe, 347,000; United States, 124,000; total 471,000. If our population numbers one hundred millions in the year 1900, as many predict that it will, we should consume, at the present rate per person (nearly eight pounds), 357,000 tons of coffee. The consumption in this country has rapidly increased of late, on account of the lower duty and the greater demand of the colored population in the Southern States. This demand is principally for Rio. The increased demand among the whites, is mostly for Java and Maracaibo. The consumption will be checked of course, by the rise in value.

It is probable that our foreign diplomatic service will undergo a thorough overhauling at the next session of Congress. It is said that the report of Treasurer Spinner, who, it will be remembered, made an extended European tour last summer, will call the attention of Congress to the impoverished condition of the majority of our Consular representatives abroad, and to the necessity of making better provisions for upholding our national dignity among foreigners in this particular. Should Congress take action on the subject it is to be hoped that it will be thorough and comprehensive. In this age of oceanic cables, special envoys and international commissions, plenipotentiaries are nothing but clerks with high sounding names; and it is probable that, so far as this country is concerned, their number could with other than monetary profit be considerably reduced. As for our consular representatives, with the exception of a few over-fat officials, they seem to be pretty badly reduced as it is. It may very probably be in accordance with immemorial political usage that those who perform the most and hardest service should receive the least pay, but it is by no means in accordance with the fitness of things. If Congress touches the subject at all, let it make clean work of the business, and equalize matters so that none shall have just cause of complaint.

The freight bill for the tea destroyed in Boston harbor, December, 1773, was paid a few years ago by the East India company of London, to which it belonged. The money belonged to a Nantucket family.

The Fireman's Insurance Company of Chicago had a capital stock of only $200,000, and was carrying *fifteen millions of dollars of risks in Chicago alone.* If this was not a wholesale swindle, and barefaced confidence game, what constitutes such a condition of things?

A large number of Californians, men of means and position, as well as of many other States, will petition Congress, at its next session, to place heavy restrictions on immigration, so as to stop the heavy influx of Chinese, if not repeal our treaty with that country altogether

They have begun in Canada to cultivate rabbits as an article of food, imitating European countries, where hundreds of miles of coast lands are used as rabbit warrens, and their produce furnishes a cheap and nutritious food for millions, while the furs have considerable value in trade.

It is estimated that during the last five centuries more than $250,000,000 worth of land has been wasted away from the eastern coast of England by the encroachment of the sea. A number of villages and towns which used to be set down on the old maps have entirely disappeared.

Dates from Rome to October 20th state that a conclave of Cardinals has advised the Pope to leave Rome, "in order to preserve his spiritual independence." The Pope has approved the decision, and proposes to leave Rome if the Italian Parliament meets within the bounds of the municipality.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has come to the sad conclusion that this is a good time for Louisville to retire from politics and go into railroading. Such a decision ten years ago would have added vastly to the credit of the city and saved the country an immense amount of trouble.

It only remains for Spain to do away with slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, to complete the work of abolition on the entire western continent. The recent action of Brazil can be worthily followed by Spain; a refusal will give the sympathizers with freedom a greater longing than ever to help Cuba out of her present troubles.

A Wisconsin paper, the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, says "A gentleman from near Stevens Point, Mr. Ole O. Wogsland, whose weight was 300 pounds, and a lady residing in Oshkosh, Mrs. Dougherty, who has been reduced by disease and drugs to less than fifty pounds in weight, are both taking Turkish baths in this city. The gentleman is being reduced at the rate of one pound per day, and the lady increased at the same rate.

A correspondent writes from Shanghai as follows: "Another great change has occurred in Shanghai. Thus, for the first time, the old tea clipper is at a discount. The new season's teas have all been taken hence by new screw steamers via Suez canal; and I am afraid the tea clipper, like the old three-decker, is now one of the things of the past, and you will hear of the great ocean race home no more."

