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THE LATE JOSIAH DELOACH.

The slush and mud, the cold and disagreeable weather of yesterday, did not prevent a large concourse of sorrowing friends and relations from following the remains of the late Josiah Deloach to the grave. The deceased was known to the writer hereof for nearly a quarter of a century, and we feel that we would be strangely forgetful of an unbroken friendship, which increased with accumulating years, did we not pay a brief tribute to the memory of the man endeared to us by so many hallowed associations. It would require a volume to do justice to the eventful life of this remarkable man. He was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, December 1, 1807, and had just entered upon the seventy-fourth year of his age. He located in West Tennessee before reaching his majority, and removed from Tipton to Shelby county in 1830. By his first wife he had several children, who are in prosperous circumstances and residents of New Orleans. His last wife was Mrs. Hill, the mother of Harry M. Hill and Napoleon Hill, of this city, and Jerome Hill, of St. Louis, and his devotion to his wife was beautiful. She was the idol of his life, and he always exhibited toward her the affection and tenderness of a lover. In discussing politics, or any of the events of the day, when he wished to demonstrate the correctness of his opinion, he would invariably refer to some approving expression of his wife, whose judgment he seemed to regard as unerring and infallibly correct. Her presence was a necessity to his happiness, and she always accompanied him on his trips of pleasure and business when possible. Such love wins love, and this affection was fondly reciprocated by the aged wife, who sadly sits by the waters waiting for the boat which is so soon to carry her over the river which the husband has just passed. The happy life of this aged couple presented an exquisite picture. But now that it is marred by death, the picture is as sad as the dissolving scene which suddenly transforms beautiful temples into crumbling ruins. Josiah Deloach was perhaps one of the best known citizens of West Tennessee, as he has resided here about fifty years. His life has been one of alternate prosperity and adversity. Forty years ago his wealth was unbounded and his strong and vigorous mind was crowded with vast affairs. His credit was unlimited from Memphis to New Orleans, and in the kindness of his heart he overreached himself in trying to serve others, and paid the penalty of his generosity by the loss of a magnificent fortune. Like a strong man, conscious of his own strength, he wrestled with adversity and bravely struggled to regain his lost wealth. Anxious to comply with his engagements he often resorted to temporary expedients. But no man ever questioned his integrity. The mind of Josiah Deloach was massive and solid. His brain worked sluggishly, and he was a man of slow process, but his opinions, when once formed, were worth more than the bright scintillations which sparkle from more brilliant but weaker minds. If Mr. Deloach had been gifted with the power to utter his great thoughts, he would have been one of the first men of the south. Even without the capacity for dazzling as an orator, his solid judgment and great natural abilities gave great weight to his opinions. A hatred of Democracy was deeply ingrained into every fibre and ligament of his nature; but his intimate friends knew the antique honesty of his heart, and his associates and warmest personal friends were found among his political opponents. An inveterate enemy to Andrew Jackson, he loved Henry Clay with a devotion that amounted to idolatry. H[illegible] to the Whig party during the existence of that grand old organization, and, when it expired, he transferred his allegiance to the Republicans, and with this change transmitted his undying hate to Democracy, which was as inextinguishable as that which Hannibal cherished for Rome. His hatred was a quenchless flame, and his Democratic friends, who knew there was no malice in his heart, often added fuel to the fires for the sole purpose of increasing the blaze. The love which he cherished for U. S. Grant amounted to a sentiment with him. It was poetical in its beauty, and the esteem and respect was reciprocated by the President. Indeed the bond of friendship between them was as strong as that which linked together Damon and Pythias. During the war Mr. Deloach saved the life of General Grant from a squad of rebels who were laying in ambush for their victim. As a requital for this service, President Grant made Mr. Deloach postmaster of Memphis immediately after his inauguration. A feud existed in the Republican party of Memphis, and an effort was made to remove Mr. Deloach, but the President stood by him with a fidelity commendable to his gratitude toward the man who had saved his life. Josiah Deloach was one of the old landmarks of Memphis, and he will be sadly missed by the community which has so long known and loved him. He was a fond and indulgent husband and father, and his name will ever remain a sweet fragrance to his children.

FEMALE INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

This is an age of change. Rules long deemed axiomatic are thrown aside as errors; prejudices that have held authority as indisputable truths are consigned to the limbo of forgetfulness; practices that custom had consecrated are abandoned as unworthy of men and women who seek to base their conduct upon the knowledge of natural laws, and to regulate their modes of thought upon the deductions of enlightened reason. Human society in modern ages first threw off the swaddling clothes of childhood by substituting a deductive philosophy for the mere authority of venerated names. Now, as maturer thought, disciplined by experience, have brought the strength of manhood, the tentative efforts and speculative teachings of experiment and theory are laid aside, and the practical truths gathered from them are made the guides of advance toward individual independence of thought and action, the combination of which leads to the government of nationalities by the people instead of by privileged families, or by hereditary transmission of power among a favored class. All this change of opinion and action among the people must necessarily lead to a change of government by the people. The representative of the people must take the place of authority transmitted from sire to son, and administered "by the grace of God," as has been irreverently assumed. The present most striking existence of this growth of thought maturing into action, is seen in France. Shred by shred the liberties of that nation had been torn from the people until the arrogant Louis Quatorze could publicly declare: *L'etat c'est moi;* I am the State. Afterward came revolution upon revolution, one revolution being put down only to be succeeded by another. The restored Bourbon, the Orleanist "King of the French," the charlatan Louis Napoleon and his empire have all passed away one after another, as others will pass away if other rulers should be forced on the position that can be filled in France only by those whom the people place there from time to time as the expression of their will, and not the suppressors of the development of that will. It is, therefore, with no ordinary attention that every lover of freedom throughout the world follows the progress of political events in that country, and interests himself in what is doing to secure the permanence of the republic. The French have two things to do to secure that permanence. One of them is to render nugatory the efforts of monarchists of all grades to deprive the people of the exercise of their sovereignty by the restoration of kingly power. It is with this view that the unauthorized ecclesiastical bodies have been suppressed, for they were training the youth of France in hatred of the government constituted by the will of the people. The other object is the establishment of institutions that shall favor the growth of liberal principles in the popular mind and promote the erection and preservation of habits, customs, modes of thought and efforts of action that shall result in the creation and transmission of national principles and national institutions conducive to the conservation of free government among a free, unfettered people. Foremost among such conservative efforts is the spread of education, for only intelligence can value liberty and watch its preservation with the unceasing vigilance without which freedom has no safety. It is with no little gratification we observe that the French legislative and executive powers understand the fundamental importance of their duties in this respect. They are seeking to establish untrammelled education for youth. Not the kind of education which distorts the mind and misleads the reason, as a vine is trained to curve this way or that at the vinedresser's will, but the education which cultivates the inherent faculties of the mental constitution, and prepares the powers for their natural development, as the forest tree grows robust, cutting out branches here and there, in the harmonious symmetry of natural grace and healthfulness. Especially is it gratifying to see that the present government of France is interesting itself in the education of the feminine young. Reaction in France, and the loss of what revolution had gained, has been owing in no small degree to the advantages astute favorers of arbitrary power have taken of female ignorance. Prostituting the holiest precepts to mundane purposes, the most sanctified feelings of ignorant women have been so adroitly made available as to lead the victim of cunning craft to believe that to oppose the liberties of their country and the rights of its citizens was "to do God service." Education is the weapon that will scotch this serpent, and send it forth crawling on its belly and eating the loathsome dust of corruption and guile. To accomplish the great object of enfranchising the feminine portion of the people, there has been introduced into the French legislature a bill for establishing lyceums at Paris, and in the principal provincial towns, devoted to the higher instruction of girls. The object of the bill is to confer upon girls all the advantages at present enjoyed by boys. The course laid down in the bill would embrace twelve heads—viz., moral instruction, French and at least one other modern tongue, ancient and modern literature, geography, national history and a glimpse at universal history, mathematics, physical and natural sciences, hygienics, domestic economy, needlework, notions in *droit usuel* or everyday life, law, drawing and modelling, music and gymnastics. Religious instruction is to be given, if the parents wish, in the lecture-room of the lyceum by the ministers of their respective cults authorized to teach by the minister of public instruction, but who are in no case to be resident in the school. This effort to give to women equality in the advantages of instruction has of course its opponents, those who have profited by the ignorance of women are not willing to give up their prey, it is losing another stronghold of the monarchists. Besides its results on political affairs, the social consequences of this step forward in the education of women will be of extreme value. On this aspect of the question M. Terrouillat, one of the members of the legislature, said: "The great remedy for matrimonial broils would be the admission of equal rights to intellectual light. He [illegible] that girls had as fine minds as boys, but that they had, owing to theological prejudice, been kept down. By granting justice to them they would be rendered apt to hereafter associate themselves with the thoughts, sentiments, pursuits and moral and intellectual aspirations of their husbands. The bill was not merely to benefit the daughters of the bourgeois, but the daughters of that democracy which the republic is bound to arm and prepare for the duties and difficulties of life. The children of that democracy, boys and girls, should be flooded with scientific truth and serious, practical positive knowledge."

