

THE BEE.

TURNER & HAMLIN, PUBLISHERS.

Stings for Our Enemies—Honey for Our Friends.

WM. V. TURNER, Editor.

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

NO. 4.

LOCAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Churches.
FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH.
Vernon Avenue, between Q & R Sts., N. W. Services every Sabbath, 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. John H. Brooks, pastor. Pastor's residence, 2143 9th Street, N. W. June 3-4

Furniture.
Furniture Packing and Repairing.
JOHN T. ASHFORD,
Manufacturer and dealer in
FURNITURE,
1004 Penna. Ave., N. W.
Furniture, Pictures and Mirrors carefully packed and shipped. Work done with care and when promised. June 3-4

Tobacco and Cigars.
W. M. LANDERS,
DEALER IN
Cigars, Tobacco,
And all kinds of Confectioneries and Fruits, Ice-Cream, Fudge, Cream and Milk.
1300 Cor 13th and H Sts., N. W. June 3-4

Clothing.
JUTH'S OLD STAND,
619 D St. bet. 6th and 7th Sts., N. W.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
First-Class Second-Hand Clothing,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.
June 3-4 E. S. JUTH, Proprietor.

BUSH, THE TAILOR,
736 13th Street, N. W.
Repairing neatly done, also cleaning and scouring. Suits to order from \$15 up. June 3-4

YOU can have a Suit of Clothes Cleaned and Pressed for
\$1.50,
at
PRINCE'S
1009 F Street, N. W. June 3-4

Restaurant.
SHAKESPEARE HOUSE,
350 Penna. Avenue.
First-class Restaurant on European Plan. Meals served at all hours. Table supplied with the best market afford. The Bar stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
NAIL & MIDDLETON, Proprietors.

Boarding Houses.
Philadelphia House.
WILLIAMS & MEREDITH,
Proprietors.
348 Penna. Avenue, N. W. June 3-4

THE SOUTHERN HOUSE.
Boarding and Lodging.
Also Confectionery, Fruits, and Ice Cream Saloon.
MRS. M. V. ENNELLS,
No. 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. opp-site Willard's Hotel. June 3-4

PARK HOTEL,
7th and Boundary Streets.
JOHN RICKS, Proprietor.
Boarding and Lodging. Lunch always ready. Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco. Mineral Waters of all kinds. Also a first-class Barber Shop in the house, kept by M. Payne and W. P. Gray, branch from 322 Penna. Avenue, N. W., where customers can be served in first-class style. June 3-4

GRAND UNION HOTEL.
415 13th Street, Northwest.
Capt. WM. B. GRIFFITH, Prop'r.
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. First-class rooms to let by the day or week. June 3-4

Barber Shops.
A. J. HOWARD,
Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon,
1106 Eighth Street, S. E.
First-class articles, the best material, and careful, prompt, courteous attention to every patron. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. June 3-4

M. PAYNE & W. P. GRAY,
Hair-Cutting and Shaving Saloon,
352 Pennsylvania Ave.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Every customer a clean towel. June 3-4

Brokers.
WM. E. MATTHEWS,
BROKER,
Room 2 Le Droit Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Money secretly invested. Notes discounted. Real Estate Bought and sold. June 3-4

L. G. FLETCHER, Ag't.
Houses and Lots for sale. Loans negotiated. Real Estate collected. Money safely invested. Also Solicitor for Fire and Life Insurance. Office, Federal Building, Room 35, corner 7th and F streets, N. W.
Residence, 1322 B Street, N. E. June 3-4

PERSONS desiring loans of small or large sums of money can be accommodated by applying to
W. AUGUSTUS STEWART.
Also those wishing to invest can get the highest percentage on their investment at this office, 514 9th Street, N. W., or, after office hours, at his residence, 1703 19th Street, N. W.
Property bought and sold. June 3-4

RANSEL B. GRANT, CALVIN D. JOHNSON,
CRANT & JOHNSON,
Book and Job Printers,
606 10th Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Work executed with promptness, neatness and cheapness. June 3-4

Examination Shoes.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

JUST OPENED AT THE

Boston Shoe House.