Word came to the town council of Edinburgh, Scotland, that the rope of the chief bell had given way. It was necessary to decide whether it should be spliced at a cost of two shillings, or replaced with a new one at a cost of two and six-pence. Three solemn dinners were held, costing £10 each and it was finally decided, on the score of economy that the rope had better be spliced. They declared "as faithful stewards of the public funds they were bound to be careful."

It will soon be a race between Secretary Boutwell and Jay Cooke whether the one can reduce the national debt faster than the other can place Pacific bonds. The monthly statement for September of the fiscal agent of the North Pacific Road shows sales of one million three hundred thousand dollars, and the prospect for this month promises to reach two millions. The figures of western railroad operations are assuming magnificent proportions, but they grow only with the intelligence and the faith of the people.

Herr Woerman, shipowner, of Hamburg, has been commissioned to procure a coffin for his present Majesty the King of Dberlo, on the west coast of Africa. "The coffin is of firwood, polished on the outside, and on the whole furnished very comfortably. It is lined with red velvet, and has soft velvet cushions. There are five glass windows in the lid, to let the light enter; and under it is placed a mirror for aid to reflection. The handles and feet are of tin, as well as the window settings; and, lastly, the coffin's arrangement is completed by two bottles of geneva and the necessary glasses." It is also stated that this box is to be placed in the meantime "in his Majesty's State apartments," where it is to be hoped the two bottles of geneva will not prove too tempting.

The *Francais* gives a melancholy account of the once beautiful garden of the Tuileries, with its well kept paths and gay *parterres*: "The late rains have so thoroughly soaked the ground which had already been cut up and filled with ruts by the cannon placed there during the Commune, that the main walk and that around the basis are impassable. The whole place is littered with fragments of broken tables and chairs. The trees, which during the last reign had been too hastily replanted when the paths were raised, are dying one after another, and are not being replaced. Very soon there will remain but the recollection of those masses of foliage which gave such a charm to the garden. The statues remain in their mutilated condition, and everything bears the appearance of intentional abandonment."

The Man who Cooks—A Domestic Nuisance.

Nearly every old Californian, having in "49" baked his own bread and boiled his beans, deems himself a good family cook. He maintains even a greater conceit than this—he deems himself a cook superior to any woman in the world when he chooses to concentrate his mind on culinary affairs.

On such a man, when duly married, there breaks out once or twice a year a culinary mania. He must cook—he will cook. He watches the opportunity when his wife has prolonged her afternoon visit a little longer than usual. He invades the kitchen. He kindles a fire in the stove. Before kindling that fire he leaves open every door in the house from cellar to garret. He turns the damper wrong. The stove smokes the wrong way. He draws water in the wrong bucket to fill the tea-kettle.

These things are terrible to mention, but they are often done in California. He throws potato and other vegetable parings in the cleanest pail he can find. Wherever he walks and whatever he touches, he leaves a "muss." He leaves knives, forks and spoons all over the house; also, dish-rags; he puts one of these in his pocket. He ceases to be a rational or accountable being. An old male California cook, married and in his wife's kitchen is not a well-spring of pleasure. He brings all the frying-pans he can find into use. He sets their sooty bottoms on the clean pine table. He contemplates making tea. He reflects as to the quantity he used in the mines for a "making." He can not recollect exactly. He crams several fistfuls into the teapot. He will have enough anyway. No one who drinks thereof sleeps any that night. Nervous. He essays to make biscuit. He wonders how much saleratus they used in the mines to get a good rise on. He uses enough. He kneads his dough and wandering vacantly about the house, leaves traces of flour at every step. It is in the parlor, on the door knobs, on the banisters. He can cook. He says he can cook. He says he can cook better than any woman in the world if he "has only a-mind to give his mind to it." This conceit is never to be taken out of him. It is peculiar to all old Californians; for he made good bread in the mines. It was good bread, too—good to kill. They say that two "pardners" who "cabined" with him died of heavy-bread indigestion. He was given twenty-four hours to leave the camp.

Now we see him ravishing his wife's kitchen. He has burned up all the choice newspapers lying about, which the folks wanted to read. He is using table butter to cook with, and sets the cooking butter on the table. Things fall into that dough—buttons, matches, and bits of coal.