COMPROMISE THE CITY DEBT.

While with glad and grateful feelings the people of Memphis contemplate the happy results that have followed the change that was made in our city government, it is not without anxious feelings that they reflect upon the subject of the city debt. We owe the money and the debt must ultimately be met, and procrastination is by no means lightening the burden that must, eventually, be shouldered. The recent legal decision has turned the thoughts of the reflective and mainly responsible portion of our people to[illegible]sire to have an arrangement made by which the city may clear off its debt. In the report recently made by Dr. Porter to the governor of the State, he said: "The object in creating the Taxing-District was not to repudiate the debt of the old city of Memphis. * * * I sincerely hope some arrangements can be made by which the debt can be compromised to the satisfaction of all parties, and paid." In thus expressing himself Dr. Porter speaks the sentiments of the city upon the subject, and it is the belief of the citizens that the present is the time when steps should be taken with that object. The recent legal decision has brought the matter up before the mind of debtor and creditor, and the approaching meeting of the legislature will give opportunity to apply for such power to tax for such payment as may be agreed upon, as the terms of the compromise, if one can be effected, require. What those terms may be is matter for discussion. The present existing compromise of a portion of the debt is a payment of 50 per cent., with 6 per cent. interest. Many citizens think it would be well to re-open this compromise and extend it so far as to admit to the benefit of its provisions all who shall apply by May next, or some other convenient date, to be so admitted. When the committee appointed by the governor of the State recently met creditors of the city at New York, Mr. Cossett, himself a creditor, proposed that the creditors should agree to accept fifty per cent., with interest for a certain time at three per cent., a second duration at five per cent. and a third at six per cent., in this way making it to the city's interest to discharge its liabilities at the earliest possible date. These or other propositions, however, are matters of detail. The main thing now to be thought of, in the opinion of influential gentlemen who have discussed the matter, is to obtain the necessary authority from the legislature to settle an arrangement with the creditors, to have that arrangement open to their acceptance for a specified time, and to have power to collect a tax for the payment to those who have already compromised, or who shall do so within the time appointed.

TRAMPS contemplating a pleasure-trip through Mississippi should remember that under the new code of that State any citizen has the right to arrest or carry before a magistrate, or any proper officer, the tramp he may find begging about his premises. It is made the duty of magistrates to commit such tramps to jail, and from jail he is to be hired out as other convicts are.

ROBESON, the new Republican leader of the house, is described as having the figure of Falstaff and the nose of Bardolph. He is a fine feeler, and very popular with that class of Democrats who draw the line at gastronomy. Robeson's proboscis is a work of art in carmine. Too much sherry.

BLACK JACK LOGAN—he of the raven locks and Indian ancestry—owes the Chicago *Times* one for opposing his appointment as minister to England on the ground that "he is ignorant of the language spoken in that country."

AS THE special representative of the Republicans of the south for a place in the new cabinet, Hon. S. M. Bowman, president of the University of Kentucky, is said to have some very strong backing at Washington.

Salt Herring for Eight Days.

BOSTON, December 21.—Captain Richard Murphy, of the schooner D. J. Adams, reports that sixteen miles southeast of Chatham he was boarded by the captain of the barque Fearless, forty days from Brattle Harbor, Labrador, bound to New York, lost two sets of sails, had bulwark stove and foretop gallant mast gone and leaking badly. The crew had been living on salt herring for eight days. Captain Murphy furnished eight days provisions and parted company.

The Sorghum Interest.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—The Mississippi Valley Cane-growers association met here this morning with about fifty delegates present from eight or ten of the valley States. J. A. Hedges, president, delivered a long address, giving considerable information of interest to cane-growers. No constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and no subject for discussion during the session of the convention has been announced. Adjourned till the afternoon.

Telephonic Talk.

COLUMBUS, O., December 21.—The supreme court to-day gave a decision which compels the Bell telephone company, through the Columbus Telephone company, to place a telephone in the office at this point occupied conjointly by the Baltimore and Ohio Express company and the American Union Telegraph company.

PAYNE'S PIRATES

Still in Winter Quarters at Caldwell, Kansas—An Occasional Squad of Recruits Join the Roving Refugees—The Hopes and Fears of an Army Officer.

Wilson in Washington—His Side of the Story as Told to a Newspaper Reporter — Inconsistency of His Statements—Waiting for a Chance at the President.

CALDWELL, KS., December 21.—The soldiers were reinforced yesterday by the arrival of twenty-five recruits. The colonists remain in camp. It is very cold and disagreeable. Fifty freight-teams, driven by Indians, are here, loaded fort Fort Reno, and the streets are crowded with colonists, soldiers and Indians. They mingle, laugh and joke, and are in a good humor. Joseph Wilder came up from Oklahoma, and said he had left thirty-seven teams, that went in from Kemper and Barbour counties, camped on the Camarron, awaiting Payne. He came up to see what was the matter. Colonel R. J. Dodge, who has been in command at the contonment post ninety miles south of this place, arrived this evening, on his way to Washington to report to General Sherman, on whose staff he will serve as *aide-de-camp*. He expresses himself as decidedly in favor of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement at an early day, assigning the Indians their lands in severalty, as pointed out by the press. He said it was a shame to allow such a fine country to lay idle, unoccupied by Indians or whites. He wants the settlement made according to law, and hopes the law will soon be so that the "boomers" can go. They have won the right by their persistency. Major Randall denies the report that he said he would turn the Indians on the settlers. He said the Indians might turn on the settlers if they tried to force their way against the military. The major said he regretted he had kept them out. He much preferred to escort them in if he had orders. The colonists express indignation in being in the attitude of raiders or law-breakers. They claim that the land they propose settling was ceded to the government in 1866. The Oklahoma district is bounded on the east by the Fox and Pottowattomie reservation, on the north by the Cherokee strip, on the east by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, on the south by the Chickasaw reservations, and are free from Indian title or occupancy, and under the law of 1841 they have the right to settle, and they are greatly wronged by military interference. Secret meetings are being held by the colony leaders to-day, but nothing can be learned of their action.

