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TELEGRAMS

BERLIN, May 27.—The first electric railway running in the vicinity of Berlin, is so satisfactory that another is projected to another district of the suburbs. The cost of construction is only \$35,000 per mile.

ALGERIA, May 27.—The Tunis correspondents of the Times says, "I am informed on the authority that the French are preparing to send a large force to Tunis. They do not expect the fact they wish to justify the fact of so many corps into the regency by military expert, and with this object view contemplate an attack on the Almatour.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Hunt forwarded instructions to Commander commanding the United States steamer, now at Norfolk, to prepare his vessel to proceed on a cruise in search of the wreck of the Greenland, Iceland and other vessels of Norway, and as far as the north-west of Spitzbergen, if it is possible to get without endangering the vessel.

NEW YORK, May 27.—In the General Assembly of the Reformed Episcopal church resolution was adopted declaring that the new version of the New Testament had been read and was now presented to the church and the Christian world for their approval; therefore, it was the council that the revised edition of the New Testament should be reverently and solemnly examined with a view to its approval by the church.

NEW YORK, May 27.—There is a well grounded report that William Foster, who is to be Ireland in a very bad temper, was sent to suppress, for a time at least, all meetings in Ireland. Five meetings of importance are announced for the week. The attitude of the authorities is well protected by troops, the police at New York, County Leitrim, were foiled in an attempt to serve process on some of Lord's tenants by the threatening attitude of the people. All is now quiet in the County Leitrim. The authorities have not yet decided when they will renew the attempt on the evictions.

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through a very severe financial crisis, but, like the east, it had recovered, and he thought the outlook was bright. The Chinese movement and Kearneyism had died out, because there was plenty of work to be had by the laboring classes, who did not give any more thought to the subject of idle agitation. He thought much more capital had been made out of the Chinese than there was any need of. They were a most peaceable race of industrious, intelligent workmen. Unlike men of other nations, they did not have to be shown how to do a thing more than once, their faculty of imitation being so good that they could copy exactly.

LONDON, Ont., May 27.—In the recent disaster in several cases whole families were wiped out—Mr. Jos. Coughlin, whose children and grand children, numbering five, are lying dead in his house. His daughter Jennie was married to a young man named Swazie, the day before the accident; they were drowned. The family of W. Hall loses five, in one house. Every kind of coffin is in use and the dead are being conveyed to burying places by every class of vehicle. The remains of Mr. Wm. McBride were carried in a light wagon, followed by a procession a mile long. Men can hardly speak to each other without breaking down; the scenes in the afflicted households are terrible. Clergymen who have worked nobly all through are tired out and can reach the graves fast enough. In many cases the members of different families are put in one grave. Different societies are at hand doing their utmost to facilitate the burial. The largest procession of the day was that attending the remains of Willie Gloss and Miss Cooper, who were engaged to be married next month and died in the water together; couple of hundred well filled vehicles followed the hearses which passed along side by side.

The searchers for the dead this morning raised two little girls, clasped tightly in each others arms, as they had no doubt fallen together. Several cases of robbing the dead are reported.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Information from the Virginia election, held yesterday, so far as received, are adverse to the readjusters. A number of republican senators and representatives who went to New York when the senate adjourned, have returned here. All of them took an interest in the senatorial contest in New York and some of them were consulted by leading republicans of that state, having in view some settlement of the senatorial fight that will prevent any serious division in the republican ranks. The proposition or plan urged by many in relation to postponing the senatorial election is as follows: That the present legislature being two-thirds republican must elect senators some time, but the election can be had at a special session, after the present bitter feelings shall cool; that both wings of the party say they are willing to obey the majority opinion of the republican party in New York. Let us take a recess until next December. Between now and then the republicans of every county will meet in convention and nominate candidates for legislative and local offices. These conventions can by resolutions express their wishes and sentiments as to their choice for senators, and thus the legislature at the adjourned session will have the distinctive will of the party to guide it. This plan will make sure of electing republican senators by the present legislature, and republican senators who know much of party affairs in New York think it will be adopted as the best way out of the trouble.

BERLIN, May 28.—Bismarck at a parliamentary soiree last evening, declared a new duty on flour indispensable, as foreign states were adopting similar measures.