A large lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes and Slippers. Also a fine assortment of Men's and Boys' Shoes.

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Newport ties, from \$1.00 up to 2.00; Ladies' 3-ho sandals, 75c. up to \$2.00; Ladies' French ties, hand-made, \$1.75; Ladies' croquette slippers, from 50 cents up; Ladies' opera slippers, from 70c. up to \$2.50; House slippers, from 33c. up. A full assortment of spring heels, size 11 to all widths. Infants' shoes from 75c. up to \$2.00; a full line of Misses' Ladies' fine kid button boots, box-toe, \$1.20; Ladies' fine curacao kid button boots, worked button boots, \$1.75; Ladies' hand-made, French kid, button, Spanish arch, only \$4.00; Ladies' plain lasting button, from \$1.25 to \$2.50; Ladies' common sense kid boots, only \$3.00; Ladies' furred button boots, \$1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 and \$3.00; Ladies' furred lace, from \$1.00 up to \$2.50; Ladies' plain, lasting, lace and Congress, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Gent's blue cloth top gaiters, \$2.15, 2.50, 3.00 and 4.00; Gent's blue cloth top low shoes, from \$2.00 up to 3.00; Gent's fine calf strap ties, and seamless Oxford, \$3.75 and \$4.00; Gent's low congress, from \$2.00 to \$3.00; Gent's gaiters, from 75c. up; Gent's working shoes, 90c., \$1.00 and 1.25; Gent's book lace shoes, \$1.50; Boys' lace shoes, from \$1.00 up. A fine line of Boys' calf gaiters and buttonshoes, from \$2.00 up. Call and be convinced of these prices.

BOSTON SHOE HOUSE,

491 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest,
(near National Hotel),
V. RICHOLD,
Clothiers.

GREAT SALE OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK CLOTHING!

Look for the Red Signs,

AT
723 Seventh St., N. W., between G and H Sts.
SPECIALTIES AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.

For this week, 80 pairs of Children's Pants, age 4 to 8, worth \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, we sell at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, little over half price. 117 Children's Suits, age 4 to 8 worth \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8, will sell at \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5, less than 50c. on a dollar. You can depend on these goods as special bargains.

115 Business Suits, worth \$15, \$18, \$22, \$25 and \$30, we will sell this week at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18 and \$20. Every suit from \$3 to \$8 less than its honest value. We have about 450 pairs of pants worth from \$1.50 to \$8. We sell them from 75 cents to \$2 per pair less than their worth. We have the finest Black Cloth and Prince Albert Worsteds Coats, the finest imported goods, custom made, and we are selling them at \$10 to \$15 less than you can get them made.

We have the finest made garments.
We have medium-priced clothing.
We have working clothing.
In fact clothing that we try to suit all in quality and price.
Note—Children's Pants and Suits special bargains.
Boys' Suits at great reduction.
Men's Suits at a great saving to the buyer. Gent's Pants at nearly the cost of material. 100 odd coats at little over half price. 27 Double-breasted Worsteds Coats and Vests reduced from \$20 to \$12. Youth's Worsteds Coats and Vests from \$15 to \$8. We want you to come and look for yourselves. Anything you buy, if not worth much more than you pay for it, you can have your money returned.

Look for the great Boston and New York sale of custom-made Clothing, at
723 Seventh Street, between C and H Streets, N. W.

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN.
J. H. SMITH, formerly of Oak Hall Clothing and Tailoring House, below F street, manager of the great Boston and New York Sale of Clothing.
I would like to see all my friends and customers at 723 7th street, northwest. I have the best made goods at low prices. June 10-11

Miscellaneous.

715 THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE AFTER ALL. 715
I. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
New and Second-Hand Clothing,
WATCHES, PISTOLS, &c.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
715 D Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Orders for Second-hand Clothing promptly attended to. June 10-11

M. WILSON,
DEALER IN
Fish, Clams and Crabs,
288 and 331 Centre Market,
STAND NO. 1, EASTERN MARKET.
June 10-11

J. E. YOUNG'S
Cloth and Silk House
736 Seventh Street, bet. G and H,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The cheapest place for bargains. One red ticket to purchasers; six tickets will entitle you to a useful present. The only dry goods store that gives a present. June 10-11

HOWGATE FOUND!!