A LATER DISPATCH

says the weather is very cold and the wind severe. The settlers remain in camp and say they will not return home till they go to Oklahoma. They claim 200 wagons ready to join them. They are receiving supplies and say will start into the Territory and let the soldiers shoot down their horses. They are on the war-path hunting the man who said they are pitiable looking or were showing signs of weakening.

Dr. Wilson's Mission.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, dated the nineteenth instant, [illegible] who resides in Jefferson, Texas, arrived in this city yesterday morning as the authorized agent of the Oklahoma colonists. His mission, he says, is to appeal to the President and congress to remove the troops, and thus prevent a collision which may result in bloodshed.

"When did you leave the camp?"

"Tuesday last, the fourteenth instant."

"How many men compose the colony?"

"About 500 men, exclusive of women and children."

"Where are they now."

"At Caldwell, a town on the southern Kansas line, on the border of the Indian Territory. This is the terminus of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad. It is 186 miles due west from the Missouri line, and about 270 miles from Kansas City."

"How far is Caldwell from the lands you propose to settle?"

"Fifty-seven miles due south from Caldwell."

"The impression prevails that these lands belong to the Indians, and, your colony is regarded as composed of marauders who wish to rob the Indians of their lands. What have you to say to this?"

"I know that is the popular impression, but there is not a word of truth in it. The lands we intend to settle are no part of any Indian reservation. They are the exclusive property of the United States, and unoccupied."

"Are not these lands in the Indian Territory?"

"They were a part of the Creek and Seminole reservations until they sold them to the United States by their treaties of 1866."

"How much land did these Indians sell?"

"The Creeks sold 3,250,560 acres and the Seminoles 2,169,080 acres, making in all 5,419,540 acres."

"How much money did the United States pay these Indians for the lands?"

"They paid the Creeks $975,768 and the Seminoles $325,362."

"How do you get these facts?"

"From the treaties, which you will find in the fourteenth volume of the Statutes at Large."

"Were not these lands bought for the purpose of settling other Indians on them?"

"It was the intention of the government at the time the treaties were made to use these lands for the settlement of other Indians and negroes, but since then congress has passed laws prohibiting such settlement."

"When was this done?"

"In 1877 and 1878. It had been the policy of the interior department to remove all the Indians of the country into the Indian Territory. Some small tribes have been removed there—the Poncos, Nez Perces, Pawnees, Modocs and others—but none of these, or any other tribes, are on the land we are going to settle. In 1877 the Indian department was making preparations to remove the Sioux Indians onto these lands, but through the efforts of Mr. Mills, of Texas, congress inserted a provision in the Indian appropriation bill forbidding such removal. In 1878 the present secretary of the interior asked congress to appropriate money to enable him to remove the Indians in New Mexico and Arizona to the Indian Territory, but congress, instead of granting him the money, prohibited him from removing a single Indian from those Territories. You can find this is so if you will examine the Indian appropriation of 1877 and 1878. Then only last winter the commissioner of Indian affairs recommended the removal of the Utes to the Indian Territory, but congress would not listen to him."

"If these lands do not belong to any Indian tribe, are now unoccupied, and congress has passed laws prohibiting their settlement by Indians, what in the world is all this fuss about? Why does the President order the troops to prevent white settlers from going on lands?"

"That is just what I have come on to see about. We do not intend to trespass on a single acre that belongs to any Indian. We simply intend to settle on lands belonging to the United States."

"Suppose you fail to get friendly action from the executive or congress, what will the colonists now in camp do?"

"We will remain in camp until we shall have gathered together a sufficient number of men to warrant us in the belief that we can take care of ourselves. Numbers often intimidates the enemy. We believe our cause is just, and we will act accordingly."

"It has been currently reported that the country you propose to settle in is rich in mineral resources. What have you to say about such reports?"

"I have frequently heard teamsters and hunters who are familiar with the country say that they had seen and knew of very rich deposits of copper, lead and silver ore. My opinion is, that there are as rich deposits of these precious metals in that country as in the best-paying mineral districts of Colorado."

"If this should prove to be true, it will be very hard to keep emigration off the strip you purpose to settle, will it not?"

"It cannot be done. Men will go where there are gold and silver deposits, and I am satisfied that there is plenty in that country."

"It is said that the parties who own and control the railroads that run through the Indian Territory are at the bottom of your scheme. Is it a fact? Have they aided you in any way?"

"No, not in the least. The only interest they can have in the matter is the increase of business it would bring to their roads by reason of the country being settled up. Those who will settle there will necessarily have to live. They will have to be provided with farming utensils and such other necessaries of life as people who go into a new country need, and they will have to get their products to the market of the world in order to get money to purchase such things as they as a matter of necessity will have to have. This, of course, will give the railroads much more business than they now have. There is a vast territory now over which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad passes that is very partially settled. In fact, there are no settlements in the Indian Territory except the Indians, and they export and import very little of anything. They are a lazy, indolent population. Such a population should not be permitted to hold such a vast country so rich in agricultural resources and mineral wealth to the exclusion of those who desire to develop it."

Notes on Nails.

PITTSBURG, December 21.—The Western Nail association held a special meeting this morning, at which all sections of the country was fully represented. After discussing the state of the trade and prospects for the future, a two-eighty-five card was unanimously adopted. While this is the same as the nominal card, it is really an advance, and it is thought will be maintained.

Dominion Dots.

OTTAWA, December 21.—The public debt of Canada has increased $9,500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880.

Sir John McDonald says there is no necessity for reliable statistics regarding the annual production of the fisheries in view of being shortly called on to negotiate on new fishery arrangements.

In the house of commons Anglin moved for the correspondence respecting the expenditure of $100,000 voted by Canada last year for the relief of sufferers in Ireland. He said he had suggested last year that the appropriation should be sent to the duchess of Marlborough, or the Mansion house committee, in order that the hungry might be fed. The premier wished it sent to the colonial office, and we have since learned that the money was not expended for months, and then expended for boats and fishing outfits. Motion carried.

SHOVING SCHURZ

To the Wall for His Duplicity to the Ponca Indians.

BOSTON, December 21.—Governor Long has answered Secretary Schurz's recent letter regarding the Ponca Indians. The governor does not consider that the secretary presented a fair and candid statement, and asserts: "The department of the interior, with you at its head, responsible for its conduct, are kept informed of its proceedings, drove 700 Poncas from homes and lands to which you knew that their title was beyond shadow of question, and that you did this against their consent, in violation of the law of congress and the dictates of humanity, employing for that purpose a company of soldiers, and, as you may add, 'four companies of cavalry.'" Testimony is cited to show that the Poncas did not consent to give up their homes and remove to the Indian Territory, and the governor declares with considerable emphasis that the responsibility rests with the present and previous administration of the interior department.

OUR DEAD.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

Nothing is our own; we hold our pleasures
Just a little while, ere they are fled;
One by one life robs us of our treasures;
Nothing is our own except our dead.

They are ours, and hold in faithful keeping,
Safe forever, all they took away;
Cruel life can never stir that sleeping,
Cruel time can never seize that prey.

Justice pales; truth fades; stars fall from heaven;
Human are the great, whom we revere;
No true crown of honor can be given
Till the wreath lies on a funeral bier.

How the children leave us; and no traces
Linger of that smiling angel band;
Gone, forever gone; and in their places
Weary men and anxious women stand.

Yet we have some little ones, still ours;
They have kept the baby smile, we know,
Which we kissed one day, and hid with flowers,
On their dead white faces long ago.

When our joy is lost—and life will take it—
Then no memory of the past remains,
Save with some strange, cruel stings, that make it
Bitterness beyond all present pain.