In the midst of all this culinary riot, chaos, smoke, grease, soot, rags and flour, the wife comes home. She opens the hall door, and is oppressed by the cloud of smoke. She knows then that the culinary fit is on her husband. She steps into the kitchen. There he stands, red, heated, flushed, caught in the act, with a big spoon in one hand, a tormentor in the other, a spot of black on his nose. The frying pan is full of hot, smoking lard. It sizzles and sputters all over him as he stands there with his back to the stove, and all over everything for many feet around. There comes from the oven door a suspicious smell of smoke; his biscuits are burning. All sorts of things in pots are boiling over. She rushes to his assistance. Both burn their fingers. He has mislaid half the stove covers, and can not find them. One is discovered a fortnight afterward up stairs, under the bed. How did it get there? He says he didn't know he was carrying it up at the time. Absent minded. He was looking for a clean towel.

His wife, in despair, goes to her room and cries, and thinks of her happy girlhood days. She does not come down to supper. No one eats much that evening. He hasn't much appetite either. He gets up every half minute for some forgotten article—for the salt, for the bread, for a cup, for a saucer. When he has entirely finished, he finds the potatoes forgotten; they are still on the stove boiling—boiling piecemeal, boiling furiously, like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, who drove rapidly.

Next day his wife comes down stairs and hires a woman to clean up. This gets settled in about a week. It is his own fault. He sticks to it that he can cook better than any woman in the world if he chooses "to give his mind to it." She says the mania never broke out in him until they had been two years married. Twice a year it rages, and the kitchen smokes. All California husbands have a touch of this disease. It was contracted in the mines in the flush days of '49.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

About Mad Dogs.

It is very difficult, in the earlier stages, to know whether a dog be mad or not; but in all cases of doubt, kill the poor thing at once; it may save him much suffering, and you from the harrowing reflection that some human being has been bitten through your neglect. Madness is not always traceable to a dog having been bitten; it sometimes comes on spontaneously. A friend of mine once owned a favorite terrier which had recently littered five puppies, and as she was kept constantly in his garden, she could not possibly have been bitten for some considerable time. But she suddenly showed unmistakable symptoms of madness, and ran up and down the garden with the saliva flying from her jaws, and her head twitching from side to side, as the heads of all mad dogs do. This arises from the convulsive action of the muscles of the throat and neck, which invariably characterizes hydrophobia—in human beings, unhappily, as in quadrupeds—and the imitation of which makes poisoning by strychnine so painful to endure and so horrible to see. Luckily, my friend himself was the first to notice her, and his first care was to close the doors and order no one to go into the garden.

I have known a child's arm torn and bitten to the bone by a dog outrageously rabid, and the child did not suffer more than it would have done from any other injury of equal extent. There have been frequent instances where a dog has bitten a great number of human beings, and one has gone mad while the rest have escaped; on the other hand, I have also known a very slight puncture, not suspected of being rabid, bring on the most deadly madness. The treatment of hydrophobia is just as unsettled as is the action of the disease itself.

As a rule a mad dog will not go out of its way to bite you. It pursues a straight course, snapping at every living object which it meets. A friend of mine once passed, on a lonely road, within a couple of feet of a dog which struck him as having some strange in its aspect and movements, fifty yards further on he encountered two men with guns, who asked him if he had seen a dog, and on being answered that he had, and where, told him to thank God for his escape; for that very brute was raving mad, and had bitten at least a dozen animals and two or three men and children that morning. My informant almost fainted with the shock which this intelligence communicated, and was greatly relieved to hear the report of a gun directly afterward, telling that the career of the mad dog was ended.

The Story of a Doomed Editor.