COLUMBUS, May 28.—John E. Thompson denies that as Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House he is short. His business manager is a careful man and would undoubtedly be notified him of any shortage. Not having done so none could have occurred.

CORVALLIS, May 28.—Tolling bells in Mitchelltown yesterday summoned people to the city from a distance. Mr. Easton, a magistrate, was struck by a stone. Had it not been for the efforts of the local clergy, the results of the riot would have been most disastrous.

BOSTON, May 28.—It has been determined between the Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco companies to extend the Atlantic & Pacific road 150 miles further into the Indian Territory, beginning at Vineta, and also to begin building at once in California.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Gortschakoff is expected here on the 24 of June.

The reported premature announcement of Hesse Helfmann is officially denied.

Admiral Lessofsky, commanding a Russian squadron in the Pacific, has been ordered to return to St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Claims of Americans in Mexico for damage by the French troops, have been withdrawn from the French American Claims Commission, the French Government objecting, not being responsible for the acts of French troops after they passed from under the control of Maximilian. The claims aggregate several millions.

PARIS, May 28.—Gambetta speaking at the banquet at Cahors to-night condemned the attempt to create an antagonism between himself and President Grey, whom he highly eulogized. Alluding to the constitution, he admitted it was not perfect, and would have to be perfected in a democratic sense, but he warned against doing this hastily. He cited precedents taken by Americans in this respect and urged the necessity of waiting until all institutions had, astronomically speaking, completed their revelation, and to remedy the constitution would shake the foundation.

LONDON, May 28.—During a discussion at the meeting of the general assembly of the Scotch Free Church yesterday, on Dr. Adams' motion, Professor Robertson Smith said it proposed to leave him his salary, but he would never consent to eat the bread of a church which did not permit him to serve it. Dr. Adams' motion, he said, if carried, would raise a spirit in the Church which had been raised in times past in every church in Scotland, namely, the spirit of rebellion against Lordly honors.

A strong feeling from all parts of the country having manifested itself in favor of raising a memorial to perpetuate the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, a committee comprising all the prominent conservatives and many noblemen has been formed for that purpose. At a preliminary meeting the committee resolved that the memorial should comprise a statue of the Earl to be erected in London, and an executive committee will be appointed to receive subscriptions.

division taken by the committee on the land bill was on an amendment offered by Lord Fitzmaurice (Liberal), the practical meaning of which was to postpone other parts of the bill until the constitution of the land court is settled. The division resulted in a success for the government by a vote of 248 to 163.

DENVER, May 28.—The jury in the case of the Iron Silver Mining Company vs. the Smuggler Mining Company rendered a verdict to-day in favor of the defendant. It appears that the location of the two claims were parallel. The plaintiffs made the first location out was in a defined lead or lode. They obtained a patent on their claim in 1878. The owners of the Smuggler run a shaft beyond the side lines and discovered a body of mineral on which they made their location. The Iron Company went above their discovery shaft and ran an incline into the mountain, tapping the Smuggler and brought a suit claiming that it was a vein and their claim pretended location. The Smuggler claimed that there was no vein rock in places within the side lines of the Iron Company's location, but that the top of the vein was within the Smuggler location. The trial lasted a week, and numerous witnesses were examined on both sides, and eminent counsel employed. The case excited great interest and the result reached seems to be accepted as putting an end to the claims of the Iron Mining Company to go beyond the side lines of their locations.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Herald's Mitchellstown, county Cork, Ireland, correspondent says: "A serious affray occurred here to-day, in consequence of an attempt of the sheriff of this county to evict five tenants on an estate of the Countess of Kingston. The sheriff was assisted by twenty-five police and military, including a troop of dragoons, but the resistance of the people was so determined that the work was only partly accomplished. The chapel bell of Mitchellstown began ringing at 9 o'clock in the morning, to warn the country people that evictions were about to begin. The news spread rapidly. The chapel bells for ten miles around took up the refrain, calling the population to assemble. The police attempted to stop the bells but did not succeed. Ten thousand persons assembled here in less than an hour. A large number gathered around the police and military, and while the first evictions were proceeding, eggs, stones and other missiles were thrown at the sheriff and his assistants. Three evictions were carried out, but to execute the next two it was necessary to pass through the town. Three bands of music and organized bodies carrying banners, had now arrived, and the strains of "The Martial Tread of Clare's Dragoon" encouraged the people to resistance. They obstructed the street and sent showers of stones into the midst of the constabulary. Then the cavalry charged and drove them back, but they only returned in greater force and with new daring. While passing a yard, behind which a large number of rioters were concealed, a heavy volley of stones was delivered and one of the cavalry horses was killed. The police charged through the yard and dispersed the assailants at the point of the bayonet. One man's jaw was cut open. Twelve soldiers were struck and many police were also injured. The riot act was read without effect, and in consequence of the resistance it was decided not to proceed further with the work of eviction. The excitement lasted until late in the night, but there was no further trouble.