Death, more tender-hearted, leaves to sorrow
Still the radiant shadow—fond regret;
We shall find, in some far, bright to-morrow,
Joy that he has taken, living yet.

Is love ours, and do we dream we know it,
Bound with all our heart-strings, all our own?
Any cold and cruel dawn may show it
Shattered, desecrated, overthrown;

Only the dead hearts forsake us never;
Love, that to death's loyal care has fled,
Is thus consecrated ours forever,
And no change can rob us of our dead.

So, when fate comes to besiege our city,
Dim our gold, or make our flowers fall,
Death, the angel, comes in love and pity,
And, to save our treasures, claims them all.

QUEER LADY-KILLERS.

The Kind of Men Who Sometimes Fascinate Foolish Females.

A curious study is the consideration of the kind of men who fascinate women. I have known a man, a fellow with the head and hair of a tramp, and the dress of a doctor with a lean practice, a person who wriggled like a snake when he walked, and had a clammy hand, yet this person was a perfect woman-killer. One girl was betrothed to him for three years, and then he jilted her coldly for a new flame. The new love affair ended with a tragedy, for when in turn he shook the new love off, the restless, grief-stricken girl ended her troubles forever in a neighboring river. There were other women who loved the fellow almost as desperately, although they consoled themselves more easily. What they could ever see in the man to fall in love with passeth understanding.

There was another great lady-killer, too, who seemed to melt women's hearts as a hot roll melts butter. He promised to be one of the great men of the country, and women bowed down and worshiped his supposed intellectual powers. There were five romantic school-girls in love with him at once, if I remember. Friends, relations and enemies alike prophesied a future of extraordinary brilliancy for him, and he could have had his "pick and steal" of all the young ladies of the country. Well, a man who was to stand upon the topmost pinnacle of intellectual greatness is now a schoolmaster, and a second-rate one at that, with an insignificant wife, who is the merest stick-in-the-mud. Probably he thinks about his old flames.

Still a third great woman-killer comes into my mind. I don't know how many women were in love with him at once, and I don't know again what under the heaven they could discover about the man that was so fascinating, but fascinate them he did, desperately. Two ladies I know have remained single for the sake of him to this day, and it is worth while to notice in them the effect a "disappointment" has on different people. One of the young women has become a cynical, spiteful old maid, who is not a pleasant person to live with, and has not anything very pleasant either to look forward or backward to in her life. The other's name you would know if I told you, though she lives many a hundred miles away. She must have had great trouble, but she locked it all up in a hidden closet and threw the key away. Then, curiously, all the intellectual life of the woman was roused up and quickened suddenly, so that the things came about with her exactly as in Mrs. Southworth's novels, and this old maid is now one of the most distinguished women of the country. In America and in England she is beginning to be known as one of the most eloquent and intellectual women of our time. But she will never marry anybody probably.

That is what the two women are. The man they loved so desperately is, alas! simply a commonplace fat man. He has a shiny bald head, a purple nose, and great, greasy, fat jaws and $200,000 in United States bonds. He married that, and married it of a purpose—a fitting wind-up to a man who talked more love and romance to women than ten men ordinarily do. He cares more for a good dinner than he does for any woman now, however, and he is just as commonplace and fat—so fat that the fat seems to have struck in and got into his brains. What a man that was to break one's heart over and stay an old maid for! What a ridiculous idea it is to be wasting one's life in unrequited love for a fat man! Ugh!

A disappointment of the affections, after all, though, is really about the most serious thing that can happen to anybody who is young. It changes one's whole life many a time. That middle-aged and elderly people don't have more sympathy for such sorrows is no credit to them—not a bit. There is a mortal hurt in them which young people of strong character never get over entirely. Where they do mind it at all, too, I fancy men take such things at heart more than women. Whenever old bachelors seem a little queer, and unlike other people, it is usually the case that they believe, whether it is true or not, that they have missed the highest good of their lives, and missed it through some woman.

It is said that Phœbe Cary never had any old flames or new ones, and never cared for any man. It must be a mistake. There must have been an old flame somewhere, or she could never have written the little verses:

"ALAS!"

Since, if you stood by my side to-day,
Only our hands could meet,
What matter that half the weary world
Lies between our feet?

That I am here by the lonesome sea,
You by the pleasant Rhine?
Our hearts were just as far apart
If I held your hand in mine.

Therefore, with ever a backward glance,
I leave the past behind,
And, standing by the sea alone,
I give it to the wind.

I give it all to the cruel wind,
And I have no word to say;
Yet, alas! to be as we have been,
And to be as we are to-day!

One of the blessedest truths in life is expressed in the homely old proverb that there are as good fish in the sea as every were caught out. It would be a horrible world if all the hearts which have been broken stayed broken. It is a blessed thing that they can be consoled by somebody else, and that the kindly hand of Father Time at last magnetizes away all the heartaches of young people and leaves behind only the gentle memory of old flames.

Still they never see exactly like the rest of the world again. People remember their old flames oftener and more tenderly than they do other folks. They dream of them at night, and dream of them in daytime, some time, too, and wonder how it would look to meet their old flames altogether again. Undoubtedly it is true. So let us keep green the gentle memory of all old flames, wherever they may be.

"I HAVE been using Tutt's Pills for dyspepsia, and find them the best remedy I ever tried. Up to that time everything I ate disagreed with me. I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache; perform my duties as bookkeper with satisfaction, and have gained fifteen pounds of solid flesh. The value of these pills cannot be over-estimated." W. C. Schultze, Columbia, S. C.

Murmuring Miners.

COLUMBUS, O., December 21.—One hundred and eighty-three district deputies were present at the meeting of miners held at Corning last night. It was decided to demand pay twice a month, and in the event of a refusal, to inaugurate a strike January 1st. The men are now paid by the month.

The President in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, December 21.—President Hayes, accompanied by Mr. Henry Bristow and other members of the school board, visited some of the public schools of Brooklyn to-day. The President made brief addresses to the pupils.

Death of a Noted Stock-Raiser.

LOUISVILLE, December 21.—Major John R. Viley, of Woodford county, died this morning. The deceased was one of the most prominent stock men in the Blue Grass section.

The Mystic Tie.

COLUMBUS, O., December 21.—The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows is in call here, to receive instructions in the revised work of the order.

MALT BITTERS regulate, purify, strengthen and nourish the maternal functions.

LIAR! SCOUNDREL!

Two of the Wild Western Members of the House, Anxious but Unable to Get into Each Other's Hair, Exchange Vigorously the Compliments of the Season.

A Disgraceful Scene—Thirty Days on the Rock-Pile Honestly Earned by the Ruffians—A Prosy Day in the Senate by Way of Agreeable Contrast.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Mr. Field presented the majority report of the committee on elections in the cases of Holmes vs. Sapp, from the eighth, and Wilson vs. Carpenter, from the ninth congressional districts of Iowa. They grant leave to the contestants to withdraw their petitions. Ordered printed.

Mr. Weaver submitted the minority report of the same committee in the case of Boynton vs. Loring, from the sixth congressional district of Massachusetts. It declares the contestant entitled to his seat.

Mr. Sparks, from the committee on military affairs, reported back adversely the bill providing for an assistant secretary of war. Laid on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, from the committee on private land claims, reported back adversely the bill to ascertain title to the tract of land known as Rancho Panoche Grande, in California. Referred to private calendar.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Fernando Wood moved that the house go into committee on the funding bill, and that all general debate close in one hour. Pending which,

Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the chamber of the house of representatives on the second Wednesday in February, 1881, at 12 o'clock, and the president of the senate shall be presiding officer; that three persons shall be appointed tellers on part of the senate, and two on part of the house; representatives to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which announcement, together with the list of votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses.

