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RINGS.

Almost every day we hear persons talk about the Dallas City Ring, and declare it to be one of the most infamous curses that ever has, will or can befall the people of this county. If there is an such [illegible] we are ignorant of the [illegible] any body of men [illegible] constitutes [illegible] organized. [illegible] something [illegible] its members and [illegible] ing upon the [illegible] are [illegible] enhancing our [illegible] and some one [illegible] Dallas City Ring. There is such a thing in our midst.

IMPROVEMENT.

The recent frosts and northers we have enjoyed have produced most desirable and beneficial results upon the health and trade of our city. The groundless fears that have prevailed throughout the country relative to the dangers of yellow fever, are almost dispelled, and we now see daily, long trains of country wagons loaded with cotton coming into our city. The health of Dallas was never better, and as it is almost demonstrated that yellow fever can not prevail epidemically in this city, we hope that our friends in the country will keep no longer in [illegible] and trading all they can, in keeping up the magnificent reputation we enjoy as a great commercial center.

IMMIGRATION.

The season for new men to begin their movements on the resources of Texas is upon us. Already they are arriving in this city and are busying themselves looking out for locations and paying enterprises in which they may engage. The advantages of this city are almost innumerable, and many of the new men coming among us are finding it difficult to decide just what would prove the best paying enterprise they might select. We have excellent facilities for transportation and an abundant demand for almost everything known to the catalogues of commerce or of manufacture. Our old settlers cannot do too much to acquaint the new comer with our limitless resources and valuable advantages as a city, and we trust that every one will recognize a personal duty in seeing that every man who reaches Dallas shall be acquainted with all its branches of industry and of trade before other places for locations are sought.

THE following which we take from the Courier-Journal of the 3d inst, we give place in our columns, hoping that some of our enthusiastic young friends who are desirous of matrimony may be profited by its perusal:

The realistic age, which has exploded ancient legends, disproved traditions and reversed the oldest caprices of history, has destroyed nearly all the romance of courtship by dragging it into court. Judge Neilson, of Brooklyn, New York, delivered the most extraordinary and unheard-of opinion in a recent case of breach-of-marriage-promise which was tried before him.

A merchant named Alexander Earle was sued for breach of promise by Miss Roxalena Homan, and Judge Neilson, finding that the lady offered no other proof of the contract of matrimony except the fact that she had been kissed by the aforesaid Earle, decided that no words were necessary to constitute an engagement; that the "gleam of the eye, and the conjunction of the lips, are overtures where they become frequent and protracted." The jury, thus instructed as to the law, gave Miss Homan $15,000 damages; the case was appealed, and the Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the court below.

The flinty-hearted Judge, compared with whom Judge Jeffries was as mild as the moonlight dream of a maid of sweet sixteen on a midsummer night, added, with all the acrid partiality of exasperating detail: "In an engagement to marry, the contract can be entered into between lovers without his asking in words the question whether she will marry him, and without her answering in words that she will do so. * * * This contract or engagement can be made without such words. If the facts and circumstances are sufficiently full and significant to amount to the engagement, were they or could they be articulate, the spirit of the law supplies the lacking speech.!!

And so for luxriating in Roxalena's "eye gleams" and "lip conjunctions," Sandy Earle is doomed to pay the enormous price of fifteen thousand dollars! Miserable lover! He had better bought fifteen thousand dollars worth of Pacific Mail stock at two hundred and fifty, and seen it drop to fifty the day following, than paid so dear a price for "eye-gleams," which are transitory, and lip conjunctions, whose sweetness, though fraught with entwining bliss, fade away like a dream of the morning. A Grecian philosopher once remarked of a little intrigue, that threatened to cost him a thousand talents in gold, that he did not care to buy repentance at so dear a price, and the Brooklyn merchant will probably conclude to strike from his price list in future those high-priced commodities as "eye-gleams" and "lip conjunctions."

The decision of the Brooklyn court will be a death-blow to all the romances of love-making in New York. A young man with any regard for his purse would as soon think of getting into a pirate-ship as into a courtship in the face of so terrible a decision. Moonlight serenades must go by the board, and Pennsylvania "sanding" is no longer to be thought of. The dead line of courtship which no bachelor dare touch in future includes buggy-drives, sleigh-rides, hand-squeezing, eye-glances at church, and lip-conjunctions behind the hall door. Cupid is literally kicked out of court, and his bow and darts have been whittled into ignominious tooth-picks.