Colonel Merlin's court at Versailles has just passed its third sentence of death, and the victim is this time a journalist, whose short but stormy career in the world of letters (says a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) might furnish an instructive page in any history of the French press that may be written hereafter. Gustave Maroteau is two-and-twenty years old, and has already been chief editor of four newspapers. Personally he is a wild, lean, unhealthy-looking young man, with the large restless eye, that tells of an excitable brain and quick spasmodic manners, suggestive of an action on impulse and rashness unlimited. He was brought up by respectable and orderly parents, as his indictment tells him. He came to Paris at the age of eleven to be placed in a public school; but failing to show himself either diligent or submissive, he was transferred from accademy to accademy until the year 1865, when, being seventeen years old, he was turned loose upon the world, and allowed to shift for himself. Now French boys who are suffered to follow their own devices at seventeen are few; neither, may it be said, does their education often fit them for such precocious liberty. Maroteau was just lazy enough to dislike hard work, and just active enough to throw himself with spirit into any undertaking likely to enrich him rapidly. But rapidly was a *sine qua non*. As he naively acknowledged at the trial, he wanted to get rich, no matter how, but soon; and in pursuance of this wish he took to journalism, "because," said he, "a single article *a fracas* may bring you into fame, and place you beyond the reach of penury ever after."

After a few months' sojourn on the staff of *La Rue*, Gustave Maroteau started a print called *Le Faubourg*. Public opinion was at that time (April, 1870) in a tolerably excited condition owing to the plebiscitum. Maroteau guessed rightly that opposition of an extremely violent character would be certain to succeed so far as regarded sale, and his first number surpassed in vituperativeness anything that had ever been seen under the Emperior's reign. It sold like bread in famine time, and so the second; but at the third, the copies were seized, and Maroteau was thrown into prison. This was severe in comparison with the usual treatment extended to journalists, for it was customary to summon, not to arrest for press offences. Maroteau was therefore able to mark political capital out of the fact of his having been "martyrized;" and though he was soon released without so much as being brought to trial, nothing could get it out of his head or out of those of his friends that he was now a champion of the Radical party, a man to be esteemed, honored and sympathized with.

The rest of his adventures can be told in five lines. An exile at Brussels when the revolution of September occured, he returned to Paris before the siege, took part—platonically, that is, by pen, not by sword—in all the popular risings of the time; sided with the Commune, after the 18th of March, wrote articles which were an admixture of Billingsgate and Bedlam, and is now sentenced to be shot.

TO OUR READERS.—We call your attention to the largest and most extensive carpet and curtain house of the western country, which is Messrs. J. Kennard & Sons 416 N. 4th St. St. Louis. This house keeps at all times a full and complete assortment of carpets curtains and window shades, being Direct Importers they are enabled to offer goods at Bottom Prices. Parties wanting good goods and at low prices should not fail to visit them when in the city. All orders sent them will receive prompt attention.

FURNITURE.—The leading and largest Furniture House of the West is that of Sam H. Burrell, 402 and 404 N. 4th St. St. Louis. He manufactures extensively, carries the largest stock, the latest styles, sells only the best goods, guarantees quality, and makes bottom prices. Buyers of Furniture should call and see him.

Josh Billings says a Newfoundland dog is a good thing to have, only one must get one or two children and a pond before he will be of any use.

HUMOROUS.

"Why is a ship called she?" acutely inquires a wag, "because the rigging costs more than the hull."

THE TWO DECLARATIONS.—The Declaration of Independence, whereby we gained our liberty, and the Declaration of Love, whereby we lost it.

"It is very curious," said an old gentleman to his second, whilst a watch should be perfectly dry when it has a running spring inside."

An eminent divine says, when he is said in one of his sermons, that rich at the commencement proof we have that a man is made of clay is the brick so often found in his hair."

Punch knows a man so keen in money matters that he positively refused to conclude the purchase of a house for 1000 years because he could not have the odd year thrown in.

A boy in Iowa has a silver quarter stuck in his throat, where it has been for three months. He has tried every way to get it out, but he can't do it, and the only hope is that a circus will go that way soon.

We venture to suggest a simple plan for the reformation of the habitual tippler, without depriving him of his liberty: Let him, who never he takes his walk abroad, be conspicuously labelled, "to be kept dry."