The best place in the city to get a good
SHOE,
for a little money, is at
PROTT'S
426 Seventh Street.
June 10-11

S. TOLIVER,
Flour and Feed Dealer,
2008 Seventh Street et.,
near Boundary.
Keeps always on hand first-class articles new and fresh. A portion of the public patronage respectfully solicited. June 10-11

MEN WE KNOW.

HON. EDMUND WILLIAMS MACGREGOR MACKAY.

BY JOHN E. BRUCE.

Edmund W. M. Mackay was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 8th of March, 1846. He is the son of the late Dr. Albert G. Mackay, the distinguished physician, writer and author, and grandson of Dr. John Mackay, both of whom were also natives of South Carolina.

At an early age Mr. Mackay entered the field of politics. Upon the passage of the Reconstruction acts by Congress, Mr. Mackay, although he had only completed his twenty-first year, assumed at once a prominent position in the Republican party of South Carolina, which he took a very active part in organizing, and at the election held in November, 1867, in accordance with the Reconstruction acts, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Immediately after the adoption of the constitution framed by that convention, Mr. Mackay was elected sheriff of Charleston county by a majority of 7,600 over his democratic opponent. For four years (1868-1872) he held that important office and so satisfactorily did he discharge the important duties of the position that subsequently when a candidate for Congress, the leading Democratic newspapers of the State, the Charleston News and Courier, October 17, 1874, spoke of him as follows:

"E. W. M. Mackay is a Charlestonian, and an uncompromising Republican. During the four years that he was sheriff, the business of that important office was conducted with accuracy and dispatch, and we believe that we only express the general opinion of the Charleston Bar when we say that they heartily wish that he were still sheriff of the county. In no instance has he been accused of stealing, of lying, or of dishonesty in any business dealings."

In November, 1873, Mr. Mackay was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, and during the one term which he served he earned considerable reputation as a debater and also as an earnest opponent of every doubtful measure.

In November, 1874, Mr. Mackay was elected a Representative in the 46th Congress from the Second district of South Carolina. A leading journal of this city, alluding to the late contest in the House of Representatives, pays the following tribute to the ability of our sketch:

"A great contest in the present House of Congress has ended in the seating of Mr. Mackay, the independent Republican, in his district in South Carolina. We say the 'great contest,' for the future of this Republic and of the Republican was wrapped therein. In gaining his seat he has gained the honor of perpetuating a free ballot to a free people. Not only as a Southern-born man fighting for those people over whom the lash of slavery had been held, not only as a native South Carolinian, not simply as a Republican politician, but as a man who has won honor, redempted his party, disenthralled a broken-hearted State, and given renewed energies to his people of every color and creed. Thank God for Mackay's success!"

Our readers are acquainted with the facts in this memorable contest, and know with what tenacity and determination the Bourbon element in Congress strove to defeat the ends of justice and to deprive Mr. Mackay of his seat, hence we shall not advert to it in this article, but will call the attention of the reader to the following extract, which speaks for itself:

"In the Forty-fourth Congress Mr. Mackay made a speech to the bill (H. R. No. 2035) in regard to restricting colored men from enlisting, in such forcible and unmistakable language as to ensure him the eternal enmity of the Southern Bourbons who had held the whip of slavery so long over the blacks. One extract is enough to show his animus on this point."

"I am now contending for the right of the colored man to enlist in the army if he so desires, because to deny him that privilege seems to me exceedingly unjust in view of the fact that this country has never failed in time of war to call upon these people to fight as soldiers in her defence. In time of war we have always willingly accepted their services as soldiers. It is only in time of peace, that we say to them, 'No longer shall you be soldiers of ours.' Then, recalling the story of Crispus Attacks, the mutinous slave, and hero of the Boston massacre in 1770, who, when British troops threatened our ports, led the attack and drove away the invaders, he called him, not improperly, the first martyr to American liberty, for the poor fellow fell with two bullet holes in his breast. And then in an eloquent tribute to negro courage, he alluded to the services performed by the colored men in the battle of Bull Run Hill.