THE Bowling Green, (Ky.) Democrat recently informed its readers, that "during an address by Mr. ——, in Allen county, a few days ago, a gentleman in the audience arose partly to his feet, and with pathetic tenderness remarked, 'Ouch!' He had been sitting on a wasp and the wasp had just noticed it."

THE TRUE CAUSES OF THE NEW YORK CATASTROPHE.

Our vividly able exchange, the New [illegible] Tribune, having with crystal clearness demonstrated that the financial convulsion through which we are now passing, did not originate either in the balance of trade [illegible] foreign nations [illegible] excessive [illegible] review of a [illegible] lance [illegible] of the Western great Canals, [illegible] and the corruptions of the government. It says:

When paper money was adopted during the war, it was supposed to be temporary. Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the beginning of the war called upon the action of Congress to the fact that legal tender notes were unconstitutional, excepting as a necessity during the war, and urged preparations, by the legislation of Congress, for a return to the currency of the constitution; specie. This did not suit the interest of the corrupt adventurers and speculators, which the war had thrown into power. They preferred a paper currency, which they could use by its expansion, to uphold and inflate their speculations. It was equivalent to so much capital, thrown into the hands of those who obtained it; and, as currency, could be made available for ten times more profit, than the fictitious capital it created. The consequence was an enormous stimulus to all enterprises. Property rose in nominal value, and everybody hastened to be rich, not by the sweat of their brows, but by speculations. We became a nation of speculators. It is true that the Supreme Court of the United States decreed that the legal tender notes were unconstitutional; but this only occasioned the Supreme Bench to be doctored; and by increasing the Judges on the Bench, to obtain a majority, who adjudicated that they were constitutional.

Being thus rendered constitutional, paper money in all its forms spread its wings to carry us on to the beautiful and never changing regions of prosperity. It was said, here at last is the grand desideratum in finance obtained; a currency immutable in value, because it has no value; and above all, panics, because, being valueless, it is not amenable to hoarding. Hence, always flying, the avenues of trade and commerce will be filled with its beneficent presence, and by going where it is wanted, like the atmosphere, it will inspire life, happiness and prosperity everywhere.

Now, there was one shadow which fell on this beautiful vision, which its self-complacent political charlatans seemed to have totally disregarded. The United States was not a small island, or an insignificant province, which could be easily hemmed around by a cordon of prohibition. It was a vast country, in its commerce next to one only of the great nations of the world. The currency of the world, by which all the mutual commerce between the nations of the world is carried on, is specie. Paper currency of the United States, as a world-wide currency, is not worth the ink and figures it contains. To do anything with this currency to carry on their foreign commerce, it must become a matter of brokerage. It is not specie or equivalent to specie. Its value is gauged by the metallic currency of the world. Hence it fluctuates according to the estimate, without the United States, of foreign traders and merchants, carrying on their mercantile operations in the currency of the world. They dictate the depreciation according to the volume or the appreciation of the paper currency, and if the United States bonds, which constitute the basis of the greater part of this currency, should fall in value, they may treat the whole of it as of so little value as to set it aside, even as an element of brokerage in trade.

Here, then, independent of the fluctuation which has ever attended it hitherto from *internal* influences, is a *foreign* controlling power in operation, to judge of the value and shake the stability of a paper currency in the United States. But the Radical speculators, Brokers and capitalists of the United States ignored this influence and totally denied its existence over a paper currency, which they maintained was incapable of hoarding or panics. It was demoneytized—being unlike specie, without value. And yet in their very next breath, they affirmed that it was as good as gold, because it was issued on the faith of the United States bonds, which were as good as gold. Credit piled on credit. This silly inconsistency has been exploded in the late financial convulsions at all the centers of commerce. Gold attacked this paper currency, under the leadership of Jay Gould; and it shrunk away. Then came the panic, because the paper currency had disappeared, and stocks raged on Wall street. And when more paper currency was thrown upon the market, it was swallowed up by hoarding as fast as it was issued, and the panic went on. The Government of the United States put forth $26,000,000 of legal tenders, and the banks of the city of New York $18,000,000 of their consolidated certificate paper within one week, and yet the cry for currency was not appeased. These facts conclusively show two things:

1. That the financial convulsion under which we are laboring, is a convulsion produced by our paper currency. If the currency of the country had been gold and silver, or of paper, equivalent to gold and silver, no such enterprise would have been undertaken as that of Jay Gould to depreciate stocks. With all the avenues of trade filled up with gold, or paper convertible into gold, as it is in Europe, a broker by buying up gold and holding it, may make it temporarily a little higher in value; but shipments of gold from Europe could be realized within ten or twelve days, and no convulsion from the currency could arise.

2. The delusion that a paper currency will never be hoarded, because valueless in itself, is exploded; but it is proved that it is just as amenable to hoarding as gold and silver, and far more productive of panics, from its fluctuations. This, we believe, is the fourth panic we have experienced since the establishment of a paper currency in the United States, during which time there has not been a single financial panic throughout the specie-currency nations in Europe, while France has sustained the expenses of a desolating war, with the payment of enormous subsidies to Germany, without the least financial disturbance from her unchanged metallic currency. These facts point out the remedy for stability and power in our currency—the gold and silver of the constitution.

But we have no idea that the remedy will be applied.

The working population of the United States is estimated at 12,000,000, one-third of the population.

CHOLERA AT DENISON.

In our telegraphic column will be found a special dispatch from the operator at Denison, in which an emphatic denial is given to the wonderful rumors that have obtained in this community relative to the prevalence of that terrible [illegible] cholera, in [illegible] Houston Mercury [illegible] special telegram [illegible] that genuine Asiatic [illegible] was epidemic at Denison, and that deaths were occurring there at the rate of seven or eight every twenty-four hours. The Mercury's special further stated that Dr. Williams, who has [illegible] in this city, one a member of the law firm of Williams & [illegible] a partner in the drug house of Williams & Crowdus, was ill with the disease. Our special reporter states that Dr. Williams is well and, as usual, is attending his patients with his accustomed attention and ability. We decline to discredit the report published in the Mercury, but as no [illegible] three days later than that of our Houston contemporary, we think it no more than just to say that cholera in Denison is not the scourge it has been represented to be.

FROM KAUFMAN.

KAUFMAN, October 6, 1873.

To the Editor of the Dallas Herald:

In compliance with a promise made you when in your city last, I drop you a few lines that you and your many readers may know that Kaufman has not gone entirely to waste, and that the people of our country are on the march "onward and upward." Court is now in session and as a consequence the streets present a more business like appearance than usual; but of course do not compare with the bustle and stir of your flourishing city.

There has been considerable excitement in town for a few days on account of an attempt by some culprit to burn the court house and it is thought from the manifestations that the attempt will be repeated. There was but little damage done, as the fire was accidentally discovered in time to stop it before it had properly taken hold of the building. The subject of politics is not discussed much at present, but serious dissatisfaction over the action of the Athens convention is being daily developed and doubtless will continue to increase among the farmers, especially until the election.

W. B. Stirman was in nomination for the Senate; but seems not to be very acceptable to the true Democracy of the District, as perhaps you have noticed in the Trinity Advocate and the Canton Times. The cause of this dissatisfaction is not generally known throughout the district; but little is known of Stirman in his county. B. W. Grubbs, of this county, refused to submit his name to the convention, and declared himself independent for the Senate.

He is a young man of high aspirations and an indomitable will, and is universally liked in his county, and has many friends in the district.

The contest between the two aspirants for the Senate is now opening and will doubtless be one of considerable interest. Grubbs cannot be induced to come down, and it may be presumed that Stirman will not rest in the nomination. Respectfully,

KAUFMAN.

The St. Louis Fair.

This fair opened Monday. We condense the following regarding it from the St. Louis Globe, Tuesday:

The exhibition in every department is more complete than ever before. The entries by far exceed those of any previous year, and the arrangements for displays are immeasurably superior. The live stock entries, which have been reported exclusively in the Globe, show an improvement in the number and quality of horses and cattle, and the "roers" to be found on the list give promise of rare sport on the track before the week is over.