Leo. XII. at Home.
When one inquires after the Pope among the masses in Rome from the men one receives invariably the answer, *Non e simpatico*. "He is not sympathetic." To which the women add, *e troppo brutto*. "He is too ugly." They then draw a comparison between him and Pius IX. who was an amiable and well beloved master. The present Pope is certainly by no means prepossessing in appearance, a fact he seems to be well aware of. He makes up, however, for deficiency of size by a lofty and commanding demeanor.

Should the question be asked in Rome why Leo XII. is not more popular, the answer will be that he has a tendency towards over-government and arbitrariness, two peculiarities which can only be burdensome in so diminutive a state as the Vatican.

Pius XI's manner of living all Rome was aware; but nothing is known in regard to Leo's existence. The cause of this lies in the fact that while the former's life was as regular as clock work, the latter is guarded by no rule whatever, and in short, has no particular way of living. According to fancy or desire, he rises at the most varied hours of the day, and often goes back to bed early in the evening. At times he sits up and writes far into the night. He has been known on these occasions to fall asleep over his work, so that in the morning his servants have found him up in a cramped condition. The Pope eats alone twice a day, his meals consisting of only two courses. After meals he takes a drive in the Vatican Gardens, with two guards prancing beside the carriage. He usually steps from the vehicle when the tour of the grounds is made and goes a little on foot. At this point of the garden he has caused a stable to be built for the accommodation of his horse and carriage, although the stables of the Vatican are within a stone's throw.

Leo's apartments are the same as those occupied by Pius; that is, two reception rooms furnished in crimson damask, a study and a bedroom. In Pius' time the study contained only two chairs. After meals he takes a drive in the Vatican Gardens, with two guards prancing beside the carriage. He usually steps from the vehicle when the tour of the grounds is made and goes a little on foot. At this point of the garden he has caused a stable to be built for the accommodation of his horse and carriage, although the stables of the Vatican are within a stone's throw.

There was a little tea-party in New York last week that differed from the little gatherings usually held under that name, in that, instead of discussing their neighbors they discussed their tea. The occasion was the trial of some tea raised by Commissioner Le Due in South Carolina, and the quality was pronounced so good that eighteen thousand plants are to be started in the south this year.

The first robin is here, but he wishes he were anywhere else in the wide world.

Anecdotes of Lincoln.

L. J. Cist has collected for a Cincinnati paper some interesting anecdotes of the martyred president. In 1832, when 23 years old, Lincoln was induced by his friends to run as a Whig candidate for the legislature, and made his maiden speech as follows: "Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens: I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My politics are short and sweet, like an old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I will be thankful. If not, it's all the same." He was not elected at that time.

There resided in Springfield, in 1860, an Irish laborer, John McCarty by name, a red-hot Democrat. Shortly after the Presidential election, Mr. Lincoln was walking past the Public Square where John was at work cleaning out the gutter. As the President-elect drew near, McCarty, pausing in his work, and holding out his hand, said bluntly: "Am I so your elected President, are ye? Faith, an' it was 'nt by my vote ye war." "Well, yes, John," replied Mr. Lincoln, shaking hands very cordially, "the papers say I'm elected, but it seems odd I should be when you went against me." "Well, Mister Lincoln," said John, dropping his voice, lest some brother Democrat should hear him, "I'm glad you got it, after all. It's mighty little pace I've had wid Biddy for votin' forinist ye, and if we'd been bate she'd hev druv me from the shanty as shure's the wuruld." "Give my compliments to Biddy, John, and tell her I'll think seriously of woman's suffrage," said Mr. Lincoln with a smile as he passed on to his office.