The speaker decided that the resolution presented was a question of privilege.

Whereupon Mr. F. Wood raised the question of consideration.

Mr. Robeson thought congress would enjoy its holidays better after having prepared to do its constitutional duty. He desired to be heard on the question of consideration.

The speaker—That is not debatable.

Notwithstanding this statement, and cries of "order" from the Democratic side, Mr. Robeson declared that this was the resolution under which every President was counted in up to the time of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Townsend [Ill.]—Does the gentleman want to antagonize the funding bill?

Mr. Robeson—I desire to antagonize every bill until my high constitutional duty is discharged.

The vote was then taken on the question of consideration.

By a vote of yeas, 87; nays, 96, the house refused to consider Mr. Robertson's resolution. This was a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative, the Democrats in the negative and the Greenbackers, with the exception of Mr. Ladd [Me.], voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Robeson remarked that the country now knew which side of the house was opposed to going on with the electoral vote.

The speaker said this was a contest between the funding bill and the electoral count.

Mr. Mills hoped that gentlemen would allow free and full discussion. He [Mills] did not wish to dispose of the bill until after the holidays.

Mr. Keifer inquired whether the gentleman from New York intended to press the bill to final consideration before the holiday adjournment.

Mr. F. Wood replied that he thought it was practicable for the house to exhaust general debate and pass the bill, or report it before to-morrow night, and it was his intention to press it if he were permitted.

Mr. Keifer called attention to the fact that there was scarcely a quorum present to-day, and he thought there would be no quorum to-morrow.

Mr. Mills inquired whether he could not move to postpone the whole subject until after the holidays, but received a negative answer.

Mr. F. Wood—The condition of the bill is this: Under the law as it now stands the secretary of the treasury is obliged to give three months notice that he intends to pay the five per cent bonds, which constitutes two-thirds of the bonds which mature next summer. Unless we pass this bill before vacation it will be utterly impossible for us to take it up in January under the pressure of other bills, and postponement may prejudice its passage.

Mr. Weaver—That would be a great blessing.

Mr. F. Wood—If the gentlemen will absent themselves from the session of the house to-day and to-morrow they will assume the greatest official and political responsibility that they have ever done in political life, and if the gentlemen choose, as the gentleman from Ohio [Keifer] intimates, to go away pending the determination of a bill of this character, I hope their constituents will hold them to a strict reckoning.

Mr. Weaver said that it was proposed to force this bill through between now and adjournment. It could not be done, and he protested against the attempt in the name of his constituents and the people of the United States, and if twenty-five men would stand by him he would see that it was not done.

Mr. Keifer said that the Republican side of the house had been afraid, not of the gentleman from New York pressing his bill, but of his dangerous silence for many months. He [Keifer] complained that the gentleman should bring it up at this late day and put it through without any kind of consideration.

Mr. F. Wood desired to reply, but the confusion which had existed throughout the controversy, rose to such a pitch that the speaker declined to permit the debate, which was out of order, to continue.

The house soon afterward went into committee of the whole on the funding bill. All attempts made by Mr. F. Wood to limit the debate were voted down amid a good deal of confusion.

In the committee an exciting opposition was manifested to the funding bill.

Messrs. Weaver, Bland and Mills spoke strongly in opposition to considering the bill before the holidays, and stated that they would oppose its passage by every parliamentary means in their power.

Mr. Gillette took the floor in opposition to the bill, which he declared to be in the interest of the bankers, and which should be entitled, "A bill to prevent the payment of the public debt." He opposed it because it conflicted with the free institutions of the country, and was in the interest of a few at the expense of many. After speaking half an hour Mr. Gillette yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Weaver, who, however, expressed a desire to postpone his speech to some future day.

Mr. Mills thereupon, moved that the committee rise, and Mr. F. Wood moved that the bill be read, inasmuch as there was no person who desired to speak upon it.

Mr. Mills, in somewhat an excited manner, hoped the gentlemen would not force the bill.

Mr. F. Wood—I do not intend that a few men in this house—less than one-twentieth of the whole number—shall force me and control the time of this house. There are two ways of defeating a measure, and one is never being ready to speak, and asking the house to delay action until a gentleman is ready. The gentleman from Iowa [Weaver] said he wanted the floor for one hour. If he is not ready to proceed, any other gentleman is entitled to the floor; but if nobody is ready, it is my right and my duty to move to proceed to the consideration of the bill by sections.

Mr. Mills—The gentleman need not lecture me about the rights of which I may avail myself. And he need not permit his zeal to serve the syndicates and bankers of Wall street to lead him so far as to insult a member on this floor who is asking for the grave and deliberate consideration of a great question, a question which involves nothing less than the condemning to slavery of generations after us, in order to satisfy the godless greed of the people the gentleman represents in Wall street. I stand here to resent it, and I tell the gentleman, when he says that a few men shall not control the house, that he shall not control it as long as the chairman maintains the parliamentary rights of the members. I have some parliamentary rights and I will exercise every right before the gentleman shall prostrate the whole house before the operators of Wall street.

Mr. F. Wood, in reply, said: I doubt whether anything I may have said could be construed by the gentleman into any intentional personal insult to him. I had notice served on me to-day by the leaders of the small party that every parliamentary strategy and right that they could possibly command they would exercise to prevent the passage of any funding bill.

Mr. Weaver—And I renew that declaration.

Mr. F. Wood—The gentlemen assume that position publicly and openly, and on their heads rests the responsibility.

Mr. Weaver—We can bear it.

Mr. F. Wood—As far as I am concerned, I am not connected directly or indirectly, in the remotest degree, with any Wall-street operators, nor am I controlled by any selfish interest. I am controlled by the majority of the committee on ways and means, which has reported this bill to the house in pursuance of an imperative public necessity, which compels me, and in my opinion every member of this house, to lay aside every other question in order to reach a conclusion on this subject. I am not wedded to the details of the bills, but I am wedded to the necessity of, before the holiday vacation, reaching a conclusion on a bill that will enable the government to maintain its honor and credit, and that will enable the government to redeem the bonds that mature next summer, and that will not in any way dishonor our credit or impair the high position we hold before the nations of the world. Therefore, acting in pursuance not only of duty, but justice and right, I will press in every way a speedy conclusion of this measure.

Mr. Bland called attention to the fact that there was barely a quorum present. It was not proper to consider an important measure of this kind with such a small house. Let it go over until after the holidays. He protested against the attempt to press the bill through, notwithstanding the large number of absentees.

Mr. F. Wood said he was ready to let the debate run on. He had acquiesced in the desire of the house this morning in regard to that, but he was unwilling to adjourn from day to day to give gentlemen an opportunity to prepare speeches. The last "yea" and "nay" vote had shown that there was in the house thirty more than a quorum. While he could not attempt to control the physical actions of any member, he felt it his duty to impress on the house in season and out of season the gravity of the question and the imperative necessity of action by congress before the fourth of March.

Mr. Dunnell, a member of the committee on ways and means, bore testimony to the fact that the chairman of the committee [Mr. Wood] had done his duty and nothing less than his duty in pressing action on the bill.