The Fine Art department presents more attractions than it did last year, and throughout the day was jammed with visitors. Piano pounders exhibited the strength of their biceps in the "Maiden's Prayer," and unassuming critics aired their opinions of prominent pictures for the benefit of the entire crowd. Husbands with currency locked up in temporarily suspended banks dodged by the dry goods displays, and seemed immediately anxious to point out the beauties of the Agricultural department to trusting wives.

Death of Traismond Landry.

[From the New Orleans Herald.]

It will be seen by an obituary notice in another column that this venerable and respected Creole gentleman has departed this life. His death occurred at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, yesterday, at the ripe age of seventy-six, leaving a numerous family, among whom are many of our most prominent and worthy citizens

Traismond Landry was a gentleman of the old school, and an embodiment of all the virtues and noble traits of the Creole race. He occupied the position of Lieutenant Governor, when the office commanded the respect of a high-toned, honorable people, and filled many other positions of dignity and trust.

THE Atlantic Monthly say the German will affect the American community in two ways—by his blood and by his ideas;

The resultant will be neither Yankee nor German, it will be the American. The German character—there are enough of the nation among us to do it—will compliment the American character, and of all characters it is in some respects the one most able to do it. The American is too much taken up with the pursuit of gain; an infusion of German blood will have the effect of making him less so, but, at the same time, perhaps, more saving; less abstemious in the matter of wine and beer, if this could be considered desirable, more so in that of brandy and whisky; less given to commercial speculation, fonder of music and the drama, of flowers and of nature.

SUBSOILTURE means hog-raising as far as gentlemen farmers go. The common farmers are still how-growers.

OUR VIENNA CORRESPONDENCE

VIENNA, August 27, 1873.

The vast mineral wealth of America is partially represented by gold and silver ores from Arizona, rock salt from Louisiana, iron, lead and quartz from Indiana, and copper ore and sulphur from Utah. From Utah, also, are sent specimens of fire brick and granite, with the statement that the Mormon temple is built of the same.

From Indiana are specimens of coal that is used in smelting.

Our Southern States are represented by a bale of cotton from Memphis, flour from City Mills, Cape Girardeau, Mo., a picture of the Alabama Senate, composed of white and colored men, the previously mentioned report to the Governor of Alabama of the natural resources of the State, and the "aforesaid" trophy of cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, rice, tobacco, etc., mentioned in a former letter.

With a sort of a half appropriateness these things are placed in the transept originally given to South America, but by what process of reasoning has the conclusion been reached that our schoolbooks, maps and desks belong in Venezuela?

At least I fear that many who see them and desirous of knowing to what country they belong, will be misled by the sign "Venezuela" over head, but which in truth designates the next department. After finding our educational department in a so unexpected and apparently inappropriate place, one can the more readily believe that the same authorities were about to catalogue a barrel of whisky which stood near by, as one of the means employed in educating American youth, and that only a fortunate accident prevented them from making this blunder.

Some of our best school houses are shown in photographs and one in model. Our various school books are well represented and a small library filled with children's story books illustrated how knowledge and science may be sugar coated and made agreeable to the juvenile mind. A delightful method of teaching natural history is by way of Prang's Natural History series. By beautiful chromos the insect world, the world of plants, flowers, trees and animals are made attractive, and the child learns much valuable knowledge under the impression that they are being amused. These little cards with their bright pictures are valuable in families as well as in schools, for as soon as a child can appreciate form and color it will be attracted by these chromos, and a few repetitions of the name of of each, serves to fasten it in memory, and although the parents may not really teach the child yet as children will learn something, it is desirable that what they learn should be useful instead of foolish.

Baltimore schools send some creditable examination papers, specimens of penmanship and drawings. The same also from Cleveland schools. Among the articles used in primary schools are slates with drawing and writing copies on the frames where they are permanent. Object teaching is illustrated by forty-eight blocks, teaching different colors and tints, one hundred and forty of form and nineteen crystals, cones, &c. A very fine system of teaching drawing is displayed in four books by Walter Smith, director of art education in Massachusetts.