President Lincoln once said that the best story he ever read in the papers about himself was this: Two Quakeresses were traveling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable result of the war. "I think," said one, that Jefferson will succeed. "Why does thee think so," asked the other. "Because he is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man." "Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is only joking," doubtfully replied the first.

After a state election in New York in which the Republican party was defeated, Mr. Lincoln was asked how he felt after he heard the news. He replied: "Somewhat like the boy in Kentucky who stubbed his toe while running to see his sweetheart. He said he was too big to cry and to badly hurt to laugh." During the spring of 1864, a friend in conversation with Mr. Lincoln alluded to the approaching Presidential election, said that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, followed by his nomination and acceptance. "Well," said the President, "I feel very much like the man who said he did not want to die particularly, but if he had to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."

In the spring of 1862, Gen. McClellan wrote from the Peninsula a long letter to the President giving him advice as to the general politics of the country and how to carry on the affairs of the nation. "What did you reply?" asked some one of Mr. Lincoln. "Nothing," but it made me think of the Irishman whose horse kicked up and caught his foot in the stirrup. "Arrah," said he, "if you are a going to get on I will get off."

The Horse-Power of the World

It has been estimated that in 1879, on the 207,000 miles of railroad, there were at work 105,000 locomotives, of an aggregate 30,000,000 horse-power, while the total number of engines amounted to 46,000 horse-power. Taking the nominal horse-power at an effective force equal to that of three horses, and the work of a horse as equal to that of seven men, it will be seen that the steam engines represent the force of nearly 1,000,000,000 men, which is more than double the amount of workers on the face of the globe. The steam engine which is fed by coal, has, therefore, tripled the productive power of man.

Galveston Water System.

A stranger from the East was having his boots blackened at the Postoffice yesterday, when an alarm of fire was turned in. As he saw the Larned street steamer rush out he inquired of the "shiner" at his feet: "Bub, what sort of water system have you got in this city?" "The boy split on his brush, looked up and down the street, and finally observed: "Well, as far as I know anything about it, they all take water after their gills!" "The reply seemed to be thoroughly satisfactory to the stranger."—*Galveston News.*

Judge Tourgee is reported by the Cleveland Leader as saying that his "Fool's Errand" has reached a sale of 200,000 or 270,000 volumes. "I came to write the 'Fool's Errand' in this way," he added: "One Sunday morning in the summer of 1871 I arose early, saying to my wife, 'I am going to write a book by the name of 'A Fool's Errand' by one of the fools.' I went into my library and went to work, and during that day I wrote three chapters of the book. I laid it away and did not take it up again until June, 1879, when the printing began. One chapter I wrote twenty times, and tore it down out of type three times. Each time I threw my manuscript into the fire and entirely re-wrote the chapter. I never could patch up."

Lord Lorne has \$50,000 a year and a furnished house as Governor General of Canada. His wife has \$30,000 a year from parliament, and also had a dot of \$150,000, which may be presumed to add \$6,000 a year more to their income, so that if the Duke of Argyll adds \$4,000 they have \$100,000, which for a childless couple is comfortable. The economy practiced at Biscuitan is very strict. The Duke of Argyll began life poor for his position, but economical habits, and the rise in value of his lands for many years, have made him affluent. He has also received a large sum of public money as salary.

A suggestion to employ artificial lights for the capture and destruction of noxious insects has found considerable favor. A medal was awarded at the last exhibition of agriculture and insectology in Paris for a lamp especially adapted for catching insects. The electric light has been found to be a very effective insect-trap, and its eventual coming into use for this purpose in bug-infested gardens and orchards may be regarded as among the things that are prepossable.

THE LONG JOURNEY.

Starting together After a Short Separation.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

When one of the trains to this city came in at midnight, a few nights ago, an old man was found sleeping in one of the seats. The conductor flashed his lantern in his face, the brakeman stirred him up and one or two passengers looked at him carelessly, but no person seemed to belong to him. He was neat and clean, but thin and wasted by old age or privation. All sorts of troubles were mapped on his clean, withered face, but the main thing just then was to get him awake and on his feet and out of the car.

"I say, old man" yelled the conductor, "get out of this; do you hear? This is Detroit. If you've got any friends they'll be looking for you."

He opened his eyes so wide and suddenly that the brakeman, the conductor and the curious passenger fell back on each other in a heap, but only his lips moved.

"Where's Gracie?" "Who?" asked the conductor, recovering his official voice.