Mr. Randall said that there was no measure more important than the one now under consideration, and he did not believe there was any member of the house that really desired to prevent at this session legislation on the subject. Congress must legislate, and it would legislate. The house was not bound to wait for gentlemen who desired to speak by the hour. It was their duty to be here and to avail themselves of their privilege; if not, it was their own fault, and public business should not be delayed. He thought it desirable that the house should proceed to consider the bill under the fine minute rule. There were provisions to which he could not give his support. He thought that the sum provided for could be reduced to $600,000,000, and that the secretary of the treasury would find, after careful examination, that congress need not provide for more than that amount of bonds. He would like to put an auxiliary power into the taking of these bonds—a legislation which would compel national banks to take the entire amount of bonds required as security for their circulation in three per cent. bonds. He was not quite sure whether that would not be interfering with contracts with the banks; he was not quite sure whether congress had not the power to change by law what the government said should be placed in the treasury to protect the note-holders, but that question could be inquired into. He would say to the banks that congress proposed by legislation to change the character of the guarantee the people would have, and instead of it being in six, five, four-and-a-half and four per cent. bonds that it should all be in three per cent. The banks having that they could come with very much better grace and ask for a reduction of taxation on circulation and deposits.

Mr. Hiscock inquired what the result would be in the event of the banks refusing to accept that.

Mr. Randall replied that he had always seen the banks study their own interest, and believed it would be to the interest of the banks to have three per cent bonds. He thought that he spoke for the banks of Philadelphia when he said that. As far as he was advised, they were perfectly willing, as far as they could, under the law, to permit that kind of deposits. In that way a market would immediately be made for the bonds. There was no reason why the United States should not borrow money at a lower rate of interest than any other country among civilized nations. It had the power and ability to pay both the principal and interest, and there was no reason why American securities should not have superior credit and stand at the head of the government securities of the world. There had been, he said, some abuses in the past in connection with refunding the public debt—for instance, in regard to the payment of commissions. He wanted to know whether this bill allowed commissions.

Mr. F. Wood replied that in the former refunding law one-half of one per cent. was allowed, which was to cover commissions and all expenses of printing and issuing bonds. In this bill one-quarter of one per cent. was allowed for cost of disposing of bonds, but that did not include cost of printing.

Mr. Claflin remarked that the cost of printing would be about one-quarter of one per cent.

Mr. Randall—Then let us call it "printing," because an allowance for commissions leads to abuses. He also wanted to know whether any provision of the bill looked to dovetailing of intetests?

Mr. F. Wood replied, that the bill protected the treasury in that respect, and that provision was made for the adjustment of interests.

Mr. Randall remarked that he had been unable to find out from the treasury department the amount of double interest paid out in the refunding process of 1879, and he asked whether Mr. Wood could furnish the information.

Mr. Wood said he could not.

Mr. Randall concluded by saying that he wished to facilitate the treasury in this matter; that every Democratic member had the same desire, and that the house would fail in its duty if it did not provide the necessary legislation to meet the bonds falling due in July. He wanted, however, to have the law guarded in the three following particulars: No commission to be paid, no double interest to be allowed, and the benefit and premium, if any, to revert to the people.

[illegible]ous speech, arraigning the Democratic party for inconsistency on the financial question, and stating that that party, in its State and national platforms, encamped every four years on the ground where the Republicans had encamped four years before. He was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Reagan, Warner, Finley, Bland and others, and his replies to them were received with laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. Reagan defended the Democratic party from the charge of inconsistency, and retaliated that charge on Mr. Weaver and the Greenback party.

Mr. Bland inquired for what Presidential candidate Mr. Weaver voted for 1876?

Mr. Weaver—For Rutherford B. Hayes, and I am sorry for it.

Mr. Bland—And you have good reasons why!

The discussion, which was very noisy and irregular, drifted into the question as to the responsibilities for demonetization and credit for remonetization of silver. The Democrats casting discredit on the Republicans for the former, and claiming for themselves credit for the latter.

Mr. Reagan asked Mr. Weaver to state, categorically, whether he was in favor of paying the public debt with greenbacks?

Mr. Weaver replied that the Greenback party proposed not to violate any contract existing between the government and the bondholders.

Mr. Reagan—That is exactly what the Democratic party said after the passage of the law of 1869.

Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Weaver when he had left the Republican party?

Mr. Weaver replied that he had left it in 1877, just when the gentleman [Buckner] was stumping his district in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes.

Mr. Warner sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the independent Republican platform in 1869 in favor of greenback currency and of paying interest on bonds in legal money where the bonds so provided.

Mr. Reed suggested that all parties acted foolishly then, but that the Republicans had the good sense to get right.

Mr. Bland replied to Mr. Weaver's speech, in which he said that that gentleman had shown his animus in attacking the Democrats, the only friends that gentleman had had in the house. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.] He referred to the charge made against Mr. Weaver in the last campaign, that he was acting in the interest of the Republicans, and said that his action then corresponded with his speech to-day.

Mr. Weaver tried to interrupt Mr. Bland, asserting that his statement was not true.

Mr. Bland declined to yield, and went on charging Mr. Weaver with inconsistency and bad faith. He asserted that all the reform that had taken place recently in financial matters had come from the Democratic party. The Republican party might, by its assessments of office-holders and by corruption and fraud, succeed in putting down the grand old Democratic party, which stood for the rights and liberties for the people, but sooner or later [several Republicans—later] reform would come, not through Republicans or Greenbackers, but through Democrats. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Weaver replied to Mr. Bland and challenged him to quote one word that he [Weaver] had said in the last campaign in favor of the Republican party. Until he could do so he should stand up. [Laughter.] He had in that campaign arraigned the Republican party and he arraigned it to-day. He repudiated the idea of having received sympathy from the Democratic party during the campaign, and said that the only evidence he had of it was in the shape of a forged letter published in the New York *Star*, and which, he believed, was in the same handwriting as the Morey letter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bland asked Mr. Weaver about his reported interview with Jay Hubbell, chairman of the Republican congressional committee.'

Mr. Weaver denied that any such interview had taken place, and charged the falsehood of that story on D. D. Lunn, who said he had sold out to both the Republican and Democratic parties, and both parties were cheated when they bought him. [Laughter.] He did not charge inconsistency on the Democratic party itself, but on its leaders—on the men who ran with the hounds and held with the hare. These were the men whom he desired to hold up to public condemnation, as being unworthy to lead the opposition to the Republican party, which sought to fasten on the country the British system of perpetual debt.

Mr. Sparks got the floor and alluded to a circumstance that had occurred during the interruptions between Messrs. Weaver, Bland and others, in which Mr. Weaver had used an offensive term to him (that he was crazy). He went on in a good-natured manner to excuse the offensive remark as arising from a misunderstanding on Mr. Weaver's part of what he [Sparks] had said to call it out.

Mr. Weaver replied in the same tone of pleasantry and good humor, declining to take offense at what Mr. Sparks had said, and intimating that no one could venture to insult him intentionally by ascribing falsehood to him without feeling the force of his [Weaver's] digit arm. [Laughter and uproar].

Mr. Sparks, on hearing the latter remark, changed his tone from one of pleasantry to one of anger, and said: "I spurn with contempt the reach of his arm." The reach of his arm would effect one as little as it effected the last Presidential election.

Mr. Weaver [still in a jocular tone] said: Well that was sufficient. Does not the gentleman see he ought never to open his mouth at all when he is excited? Never! never! He spurns the reach of my arm. He can do so. In the temper I am in now, he can do so. I would not hurt a hair of his head. [Laughter.] His apology was ample, and I accept, but I caution him against the further use of the term of falsehood or lie, for in Kentucky it is regarded, I believe, as equal to a lick or blow, and even if I was not as large as a mouse I would assail any man who would use any such term to me offensively. The gentleman has alluded to my weight, but I warn him that my fighting weight is 185 pounds. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Sparks—Does the gentleman say that I used the word "falsehood?"

Mr. Weaver—So I understood.

Mr. Sparks—Oh, no. Yours was certainly the first offensive word.

Mr. Weaver—[Still good humoredly.] We are all right now.