Somebody once asked Tom Corwin if he had heard a certain story of Louis D. Campbell's. "Was it about himself?" inquired Mr. Corwin. "No, I believe not." "Well, then, I never heard it" said Mr. Corwin, gravely.

A gentleman was describing to Douglas Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil when his presence burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and he quietly remarked, "She simply thought you better than nun."

"What's the matter, Uncle Jerry," said Mr. Jones, as old Jeremy R—— was passing by, growling most furiously. "Matter," said the old man, stopping short; "why I've been lugging water all the morning for Dr. C.'s wife to wash with, and what d'ye s'pose I got for it?" "Why, I suppose about ten cents," answered Jones. "Ten cents? She told me the doctor would pull a tooth for me some time."

HAD HIS PAY AS HE WENT ALONG.—A Parisian newspaper relates that at a recent meeting of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, a countryman armed with an immense club presented himself and demanded the first prize. He was asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founded his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon, and he swung his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the president. "But where was the wolf?" inquires the latter; "what has he done to you?" "He has just devoured my wife," was the reply. The president reflected an instant, and then said: "My friend, I am of the opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

The drill inspector in an English regiment—one of the old stamp of martinet sergeants—who was the terror of every recruit and the remorseless tyrant of the awkward squad, was putting a firing party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed carriage between them, the instructor ordered them to "rest on their arms reversed." Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he moved: "Now, I am the corpse! Pay attention!" Having reached the end of the party he turned around and regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, and then remarked, in a most solemn tone of voice: "Your'ands is right, and your 'eads is right; but you 'aven't got the look of regret that you ought to 'ave!"

Here is what one, who went to Salt Lake to "see what he could see" says of what he did see: "Many Mormon wives are sisters, and it is said they get along quite harmoniously. The very nature of women seem to be changed here, and turned upside down and inside out. An intelligent "first wife" told a Gentile neighbor that the only wicked feeling that she had about her husband taking a second wife was that he did not take her sister, who wanted him, or rather a share in him. She would like to have the property kept in the family, I saw, the other day, a pair of young wives, sisters walking hand-in-hand, dressed alike in every particular, of the same hight and complexion, and of the same apparent age—indeed, looking so much alike that it was almost a case of mitigated bigamy. It must seem queer, even to them, to say "our husband," as they used to say "our piano" or "our pony."

Two members of the West Virginia legislature lately took a sleeping car at Grafton. The cars were crowded, and the two had to sleep together. One was fat; the other was lean. The fat man snored, and the lean one had to lay awake. At about midnight the insomnic legislator could no longer stand the stentorian breathing of his mate, and he arose and sat by the fire. An old lady entered and wanted a place to sleep. "Go to my berth," said the sardonic lean one; "I left my little boy there asleep. I shall sit up myself. I must think of legislative matters." So the old lady went to the berth, disposed of her garments and laid down. Presently the 'boy' kicked. Then the lady patted him on the back, and said, "lie still, sonney; pa said I might sleep along with you." "Oh, no!" roared the bison—a boy no more, but a bison; "Thunder! who are you? I ain't a boy—I'm a member of the West Virginia legislature." The lady then went into a swoon; nor could she be aroused until the fat man had promised her that he would have the lean one impeached.

THE LAWYER'S SUBSTITUTE.—In 1863 a fat man rushed into the office of a well known New Hampshire lawyer, and told him he was drafted.

"The deuce you are," said the lawyer. "It must be a strong man that could draft a man of your size."

"Well, I am drafted, and want you to get me off. I will pay you well for it."

"Very well;" and they proceeded to the office of the Provost Marshal.

"Here," said the lawyer, "I've got you a substitute."

"He won't do," said the Marshal. "He's too fat and wheezy; he can't march."

"Can not you take him just for me?" said the lawyer.

"No," said the Marshal, "it's no use; I don't want him."

This was just what the lawyer wanted.

"He won't do, eh?"

"No, he won't," said the Marshal.

"Well, then, scratch his name off the list, for he is drafted, and came here with me to be exempted."