Different styles of school desks and seats are shown, but I would not give a premium to the one I sat in, for although it is no doubt desirable that children should learn how to patch and darn, yet I do not see the philosophy of so constructing the benches in school that they will increase the facilities for pursuing that branch of domestic economy, and an ominous tearing sound as I arose, and a doleful darn in the front of my best overskirt, prove to my sad satisfaction that that particular seat was so constructed.

Entering the department of Venezuela, we notice first the photograph of Guzmas, President of the United States of Venezuela. Ah! those words, United States, were what deluded our Commissioner into imagining that our school books belonged in this neighborhood.

The Venezuelans send samples of their "bitters," and the hammocks wherein they lie at ease while imbibing their "bitters." They also send a very large and attractive collection of coffee, cocoa, chocolate and mineral water, specimens of sea island cotton, and sheet music published in Caracas. A beautiful handkerchief from Maracaibo has a border of thread lace which is made with a needle. We now pass into Brazil, and the first that attracts our attention is a fine collection of prepared fishes There is the flying fish and one called Diodon that is covered with spires like a porcupine. Among the Brazilian manufactures are coarse cloths, oil cloths and felt hats. One called a "ventilated" hat is covered all over with pustules about half an inch in diameter, and the breaking of these pustules has left a small hole in the centre through which the air circulates. It may be very comfortable, but is too suggestive of smallpox to be attractive.

The photographs of the Imperial family of Brazil are shown, and near by a rope about as large as a man's wrist made of tobacco. Their exhibit of coffee is doubly attractive in quality and quantity and is probably unsurpassed in the whole Exposition. The cotton display of Brazil is fine and so managed as to show to good advantage. An assortment of saddles of fine material and the most beautiful workmanship and a collection of savage arms, woven shields and spears and other instruments of warfare are of interest, but the display that attracts the most notice is that of feather-flowers and fans and bug jewelry, and the case in which they are arranged is surrounded the whole time by an admiring crowd, and as the articles are all for sale the price being marked on each, there are many mental calculations made around that case as to the probability of being able to purchase one of the coveted treasures. The flowers are made wholly of feathers of the natural color and are exquisite imitations of nature. The jewelry is made of the little green or blue and gold bugs so plentiful in Brazil, handsomely mounted in gold; and the bugs unmounted are for sale from fifty cents to four dollars a dozen. They are very beautiful little creatures, and make handsome jewelry, if one has no feeling of repugnance to hanging bugs in their ears or fastening them at their throat.

But the feather fans! They surpass all description. They are circular in shape, a delicate carved ivory handle extending from the center through one side. One will be of delicate pink feathers, in shape like the end of peacock's feather, only more downy and soft. A circle of white down runs around the fan about two inches from the outer edge and in the center an exquisite bouquet of feather flowers, and so you may exercise your imagination, varying the color of the principal feathers and the decorations, but preserving the shape. A large number of these fans are already sold, to Countess Dudley, to Baron So and So, or to Princess This or That, and the prices range from twelve to forty dollars. One most marvelously beautiful, to my eye the gem of the collection, is sold to Prince Esterhazy. The fan is of white feathers, the circle of down of a most exquisite roseate hue, and upon a downy nest in the center reposes a wondrously lovely hummingbird, its variously tinted plumage gleaming in the light, and its whole form trembling almost as if it were on the wing. O, happy Prince, to be able to possess such a "thing of beauty," which also has an ostensible use!

Near this case sit a couple of girls making feather flowers, and selling them at fifty cents for a small buttonhole bouquet.

Another instance of the gorgeousness of Brazilian insects is the large blue butterflies, the tinting of whose wings is dazzlingly beautiful.

They have rocking chairs in Brazil; at least they have sent one to the Ausstellung, and also an elegant "pril dieu," or praying chair, of blue velvet embroidered with gold. A neat little library in a case attracted my eye, and I went closer to read the titles of the books, and found that it was a wooden library, a collection of the rare woods of Brazil, made into book form, and the label with name, genus and species posted on the back as if it were the title of the book. A large clay model of a projected monument, commemorative of the last victories of Brazil, and a large oil painting showing the wilds and jungles, the tropical plants and animals of the land of the Amazon, closes the display of this department.