"Mr. Mackay is recognized as the leading Republican of his State, and richly deserves the distinction."

AT THE ELECTION held November 17th, 1876, Mr. Mackay was elected a Representative in the Legislature of South Carolina. Upon the assembling of the Legislature he was elected Speaker of the House. In this connection our readers will probably recall that the election of 1876, in South Carolina resulted in the establishment of a dual government in that State. D. H. Chamberlain the Republican candidate for Governor with the rest of the Republican ticket was really elected by W. A. HARRIS, the Democratic candidate, also claimed to have been elected. He and his followers organized a government in opposition to the regularly established government of which Chamberlain was the head. As a part of their scheme, the Democratic members of the House refused to recognize Mr. Mackay as Speaker, but subsequently met and elected a Mr. Wallace as Speaker, and the two Houses were known as the Mackay House, and the other as the Wallace House. The former (the Mackay House) had met and effected its organization in the State House in the Hall of the House of Representatives, while the latter had met and organized in a private building. One day about an hour before the regular time for the assembling of the Mackay House had arrived, the members of the Wallace House unexpectedly appeared at the State House in a body and forced an entrance into the Mackay House, and took possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives, placing Mr. Wallace in the Speaker's chair.

AS SOON AS MR. MACKAY RECEIVED NOTICE of what had happened he immediately went unaccompanied by any one to the Mackay House, and boldly walked up to the Speaker's stand and assumed his place and there remained until the Republicans had time to assemble. For several days both bodies continued in session without adjournment, the speakers stand being occupied both by Mr. Mackay and Mr. Wallace, and the Republican members being ranged on one side of the Hall and the Democrats on the other. After repeatedly notifying the Democrats that they must respect his authority as Speaker, and cease defying the orders of the House or else withdraw from it, Mr. Mackay, upon their persistent refusal to do either, determined forcibly to eject them. For this purpose a sufficient force was organized, and when it was ready to act, Mr. Mackay again notified the Democrats that they must at once recognize his authority and obey the orders of the House, or that they must withdraw, at the same time informing them of the force which he had organized, and in which to withdraw or desert from their obstructive course. Being notified that Mr. Mackay was determined to enforce his authority, the Democrats quietly withdrew from the State House before the expiration of the ten minutes, and left the Republicans in undisturbed possession during the balance of the session of the Legislature, which adjourned in the latter part of December.

OWING TO THE TREACHERY OF PRESIDENT HAYES in surrendering, after his inauguration, the government of South Carolina into the hands of Hampton, the Mackay House passed out of existence, as did the Chamberlain government.

IN MARCH, 1878, Mr. Mackay was appointed as Assistant United States District Attorney for South Carolina, and he continued in that position until the 4th of March, when he resigned.

IN NOVEMBER, 1878, Mr. Mackay was the Republican candidate in his district for the 46th Congress. That he was actually elected by at least 5,000 majority, there is no doubt, but by stuffing the ballot boxes with tissue tickets, and, then, by drawing out of the boxes thousands of Republican tickets and counting their Democratic tissue tickets in their places, and by committing numerous other frauds, the Democrats were enabled to create a majority for their candidate, M. P. O'Conner, in his right to the seat was contested by Mr. Mackay, and although the election of the latter was indisputably established by a mass of testimony, yet the Democratic committee on elections of the 46th Congress could not be prevailed upon to make a report, but allowed Congress to expire without determining the case.

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that he was prevented from entering college, for which he was preparing at the time. He completed his studies, however, under the tuition of his father, who was a man of great erudition, and from whom Mr. Mackay has inherited the love of books for which he is noted at home. Very few men of his age have collected as large and as valuable a private library as Mr. Mackay is well known to possess. The following description of Mr. Mackay is from the pen of a South Carolina Democrat, who writing to the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, and Constitutionalist, under date of the 6th, instant, says: "He is quick, laborious, studious, well informed, and well educated. His private character as to money matters is good. I have never heard him charged with any of the corruption so common in South Carolina during the Radical regime. His courage is undoubted. In fact, he is so utterly indifferent to danger that it is a wonder he has lived through all the exciting times of 1863 to 1876. He has another good quality; he never forgets an act of kindness."