The Marshal saw they had proved too much for him, and without another word ordered the man's exemption papers.—*Army Journal.*

The *United States Economist* says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is beyond doubt the greatest in the world. It owns or controls at least 4,000 miles of railroad, representing capital to the amount of $250,000,000. Its gross revenues amount to $40,000,000 a year, and it owns or controls land grants covering 80,000 square miles, an area equal to the aggregate possessions of four of the great monarchies of Europe."

M. J. CAMPBELL is the leading dealer west of New York in all kinds of Hair goods, and keeps the largest stock which is offered at wholesale or retail at prices which defy competition. Persons desirous of obtaining Wigs or Toupees can have them forwarded to any part of the United States by sending sample of hair and sending for self measurement. All orders promptly attended to by addressing 401 N. 5th cor. Locust St. St. Louis.

A famous judge came late to court one day in the busy season, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I'm the happy sire. "An infant judge?" "Oh! no!" cried he, "as yet he's but a prior."

The Work Done Inside.

One of my friends is a very earnest, shrewd man, who seems to know how to do the business at the right time. One day he was passing a gin-shop in Manchester England, which he saw a drunken man lying on the ground. The poor fellow had evidently been turned out of doors when all his money was gone. In a moment my friend hastened across the street, and entering a grocer's shop, addressing the master, said:

"Will you oblige me with a sheet of paper you have?"

"What, my friend? What is the matter?"

"O, you shall see in a minute or two. Please lend it to me very large, can't you have?"

The sheet of paper was supplied.

"Now will you lend me a piece of chalk," said my friend.

"Why, what are you going about?"

"You shall see presently." He then quickly printed, in large letters:

"SPECIMEN OF THE WORK DONE INSIDE."

He then fastened the paper over the drunken man, and retired a short distance. In a few moments several passing gentlemen stopped and read aloud, "Specimen of the work done inside."

In a very short time a crowd assembled, and the publican hearing the noise and laughter outside, came out to see what it was all about. He eagerly read down and read the inscription on the paper, and then demanded in an angry voice, "Who did that?"

"Which?" asked my friend, who now joined the crowd. "If you mean what is on the paper, I did that; but if you mean the man, you did that! This morning when he arose he was sober—when he walked down this street, on his way to work, he was sober—when he went into your gin-shop he was sober, and now he is what you made him. Is it not a true specimen of the work done inside?"

Among the curiosities of recent scientific discovery may be instanced that made by M. Bertsch, and turned to practical account by M. Kuhlmann, the celebrated chemist. M. Bertsch has found that Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in beer, together with a small quantity of dextrine, or artificial gum, applied to a pane of glass with a brush, will, on crystalizing, produce the identical designs formed on glass by frost in cold weather, with this improvement, that the liquid may receive any color whatever at the option of the operator. M. Kuhlmann, however, conceived the idea of going a step further, and transferring those fairy-like creations to stuffs and paper. For this purpose he first got the crystalizations on sheets of iron, on which he afterward laid one of lead. By means of a powerful hydraulic press the minutest details of the figures in question were duly imprinted on the soft metal, and a copy of them, in relief, was then obtained by galvanoplastics. But, in the impression of cotton stuffs, the pattern must be continuous, whereas in M. Kuhlmann's plates the lines at one end would fail to coincide with those at the other, causing disagreeable interruptions in the printed designs. To overcome this he ingeniously effected the crystallization on the cylindrical surface of a roller. A slight rotary motion imparted to it prevents the liquid from accumulating at any particular point before it has evaporated.

The *Herald* says of one of the candidates for the presidency:

The railroad power of this country begins to show its hand over a broader field than that of local or state politics. Its vast influence has been seen for some time past in the state legislature, in congress, with the courts of law and on the stock and money markets. Now it aspires to the presidency. A leading journal of the West nominates the great railroad king of the country, Thos. A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, for that exhalted position. And why not? Mr. Scott wields immense power as the chief over thousands of miles of railroads, extending from the Atlantic border to the far West and spreading like a network over a number of the most populous states. He carries Pennsylvania in his pocket and holds other states in his grasp. He is a man of great administrative ability, and