In the American court or "annex" is a beautiful model of a hospital car, fitted up for the accommodation of thirty wounded. The Emperor, during his late visit to our department, expressed his admiration of the beauty and utility of this car, but wondered how so long a car could go around short curves. The great Pacific railroad send a very large, fine map of their road and lands, and also a collection of wheat, some of it wonderfully fine as to size and quality.

It is stated that the Emperor was well pleased with the American exhibit, and said that the United States had made more progress since the last grand exposition than any other nation. It is well that we can have a little sweet to swallow with the bitter which we have been compelled to take in one way or another in connection with this world's fair. The last disgreeable dose being the scandalous action of those same restaurant keepers, who were the first to bring disgrace upon us. One of the firm borrowed fifty pounds of an Englishman, under the pretext that his mother was sick and he wanted to send her aid. When the Englishman went for his money he found neither money or man. Both partners had absconded, leaving the restaurant just as it stands and with a large indebtedness, and the Commission have taken charge of the restaurant and shouldered the debt. The other American restaurant has also come to grief through the failure of the moneyed partner Guterman Bros., of Vienna, leaving the active partner with a debt of thirty thousand guilders, about fifteen thousand dollars, and he despairing of repairing the ruin by continuing as an American restaurant has turned his establishment into a German beer saloon.

After all, there seems to be a comical sort of justice in the fact that the restaurant which had so much to do in turning the old Commission out, should at last be saddled upon the new Commission.

It is clear to me, and I think must be so to any candid investigator, that our country has had all this trouble and disgrace through liquor and liquor dealers. A significant fact and one well worth pondering.

WELT AUSSTELLUNG.

Lard as an Unguent.

It is well known that rubbing the body with hog's fat has the effect of reducing the temperature of the skin in scarlet fever. A gentleman of our acquaintance has used the fat portion of smoked ham with beneficial results, and writes to the editor to disseminate the fact for other's benefit. A celebrated German physician recommends to incorporate one or two grammes of carbolic acid into one hundred grammes of lard, and, with this, to rub the whole body, excepting the head, two or three times a day, according to the intensity of inflammation characterizing the case in hand. The effect of this kind of treatment is to produce a pleasant feeling of coolness, to keep the skin softer, and after each application the temperature of the skin falls somewhat. The carbolic acid operates to destroy the germs and spores of the disease.

MRS. HOGAN sues the City Marshall of Des Moines, Iowa, for ten thousand dollars damages for killing a dog in her yard, thereby causing her great terror, a premature confinement, and the birth of a dead child.

THIS is the way in which the Index talks of Mr. Beecher: "It is funny to see the religious papers wrangling over 'Mr. Beecher's theology.' Why, the good man hasn't any! How some people worry themselves to take the parallex of a shooting star, or determine the locus of a lively grasshopper! Mr. Beecher, the star, and the grasshopper, all come under one rule—'now you see him and now you don't.'"

SCORESBY and other arctic voyagers and whale hunters have observed that whales have some means of communicating with one another at great distances. It is probable that the animals believe in a tone too grave for the human ear, but quite within the range of the cetacean ear.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, has a club of Rejected Lovers. One of the rules inflicts the penalty of expulsion upon any member who visits the lady who once rejected him.

A Bad Lot.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The "representative men" of the Republican party dynasty are indeed a queer lot. The most conspicuous among its representative financiers are Jay Cooke and Henry Clews, "railroad and carpetbag brokers," fiscal agents of the Washington government, and hopelessly "busted" bankers. The enormous swindling speculation which is now inseparably associated with the name of one of these Republican party gods was the Northern Pacific Railroad confidence game; the distinctive swindle of the other was the "Anglo-American Mortgage Trust" confidence game.