SOUTH CAROLINA WILL NOT SUFFER much from anything which E. W. M. Mackay can or would do during the brief period of his membership in the House. He is a native of the State, and all his interests are in the State. He may be indignant against Democrats, who have kept him out so long, but brave men are seldom vindictive. A man who is honest, brave, and grateful, has a tremendous foundation for virtue and usefulness."

The above extract was penned by the hand of a South Carolina Democrat, who knows all about the Tisano ballot process in elections, and who has doubtless had a hand in helping to defeat Mr. Mackay, who has at last triumphed over his enemies, and by the will of the majority in Congress has been given the seat to which he was justly, legally, and fairly elected in 1876 and 1880. Personally, Mr. Mackay is an even tempered, good natured, whole-souled sort of a man, possessing the simplicity of a child, and the deportment and courtesy of a Chesterfield. He is easy to approach, agreeable when approached, and every inch a GENTLE MAN.

How Birds Learn to Sing.
A wren built her nest in a box on a New Jersey farm. The occupants of the farmhouse saw the mother teach her young to sing. She sat in front of them and sang her whole song very distinctly. One of the young attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes it voice broke and it lost the tune. The mother immediately re-commenced where the young one had failed, and when it attempted to sing again it had a cased before, and sang where it had cased before, and sang as long as it was able; and when the note was again lost the mother began anew where it had stopped, and completed it. Then the young one resumed the tune, and finished it. This done, the mother sang over the whole series of notes a second time with great precision, and a second of the young attempted to follow her. The wren pursued the same course with this one as with the first; and so with the third and fourth. This was repeated day after day and several times a day, until each of the birds became a perfect songster.—[Hollen's Bird Magazine.]

Curability of Inebriety.
Dr. T. D. Crothers, while believing that habitual drunkenness is a disease, admits that it has in many instances been cured by purely mental impulses, by force or will, religious emotion or fear of sickness or death by accident from a continuation of the habit. The method of curing inebriates by forcing them to use food saturated with spirits is said to have been tried by the ancient Egyptians and Grecians, and in Sweden cases of success by this method have been reported, but in London it gave disastrous results and caused two deaths by delirium tremens. It is estimated, after careful inquiry, that "revivals," faith and prayer cures, only permanently cure at the most five per cent., but that thorough treatment in inebriate asylums, including physical as well as moral means for improving the condition of both body and mind, results in curing from twenty to forty per cent., according to the management and means of improving health afforded by the asylums and the length of stay they can prevail upon the patient to make.—[Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.]

Struck Dumb for Lying.
There is great excitement among the congregation of the Rev. John Jasper's church, in Richmond, Va., growing out of the mysterious affliction of a colored youth who was a member. The pastor is the colored preacher who has become famous for his sermon entitled "The Sun Do Move." He youth referred to ran away from home and told many lies to his mother, hoping at the same time "that God would paralyze his tongue if what he stated was not true." Soon afterward he began to talk with difficulty. He continued in this condition till the night of the church meeting, when, in as loud a voice as he was able, he made the same declaration, calling upon God to paralyze his tongue. Immediately afterward he was unable to speak, and there was great consternation. The congregation believes that the boy has been struck dumb for lying. It is said he has made repeated efforts to speak without success, and he now answers all questions by writing.

The Weight of Our Coins.
Of United States gold dollars (25.8 grains) about 27 1/2 weight one pound avoirdupois. Of silver coins, the new silver dollar ("Bazard")—412 grains—17 1/2 weigh almost exactly one pound. The "halves," "quarters" and "dimes" are proportionately lighter and require 18.142 of them to make a pound avoirdupois. Of "nickels," the 5-cent pieces weigh 77.16 grains, or about 90 to the pound. The "nickel" 3-cent pieces weigh 30 grains, or 233 to the pound. The small copper cents weigh 45 grains, or about 146 to the pound, or about 9 to the ounce.