"Little Gracie—grandpa's little pet. I brought her with me. Is she there?" "I guess he is not wide awake yet," said the curious passenger. "Suppose you help him to his feet."

Conductors are experts in helping people to their feet, and this one was no exception to the rule. He took the old man by the coat collar and e-ood him up, but he sank down the next moment limp and motionless. Just then a depot hand came in.

"The baggage master wants to know what you're going to do with that deal box over there. He don't want any of that kind left over, and there ain't no direction on it but 'Gracie'."

"That's her!" said the man, and he stood up feebly. "Take me there. We're going a long journey—Gracie and me; a long, long journey, but it don't seem as if I knew the way right clear."

They took him into the depot and laid him on one of the benches and put his carpet-bag under his head, but still he fretted for his "little Gracie—his pet," and at last they consoled him by telling him she was resting, was asleep, and must not be disturbed.

"We've a long journey to go," he kept saying to himself, "and grandpa's baby mustn't get tired; it's a long way; a long way."

The little box, with "Gracie" written upon it in lead pencil, was safe enough with the other "freight," and the old man slept peacefully at last. Some kind soul threw a rug over him near morning, and asked him what train he was waiting for, but all the answer he made was a feeble "Thank'ee; call me at sunrise. We're going a long journey, Gracie and me."

He was called at sunrise by a voice that none may refuse, and when a flood of rosy light shone into the dreary room he was up and away—gone on his long journey. Only the worn-out body was there, and yesterday it was laid away with "little Gracie" in the strangers' lot at Mount Elliott, unknown, yet possibly in as "sure hope of a gracious resurrection" as if marked by thirty feet of monumental clay.

A Story Of Bismarck's Youth.

Propos of Prince Bismarck's birthday anniversary, celebrated recently, pleasant reminiscences of his youthful days may not be out of place. Forty-six years ago a young Swedish nobleman was studying at the Berlin University. One day he received a letter from an uncle-in-law, whom he happened never to have met in person, informing him that his first cousin, a daughter of the relative in question, was about to pass through Berlin on her way to the waters at Ems, and requesting that he would take charge of her during her brief sojourn in the Prussian capital, show her all its most interesting sights, and finally see her safely started upon her further journey. The young lady arrived at Berlin in due course, and was waited upon at her hotel by a stalwart student who announced himself as her cousin, and escorted her, during the three following days, to museums, picture galleries, and so forth, with indefatigable courtesy. On the fourth day he attended her to the Post-Ann, whence she was to depart by diligence for Ems, and as she was warmly thanking him for all the attentions he had shown her, requesting her permission before taking her leave to make confession of his sins.

"I must no longer, my dear cousin," he continued, "conceal from you that, as a matter of fact, I am not your cousin at all. A friend of mine, however, has that honor. He is undergoing his examinations at college, and confided to me the duty of carrying out your papa's wishes. My name is Von Bismarck." This very lady visited Berlin last year, and took occasion to remind the Chancellor of the above incident, reiterating the expression of her gratitude for his chivalrous politeness of nearly half a century ago. Interrupting her with a genial smile, Prince Bismarck observed: "Pardon me, madam, it is I who am under obligations to you in that matter. Thanks to you I was at that time enabled to visit the museum. I had never since had time to do so again!"—*London Telegraph.*

The Cost of a Boy.

It would be a good idea for all boys, and girls, too, to get some idea—in real figures—of what their parents do for them. The Rev. F. B. Fish gives a lecture on the cost of a boy. He computes that at the age of 13 a good boy, receiving the advantages of city life, will cost, counting compound interest on the amount invested, not less than \$5,000. At 21 he will not cost any more unless he goes to college, when he will cost nearly twice as much. A bad boy costs about \$10,000 at 21, providing he does not go to college. If he does go, he costs as much more. Mr. Fish thinks that girls are nearly as expensive as boys. The computation, however, comprises only the pecuniary cost of raising a boy. The value of the mother's tears and the father's gray hairs are beyond the reach of figures to express. The money side is by far the lesser of the two.

SCIENTIFIC.

The vapors of nitrous ether are recommended by M. Peyrussan as a disinfectant and antiseptic. They have neither a disagreeable nor hurtful smell.