The fall of these financial party gods will of course recall the tumble of a whole battallion of distinguished financiers and pious politicians last winter—Oakes Ames, Colfax, Bingham, Garfield, Patterson, Wilson, Dawes, Kelly, Schofield, etc.; also, Pomeroy, Caldwell, Harlan, Clayton, et. al. But revelations of the fact that Republican party gods are not the immaculate beings that worshipers deem them succeed each other so rapidly, that it is impossible for people to keep them all in mind. Oakes Ames, Pomeroy, Colfax, Caldwell, and others must pass out of mind to give place for the blackmailing St. Louis postmaster Filley, and the latest batch of internal revenue embezzlers; and these in turn must give way to Jay Cooke, Henry Clews, and other princely and prayerful Montagu Tiggs of the wild-cat stock arena. And in the excitement of the rapidly passing procession of party idols, it is also forgotten that the most capable of the party "leaders" in Illinois appears before the courts as defendant in a suit wherein gambling and breach of faith are charged against him; while people have hardly time to think of the fact that the chief organist of the party in Illinois stands convicted in the courts for financial practices which, in plain English, amount to direct swindling. Again, such is the glut of more conspicuous swindles by "representative men" of the party that nobody pays attention to the unearthing of an Indian Department swindle in Minnesota, through which the Chippewas have been robbed of half a million of dollars by a ring of financiers of the Cooke-Clews style in St. Paul. And for like reason, the public mind loses sight of the now discovered fact that the Harper robbery of $110,000 upon the revenue in Illinois was only the mode adopted by that worthy office-holder to reimburse to himself the money he had spent in trying to compass Mr. Cullom's return to Congress, and getting Dick Oglesby into the Senate. Take them all-in-all, it must be confessed that the representative gods of the Administration are a pretty bad lot.

Could Not be Postponed.

Among the passengers that came aboard last Tuesday's mail train on the Missouri Pacific, at Sedalia, was a young and handsome lady who was transferred from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and was bound for Cincinnati. She was observed to be in a delicate condition, but nothing of a peculiar or pressing nature was at first noticed about her appearance or movements; and so the train rattled away, and each passenger being absorbed in his own matters none particularly noticed or cared for the lady traveling all alone on her way to her mother, over in the Buckeye State. But not so with the ever watchful and attentive conductor, L. R. Eveland, whose kind heart and fatherly eye discovered that all was not well with the lone lady. She appeared to be uneasy, and in fact to be suffering, and so ere the train had reached Hermann, conductor Eveland had fully diagnosed the case and taken in the whole situation.

Gently and kindly approaching the lady, he gave her to understand he was a man of family himself, and that she could safely trust herself to his care. This the sore pressed lady was most willing to do, and was soon comfortably located in a state-room of the Pullman sleeper. Conductor Eveland then telegraped ahead to Franklin for a physician, who came aboard, and with the train rattling along at thirty-five miles an hour, the crisis was passed, and ere St. Louis was reached the plaintive wails of a little girl-baby were heard within the state-room. Upon reaching the depot Conductor Eveland procured a conveyance and transported mother and child safely to a hotel, where they were left, both "doing as well as could be expected," etc., and then telegraphed the result to the lady's husband, Mr. D. W. C. Davis, a merchant of Denison, Texas.—[Kansas City Times.

Revenue Decisions.

In response to an inquiry whether the person who sells brandy peaches brandy cherries, etc., is liable to special tax as liquor dealer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue replies that unless said articles are *bona fide*, sold as such, and contain only the necessary quantity of brandy to preserve the fruit, the dealer must pay a special tax for selling brandy.

Several inquiries have been made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Collectors and others, asking what course to take provided persons owing taxes to the Government are unable to make payments. The Commissioner replies the law allows payments to be made only in legal tenders or United States currency, and Collectors who receive payments in any other way do so at their own risk.

THE New York Tribune exposes the loans and discounts of the national banks, which it asserts are "startling." They are as follows:

October, 1865	$487,000,000
October, 1866	703,000,000
October, 1867	610,000,000
October, 1868	658,000,000
October, 1869	693,000,000
October, 1870	716,000,000
October, 1871	832,000,000
April, 1872	841,000,000
October, 1872	873,000,000
April, 1873	908,000,000

Perhaps ten or twenty millions in fresh greenbacks will convert a sufficient proportion of the nine hundred millions owing to the banks from bad debts into good ones to demonstrate the prudence of the bank managers, but we doubt it.

ROBMAN, the Brooklyn treasury thief, whiles away his time in jail by acts of benevolence. The other morning he tied a peach on a string and lowered it to the cell of Kate Stoddard.