Mr. Sparks—You misunderstood me. I said that you was stating what was not true, and that you were wanting in the qualities of a gentleman in your failing to remedy it. [Excitement and confusion.] That was all there was of it; but it was developed at the last election that you wanted these qualities.

Mr. Weaver—[Now thoroughly angered and excited.] I denounce the gentleman personally as a liar on the floor of the house!

Mr. Sparks (equally excited)—You are a scoundrel and a villain.

Mr. Weaver thereupon, amid great uproar, left the place where he was standing and advanced menacingly toward Mr. Sparks, who in his turn moved toward Mr. Weaver, but both were immediately surrounded by members, who prevented them getting to close quarters and made them put on their coats, which they were in the act of taking off as they advanced into the area.

Of course the greatest confusion and disorder prevailed on the floor and in the galleries, but in the midst of it the speaker took the chair and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to do his duty. Just then, however, there was nothing particular to be done by that official, as the combatants had been removed by their respective friends and there was no danger of their assaulting each other.

After the disorder had subsided Mr. Covert resumed the chair, the committee rose and the house adjoured.

SENATE.

The morning hour was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the private claim bill.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill relieving the secretary of the treasury from the amounts deposited with States in 1836, and charged against him. Executive session followed.

The Vice-President submitted a letter from the secretary of the interior, inclosing a communication from the commissioner of pensions, setting forth the necessity for additional appropriations for the payment of pensions during the current fiscal year. The additional amount required is about $18,300,000.

The Vice-President appointed Senators Pendleton and Dawes to fill the vacancies on the civil service committee.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Hereford: For public building at Clarksburg, West Virginia.

By Senator Saunders: To establish an assay office at Goodwood, Dakota.

By Senator Ingalls: For admission of New Mexico as a State.

By Senator Brown: Bills for the improvement of the Savannah, Oconee, Ocomulgee, Attamoha and other rivers, and Brunswick harbor, Georgia.

By Senator Whyte: A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal constitution, permanently fixing the number of judges of the supreme court of the United States. The proposed amendment makes the supreme court consist of one chief justice and associate justice, of whom ——— justices shall form a quorum.

On motion of Senator Garland the bill amending section 1852, revised statutes, was taken up and passed. It extends the sessions of the Territorial legislatures to sixty days, instead of forty days.

Senator Vest, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably on the bill providing for public buildings at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Senator Voorhees the house bill appropriating $5000 to increase the hight of the pedestal of the Farragut monument in Washington, and authorizing the secretary of the navy to use ordnance to ornament the pedestal, was taken up and passed.

Senator Voorhees gave notice that upon the reassembling of congress, January 5th, he will ask for the consideration of a bill for the relief of Ben Holliday.

When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

WENT WILD ON WHEAT.

Heavy Failures Reported from St. Louis and Chicago, Caused by the Late Decline in Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—It was reported on 'change this noon that the commission house of Nanson, Bartholow & Co., had failed. Very few facts in the case are obtainable at this writing, but it is said the failure is from six to eight cents per bushel on some 800,000 bushels of wheat. The firm is one of the oldest and best known houses in the city, and has occupied a prominent position [illegible] handling very large amounts of consigned grain, and trading heavily in futures for customers. For some time past they have been "long" for their customers, and have also held a large amount of cash grain in store. The late decline in wheat is the immediate cause of their suspension. Their customers not responding to calls for margins they held on to the contracts themselves, until the amount became so great they concluded to suspend. The amount involved as nearly as can be learned now is about $50,000. Mr. Bartholow says there is no doubt of the firm being able to pay every dollar it owes. His own property, he says, is unencumbered, and the firm's property is in the same condition, and is more than ample to meet all liabilities. Very generous offers of assistance were made by friends, but the firm considered it best to suspend. The effect upon the wheat market was very demoralizing, and large amounts were thrown on the market at a heavy decline; cash wheat fell about three cents, and futures about two cents, but before the close there was reaction and a partial recovery, some deals being made at nearly opening prices.

Chicago Cripples.

CHICAGO, December 21.—Prices on 'change took another downward whirl to-day, wheat declining nearly two cents, corn one cent, oats one-half cent, rye one-half cent, barley three cents, pork fifteen to twenty cents, and lard five to ten cents. This heavy break coming on top of yesterday's decline, and the steady fall of the past two weeks, caused considerable nervousness, and at times the feeling was quite panicky. There were scores of rumors afloat affecting the standing of some of the smaller commission firms, but most of them are without foundation. So far as is known at present the only firms which have suspended are Gardner, Stone & Co. and J. H. Taylor. Their statements cannot be obtained, but friends say they will settle up in full or part and continue business. Liabilities probably small in both cases.

SPIRITED GLOVE FIGHT

Between a New York Importing House and the Revenue Service.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The trial suit of the government against Julius B. Hing, importer of kid gloves, in progress in the United States district court for the past six weeks, ended to-day. Suit was brought to recover penalties aggregating $620,000 for passing eighty-four cases of kid gloves through the custom house on alleged fraudulent invoices. The principle witness for the government was Oscar Finke, at one time clerk with the Bie Brothers at Breslau, Germany, purchasing agents abroad of Mr. Hing, Finke was to have received $5000 in the event of a verdict for the government. The case was given to the jury yesterday, but as they had failed to agree at 10 o'clock they were locked up all night. This morning the jury handed in the following verdict: "We find a general verdict for the defendant, and we cannot find any invoices that state less than the actual value." Immediately upon announcement of the verdict, District Attorney Woodford made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict had not been rendered in accordance with the evidence, and that there were several alleged errors in the rulings of the court. The argument for the motion will be heard January 8th. The amount of undervaluation claimed by the government was $519,000, to which $161,000 interest was added.

JUDGE WOODS.

A Short Sketch of His Life and Public Career.

Judge Woods, whose name is now before the senate for confirmation as the successor of Judge Strong upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, was born in Newark, Ohio, and was graduated from Yale college in 1845. Upon leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He early took an interest in politics, made political speeches as a Democrat of a strongly partisan character and was elected to office by that party. In 1858 and 1859 he was the Democratic speaker of the Ohio house of representatives. When the war of the rebellion broke out he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventieth regiment of Ohio volunteers. His services in the field were of such an excellent character that upon the mustering out of the Union army, in 1865, he had been rewarded with the rank of brigadier-general and brevet major-general. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta and Bentonville, and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. He had served in Alabama at the end of the war, and was so pleased with the south that he began business life again in Alabama. In the year 1868 he was elected State chancellor of Alabama for a term of six years. He resigned the office upon receiving the appointment of circuit court judge.

Trouble of the Times.

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—The *Times* newspaper was to have been sold at auction this afternoon, under a deed of trust, but the announcement was made about 1 o'clock that, as the defaulted interest bonds had been paid, the sale would not take place.

With a Rope on His Horns.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., December 20.—Allison arrived at Poplar river yesterday evening, *en route* to this place, with a delegation from Sitting Bull's camp. Sitting Bull will arrive at the mouth of Milk river to-day. Allison will leave for Buford to-morrow, the 21st.

CHINESE QUACKS.

One of the Many Oriental Impositions to Which Residents of San Francisco Are Liable—Charlatanism Supported by the Credulity of the Lower Classes.

A Reporter's Research and what it Revealed — "Melican Docta, He no Good, but China Doctor Heap Good"—Ten Dollars a Week the Charge.

San Francisco is cursed with a gang of Celestial quacks, who under the guise of being doctors do a thriving business both for themselves and the undertakers. When called upon by a patient their first exclamation is: "Melican docta no good." "I suppose China doctor heap good!" exclaimed a reporter for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, anxious to learn the sage's estimation of Asiatic pharmacy."