The detective camera is a new photographic feat. It enables photographs to be taken in the street, or anywhere else, without the person or persons photographed being aware of the fact, and is calculated to inspire a lively terror among that class of celebrities who object to having their photographs taken.

A Leipzig journal gives a method for hardening glass lamp chimneys so that they will not crack. The chimneys are placed in a pot of cold water, to which salt has been added, the water boiling over a fire, and then allowed to cool slowly. The glass will afterward resist any sudden changes of temperature. The same process will make all crockery, stoneware, porcelain, etc., more durable.

A new process of tanning extensively used in Germany, Hark is wholly dependent with and inorganic compounds take its place. The new process requires from four to six weeks for its completion, and the particular feature is described to be the action of chromic acid, for the generation of which a number of substances, soluble in water, are brought together so as to effect the decomposition of bichromate of potash.

A savant, M. Armand-Gaudin the younger, of Paris, has a collateral invention to the telephone, which he proposes to call the "telescope," by means of which, he says, we shall be able to see objects situated upon any part of the earth's surface at any distance from the observer. His reasoning is based upon the laws of reflection of images, and the scientists to whom he has communicated his conception are confident of its feasibility.

M. Lefrance has called the attention in the *Journal de Pharmacie* to woolen mattresses as a possible fertile nidus for disease. In a large city such mattresses may represent millions of fleeces that have been only partly cleared of grime, and have, moreover, been effected by long use through successive generations. They are rarely efficiently purified, and might become an active medium for the propagation of infection.

CONDENSED TOPICS.

Who says that the age of romance and almost miraculous escapes and adventures, is past? Listen to this little scrap of news: Hod-scha-Ahmet, who had translated the Bible into Turkish was sentenced to imprisonment for life for having circulated the book through the dominions of the Sultan. His prison was at Scio, where the recent terrible earthquake broke down the walls so that he escaped, boarded an English ship that lay in the harbor and is now in London.

There is a project on hand now to unite Spain and Portugal under one government, and that, a republic. As the two countries are now, their influence and power in Europe is very slight, while it is claimed that the two united as a republic and adjoining the powerful French democracy, that then they could again claim a place of honor and eminence among European nations.

There is practically no such thing as a fire proof building. Brick comes nearer to being a fire proof material than any other substance. Iron is treacherous and almost worthless in many places where it is commonly used. A good oak pillar is far better as a support in case of fire than iron. None of the building stone generally in use is of any value in case of severe fire, granite is the worst, or the least reliable of all.

Beaconsfield on Lincoln.

What follows is an extract from an eulogy delivered by the late Premier in the House of Commons: "There are rare instances when the sympathy of a nation approaches those tenderer feelings that, generally speaking, are supposed to be peculiar to the individual, and to form the happy privileges of private life, and this is one. Under all circumstances we should have bewailed the catastrophe at Washington; under all circumstances we should have shuddered at the means by which it was accomplished. But in the character of the victim, and even in the accessories of his last moments, there is something so homely and so innocent, that it takes as it were the subject out of all the pomp of history and the ceremonial of diplomacy, it touches the heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic sentiments of mankind. Sir, whatever the various and varying opinions in this house and the country generally on the policy of the late president of the United States, on this, I think, all must agree that in one of the severest trials which ever tested the moral qualities of the man, he fulfilled his duty with simplicity and strength. Nor is it possible for the people of England at such a moment to forget that he sprang from the same fatherland and spoke the same mother tongue."

Politeness of the Heart.

"I hope," M. Legouve writes, "I am as much a nineteenth century man as any; but I don't repudiate all in the past. There were both good and charming things in it, and I would fain steal some of its graces to adorn our modern life. France will not be quite herself until she shall have allied the manner of the old with the principles of the new. And the outcome of true politeness he notes in the behavior of a little boy: "One day when he was only five, his mother gave him a penny to carry to an old infirm beggar whom they met on the road. The child took the coin, and as he dropped it into the outstretched hand he raised his cap. Thanks to him, we can complete the thought of Aueren, who argues and says, 'Politeness is like great thoughts: it comes from the heart.'—*St. James' Gazette.*

Fashion remains stationary with regard to lace. It is used in the greatest profusion for dresses, outer garments, and lingerie. In spite of the great popularity of this article, there is very little valuable new lace to be seen, as working women find it more profitable to devote their time to mending old lace than to making the article new.