O. CHARLICK, a New York railroad magnate, went into Wall street before the Stock Exchange closed, on the 20th, and investing one million dollars in a speculation in Harlem made a short turn in which he realized three hundred thousand dollars.

A DAUGHTER of King, one of the Siamese twins, though deaf and dumb, has married a mute male at Raleigh, North Carolina.

An Ingenious Trick to Make Eleven Bank Bills out of Ten.

A teller of one of our banks discovered the other day a very ingenious mode resorted to by counterfeiters to make a profit by a little manipulation of genuine bills. The plan is in this wise: Take, say, ten five dollar bills, lay one on the other a quarter of an inch below the top, something after the fashion of pasting in the process of making paper bags. When they are all thus neatly laid off, a knife is run through them, and of course, from the first bill a quarter of an inch will be cut off, a half inch from the second, three quarters from the third, and an inch from the fourth, and so on to the tenth bill, from the bottom of which there is taken a very small portion, nothing more than the border. This bill is left as it is, but to all the others the parts taken off are neatly pasted on, and the result is that there will be a eleven bills all perfect, except a small reduction in the size of each. Of course the operator makes five dollars in every ten. The amount taken from each is so small, and the bills being generally all of one kind, it is a very difficult matter to detect them. The bill detected by the teller referred to was bunglingly done—the top being part of an Ohio bill, while the bottom was a part of a Baltimore bill. The names or the places are prominent, and consequently bills on the same bank or place are preferred. It is a very neat arrangement to cheat people who are not in the habit of giving to bank bills a very close examination.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Man Coughs up a Gold Dollar and Recovers His Health.

[From the Evansville Journal.]

For some time past a young gentleman, employed on the Evansville and Chicago railroad, has been troubled with a cough, for which he has been taking medicine from Dr. Newell, but without any good effect being apparent. A few days ago he was taken with a severe fit of coughing, in the course of which he coughed up a gold dollar, and since that time he has entirely recovered from the pain in his lungs and the irritating cough. While wondering how the coin could have gotten into his lungs, he recollected that some months ago he had three or four gold dollars, and when going to bed one night he remembers to have had one of them in his mouth. When he came to look for his money the next day, or perhaps later, he found that he had one less than he supposed, and his opinion now is that he went to sleep with the dollar in his mouth and swallowed it.

SPEAKING of the back-pay business reminds an Ohio paper that about seventeen years ago a young boy, residing in Wood county, took a black cat skin, from which the original tail of the cat had been removed, and a mink's tail nicely sewed on instead, and sold it to a certain buyer of furs, not many miles from Grand Rapids, for one dollar and a quarter. It was done as a practical joke, but the boy kept the money, grew to be a prosperous business man, joined the church, but his conscience upbraided him so much that a few days ago the ex-fur dealer received a note inclosing one dollar and seventy cents, principal and interest. The joke is now on the fur dealer, as he put up the cat skin among a lot of mink skins and sold it for three dollars. As he cannot now find the purchaser, he proposes to contribute the money to some benevolent purpose.

The West Chester Republican contains some excellent hints on the subject of road mending, which we wish we had room to republish in full. It says: "There is no single item in connection with farmers' business that attracts more of his attention—that more excites his ire, or gives him greater satisfaction than good or bad roads, and yet there is no subject in which he is more persistently perverse and careless. Whoever heard of two farmers agreeing upon the proper time to repair roads, or the best means of doing it. Road-mending with us is, in most instances, merely a spasmodic outbreak of misdirected labor applied without a definite object, and regardless of all recognized laws of mechanics or nature."

Ellen Roberts of No. 213 East Thirty-eighth street, New York, has for some time past been driving a lucrative business in baby farming. Within the last four months no less than thirty-seven children placed in her care have died. On the 14th of September, J. Shelby having heard of the brutal treatment the unfortunate children were receiving at the hands of the woman, informed Captain Allaire, and with Dr. Wooster and a number of police they surrounded the dwelling and made a thorough search. They found a number of infants scattered about the floor, and presenting a shocking appearance. One girl aged about thirteen months, was found to be in a fearful state from starvation, filth and ill-usage. The poor thing was almost naked, and had almost sucked one of its thumbs off. The little sufferer was at once sent to the Almshouse, but it is feared that she cannot survive. After all the other