"Ye!—heap good—velly good. You sick, me cu you; ten dolla a week," replied the sage, suddenly brightening under the idea that the reporter's curiosity could only be prompted by some affliction. The thought struck the reporter that the opportunity to sound the depth of the Asiatic professor's knowledge was excellent, and with a disregard for the truth uncharacteristic of his craft, he said: "Yes, me very sick."

The sage laid down his brown paper book full of the wisdom and experience of the pharmaceutical cotemporaries of Solomon.

"Lemme see," said he, taking the reporter's left wrist, and feeling for the pulse with four fingers. Evidently the search was very unsatisfactory, for he extended it along the reportorial forearm and then transferred his attentions to the right wrist. Here the learned practitioner must have found startling evidences of disease, for his little eyes opened wider than his spectacles. "Ah!" he ejaculated, dropping the arm, "you heap sick."

"You don't say so?"

"Heap sick. How many docla you see?"

"Sixty-five," was the unblushing reply.

The sage's eyes opened wider than ever. "Melican docla you see?"

The reporter nodded assent.

"No good—no good," said the sage. "How long you sick?"

"Thirty-seven years," was the shameless response.

Again the sage's eyes opened, for the reporter was anything but the embodiment of patriarchal suffering.

"You sabe my case?" asked the reporter, with simulated anxiety.

"Oh, yeh—me shabbe you," said the sage, relapsing into his normal condition of cool observation and acuteness. He eyed the reporter for some time. Finally he asked: "You pain heah—or heah?" leveling a long forefinger at the reporter's body and allowing the digit to waver so that the inquiry might have been understood as applying to any part of the patient's anatomy from chin to knees.

"Yes," was the unsatisfactory reply.

"Heah?" inquired the sage, fingering the second button of his tunic.

The reporter shook his head.

The sage laid his claw tenderly on the fifth button of his coat, and the reporter again refused his assent.

"Whe you sick?" the potential healer at last asked after several futile guesses at the seat of the ailment. The reporter solemnly laid his hand on his stomach, and supplemented this act of base deception by a blood-curdling description of the pangs that had wrung his vitals for thirty-seven years. At the conclusion of the piteous tale the sage gave his diagnosis of the case. "Congealed blood round the stomach—remedy: one cup daily of his infallible tea; fee ten dollars a week, invariably in advance."

The same reporter visited another Chinese nostrum dispenser, who diagonised his ailments and said: "You liva bad," said he, abruptly; "you takee me tea—allee same well soon—ten dollars a week."

"But," said the reporter, "it isn't my liver that pains me. It's my ear." This remark was a cold-blooded attempt to discomfit the "doctor," but it failed lamentably. He merely cast a look of pity on the reporter, and explained in villainous English that the impaired action of the liver was always denoted by a violent earache. In fact, no worse symptom could be manifested than a pain in the ear, for it was an indication that the disease had, as it were, extended its ramifications through the entire system. "Bym-by," said the Celestial healer, "you livee di up alle same powda."

The reporter earnestly inquired the cause of his alleged misfortune, and was much edified by the assurance that he was the victim of the reprehensible habit of sleeping on his back. He tried to combat the charge by affirming that he had slept in a straight-backed chair for sixteen years, but the "doctor" would not reconsider the decision if he had slept on the top of his head for sixty years. He had made up his mind that the reporter's blood had stagnated around the reporter's torpid liver during the unconscious hours of indulgence in the bad habit of snoring on his back. Equally inflexible was the medical man with regard to his fee—"ten dollars a week; pay me, me cu you," which was an Asiatic elaboration of the trite motto, C. O. D. The reporter was not prepared to accept the terms, and with a false promise to come next day and quaff of the Mongolian elixir, he departed.

Further inquiry elicited the information that these Asiatic impostors whose methods have been described do a most profitable business with white patients. Credulity is the foundation of human character, and it only requires the unfortunate circumstance of sickness to expose it. In health the average citizen sneers at the Chinese empire; but tortured by incurable disease he flies to the Mongolian quack for the comfort denied by competent white practitioners. The Mongolian quack humors him to his full bent with promises of restored health, and the poor victim cheerfully bestows his last dollar on the impostor. "Do you know," said a leading American physician, discussing the subject with the reporter, "I have had patients who couldn't give me a cent, and yet they were able to scrape up ten dollars a week for some Chinese vegetable peddler turned physician." The doctor mentioned several cases, suppressing the names. One case was that of a lady whom the reporter identified by the description as a well-known actress. This American physician treated her with all his skill, gratuitously, and had almost accomplished a cure, when some misguided friends urged the unfortunate woman to consult the "China doctor." "She did so," said the physician, "and she is dead, poor girl."

Among the medicines highly recommended was "a wasp's nest for pain in the back," a prescription which cannot but commend itself to any person who has observed the characteristics of the builders of the nest. A wasp's nest properly applied to any part of the body would produce as much pain as the most pachydermatous individual would want. For vertigo, the celestial authority recommended scrapings of deers' horns; for rheumatism, a quart of boiled water, made palatable by a toad's skin and the teeth of a snake; for every other kind of disease, medicines equally ridiculous and significant of a hopeless condition of ignorance. This condition is of necessity the one in which the "China doctor" must be found, for of surgery he knows nothing, and his pharmacopeia would disgrace a Piute medicine man. There is in this city only one Chinaman who has any accurate knowledge of surgery and the European methods of medical practice. This enlightened practitioner was educated in a Dutch colony, and is capable of writing a prescription in Latin. He is much sought after by his countrymen, who give a wide berth to the Chinese quacks so liberally patronized by white people. These quacks have not even the doubtful merit of having learned their craft in China, but are shrewd adventurers, who see in the credulity of our afflicted people the opportunity to grow rich. One of the most successful of these impostors was a fisherman, whom some white speculators set up in business and found to be a most profitable investment.

LUCK OF A LUNATIC.

Supposed Suicidal Impulse Checked in the Nick of Time.

Several years ago a lunatic committed suicide by jumping from the dome of the National capitol, about noon, when the capitol was filled with people. He made the leap from the highest platform, struck a projection thirty feet below, and bounded out, falling upon the roof of the main entrance, where every bone in his body was crushed into a thousand pieces. Had he fallen out a few feet farther he would have plunged into the center of a crowd that was at that time ascending the steps of the main entrance. Since that time precautions have been taken to prevent the possibility of an occurrence of similar tragedies. One day last week, however, Mr. E. C. Carrington, member of a law firm in this city, an ex-United States attorney of the district, came near jumping from the upper platform. He was under the influence of liquor, and is not supposed to have been fully conscious of his acts. Capitol Policeman Birch, while patroling his beat outside the east front of the capitol, observed a man place his leg over the parapet of the highest circle of the dome. Fearful that he intended to throw himself over, the officer endeavored to attract his attention. Of his own motion the gentleman withdrew. Subsequently he appeared at another place, and went through the same antics. In a few minutes he again appeared, and, mounting the parapet, assumed a crouched position, seemingly ready to spring. Thoroughly impressed with the idea that the man intended to take a fatal leap, Officer Birch ran to the rotunda of the capitol, blew his danger signal, and, with another officer, ascended to the dome. When they reached the dome Mr. Carrington was still on the parapet. Birch took hold of him and said: "For God's sake don't you know better than to do what you are doing?" Mr. Carrington then stepped down to the walk, and was escorted to the floor of the rotunda. It may be that Mr. Carrington really had no intention to jump, but was seized with a strong impulse to do so, which affects many people when they reach high altitudes.

Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—John Spurr, an employe in Coates's shoddy mill, was burned to death to-day during a small fire in the mill.

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