My Girl with the Calico Dress.
A fig for your fashionable girls,
With their velvets and satins and laces,
Their diamonds and rubies and pearls,
And their milliners' figures and faces.
They may shine at a party or ball,
Emblazoned with half their posess;
But give me in place of them all,
My girl with the calico dress!

Your dandies and foppings may sneer
At her simple and modest attire,
But the charms she permits to appear
Would set a whole iceberg on fire.
She can dance, but she never allows
The haggard, the squeeze and the carous;
She is saving all these for her spouse—
My girl with the calico dress.

She's as plump as a partridge, and fair
As the rose in its earliest bloom;
Her teeth will with ivory compare,
And her breath with the clover perfume
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort, enliven and bless,
She is just the right sort for a wife,
Is my girl with the calico dress.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.
Sunday after Ascension was appointed as a day of intercession for missions by the bishops of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Long Island, New Jersey, and many other dioceses.

There are about fifty vegetable farms in the vicinity of Savannah worth \$250,000 to \$400,000. It is estimated that they shipped produce last year worth at a low estimate \$400,000.

Chicago is the greatest lumber market in the world. The single item of sawed lumber received there in 1881 would lay an inch flooring fourteen feet wide round the earth at the equator.

The burning mountain of coal in the Navajo reservation in Arizona, which has been blazing a veral hundred years, was visited last month by two, the first white men ever known to have seen it.

Mountain dresses of flannel in order to be of light weight are made all in one piece without drapery. The waist is fitted like a Jersey and the box-pleated skirt is sewed to the edge of the waist with an erect heading of pleats around the hips.

Frankford-on-the-Main, containing a population of about 100,000, is said to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided among its inhabitants every man woman and child would have, it is said, 20,000 marks, or some \$4,000 apiece.

When a notice bearing the signature of Collector Robertson is posted in the New York Custom House the place where the name is written is studded with tacks. This has been found necessary because of the fact that numerous attempts have been made by unknown persons, it is believed for improper uses.

The deaths in France in 1880 were 857,337, and the marriages 279,035. Compared with 1879 this shows a decrease of 3,471 in marriages, with an increase of 18,455 in deaths. The year's augmentation of population was 61,840, as compared with 95,647 in 1879.

The great earthquake record of Mallet catalogues between the years 1600, B. C. and A. D. 1842. Probably the most memorable of these is the terrible earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. With scarcely a moment of warning rumbled a violent shock which overturned the city, and in six minutes 60,000 persons had perished and a portion of the town was permanently engulfed at a depth of six hundred feet below the surface of the bay. The shock was felt with greater or less severity over a great area, extending from the Baltic to the West Indies, and from Canada to Algeria. Humboldt estimates that a portion at the earth's surface equal to four times the size of Europe was affected.

HUMOROUS.
"There is no tyranny in America," an Englishman writes home to his friends. Evidently hasn't got a hired girl yet.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be occasionally reduced before you can get through it.

"Beef is steadily going up," says an exchange. The only way to stop that is not to allow so much of it to go down.

A Cincinnati paper puns over the account of a young man who forged his father's name this head-line: "On the road to perdition." The article shows that he took the train for Chicago.

It was a French woman who exclaimed, holding up a glass of sparkling fresh water: "Ah, if it were only wicked to drink this, how nice it would taste!"

Miss Alice Livingstone, of New York, has sued Henry Fleming, of the same city, for breach of promise, laying her damages at \$175,000. Young men come high this year, but the girls are bound to have one.

The United States Fish Commissioner has recently placed in the rivers of Arkansas and Texas 1,500,000 shad. This statement may be believed. It's not the number of fish they take out that men lie about.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, at their recent meeting in Detroit, appointed a large committee of bishops, ministers and laymen to make arrangements for a centennial Methodist Conference in Baltimore in December, 1884. The bishops on the committee are Simpson, Andrews, Wiley and Hurst.

From the French, Two ladies exchanging notes on the method in which they spend the day: "You see, I always get up at ten and ring for my maid, and get dressed." How long does that take?" "Oh, ever so long. You see, the girl takes a full hour to do my hair." "A full hour? Mercy! What do you do while she is doing it?" "I go out in the garden, and take my morning walk."