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SEMI-WEEKLY MINER.

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CHICAGO INTER OCEAN'S.

"Gath," who is supposed to have no sentimental nonsense about him, declares that Harry Garfield refused to touch the stolen examination papers at Williams College at the first suggestion. Rockwell's son and Perry's son were caught, but Garfield's son would not see them. This leads "Gath" to remark: "Good wine needs no bush, nor birch either."

A field near Nashville was plowed up, and potatoes as large as a man's fist, which had grown during the mild winter from the small potatoes left in the ground last fall were turned up. And yet we have shipped $500,000 worth of potatoes from Ireland and Scotland this season to a country where potatoes grow summer and winter.

The influence of Oscar Wilde is clearly apparent in Chicago journalism. The *Inter Ocean* says that the "American lion will soon be himself again in France." Pig, indeed; what's the matter with hog?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The hog is not aethetic. Pig, or piggy, sounds better to a man with his hair parted in the middle.

Schuyler Colfax, it is said, is anxious to get back into Congress.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

That is not true. Mr Colfax positively declines to be a candidate. But if it should result in his district electing and demanding his services, it would bode no good to the *Herald* and the saints.

A 4-year-old boy went into a saloon in Dallas City, Ill., tossed a five-cent piece on the bar, and called for a glass of beer, as he had seen his father do. Being refused the drink, he went out and smashed a window with a stone. If that boy lives he will make a strong candidate for Alderman.

Base ball has rather played out, and boat-rowing has become in a measure disreputable. But the young men in our colleges must have their recreation. How would it do to support Sullivan to a chair at Yale or Paddy Ryan at Cornell?

It is a good idea when climbing a fence to poke the gun through first. It often proves disastrous to pull it through muzzle foremost. If any one of a hundred who have done this were alive he would emphasize the injunction.

The Punch Bowl to the Front.

In society generally the punch bowl has been a more prominent figure at entertainments this year than for some seasons back. In deference to Mrs. Hayes' avowed principles, those spicy and insidious compounds that go by the name of punch were never offered at the receptions held by the Cabinet ladies and the higher officials, and only occasions of private hospitality saved the great china and crystal bowls from complete neglect for those years. This year punch is the rule at every entertainment, and there are several hospitable houses that possess considerable fame in this respect. The invention of Hub punch has saved hostesses a vast amount of trouble, and where the flowing bowls have to be refilled many time during an afternoon, the process is much simplified. At the house of one of the foreign ministers, whose family is especially popular in society, a fine and very fiery punch adds to the gayety of each week-day occasion, and on the coldest, stormiest and most forbidding days of the season their parlors were always filled with the most brilliant and animated groups. Women who passed for stupid, and young ladies who were shy and timid in other places, found their tongues here, and the merriest kind of a time always reigned in that gas-lighted and well-upholstered drawing-room. The master of the house, a dark and graceful Germany, stirred the amber liquid with a golden ladle and filled the glittering cups, and a circle of ladies was kept around her during all the calling hours. These same ladies left with a heightened color and sparkling eyes, and many a one watched with amusement to see the caller descend the doorstep with slow motion and a firm grasp upon the handrail. Very often it happened to ladies that they made no more calls on those days, and a naive young lady, in telling a brother of glass, said that she didn't think that it paid to take punch when called dizzy and cross-eyed the rest of the afternoon." At many private germans and dancing parties this winter, punch and champagne have been as liberally provided for these young people as for a stag party of their elders, and the latter betray an acquaintance with different brands and qualities of wine that would more fitly become a club man. Plainly, the temperance people will have to do more than have pictures painted if they wish to induce the iniquitous and keep green the example of Mrs. Hayes.—*Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Learn that collarettes are increasing in favor, and those of black lace are largely favored at present. They consist of a standing ruffle of black lace in back with a white lace ruffle of a little less height is placed; below this is a large Spanish net, forming a large collar, finished with one or two rows of deep lace.

FOR THE LADIES

Embroideries and applique work in Moresque designs are very fashionable

Fichu capes made of open-worked embroidered black surah, complete new black suits.

Embroidered apron overdresses, highly draped, are in great vogue with the esthetically inclined.

The new shapes are, not new, but merely accentuate those of last year, showing larger pokes, wider-brimmed round hats and small capotes.

Faille is again to be in general use, which it has not been for some time past. As it is serviceable and economical, it is quite a welcome addition to the spring styles.

Some of the English ladies of fashion are rebelling against the dressmakers, who are wastefully crowding several kinds of material in meaningless shapes into one dress.

Black straw bonnets trimmed with yellow flowers are much in vogue—primroses, jonquils, etc. Colored straws will be generally worn this summer, white ones being quite exceptional.

The ficelle lace, a new shade of ecru, very dark, is used for collars for girls and boys, and is very rich over black or dark velvets and silks, but cannot be used with white or any delicate tint.

The French lisle thread stockings, in rich colors printed over foot and leg in clusters of all manner of fruit, such as plums, grapes and berries, which were decided novelties in mid-winter, are still in demand, but cannot be called in style.

Stockings are chosen with about as much care as shoes, but they need no longer match the dress with which they are to be worn in coloring; on the contrary, odd tones are brought together, and the hues in robe and stocking are striking, but not unpleasant contrasts.

There are numbers of new styles in boots for spring; one is as curved and undulating as a short serpent, with its slender top, rounded up and out instep; very high, tapering heel, and long, pointed toe. This style is shown in French kid, satin and brocade, and is usually finished with embroidery.

For young girls little tight-fitting jackets continue to be much worn; these are in soft tints—ivory, flax, gendarme blue—and sometimes of dark green. They are naturally made of light cloth; the skirts are rather long, and the collar turned down; the sleeves have deep cuffs, buttoned to the elbow seam.

The English colony up at Vancouver's Island are said to be wearing hoops and rolled-back hair in the style of the Empress Eugenie, under the impression that they are following the latest fashions; and the stray officer or missionary who finds himself among the ladies feels as if he had been set back about twenty years.

Youthful and plain capotes of Manila braid have twenty tiny bows of dark green satin ribbon clustered on the left side, with some dwarfed sunflowers on the right. The coronet is covered with a green velvet puff, and strings of the narrow ribbon are tied on the left side in a square bow to match those of the trimming.

Cream and tan colored gloves remain the popular choice in gloves. There are also the various wood colors, mode, drab, slate, mastic, and seal brown shades, as well as straw and pearl tints. The preference, however, is for darker gloves for all occasions, even for those where full dress is required. Mustard colors and fallen shades, with olive tints, are shown for spring, and as an extreme novelty terra cotta hues are also displayed.

A great deal of colored Spanish lace is used, especially in the dark myrtle green that is now so popular for bonnets. This lace sometimes covers the brim, while the crown is green velvet, with row after row of strung guilt beads upon it. Face trimmings are used again, and the small capotes have either a coronet or else a row of roses or other flowers, without foliage, over which lace falls. There is an effort also to bring back white tulle cap-like ruches inside the brim.

A gossip item from the New York letter to the Boston *Herald* says: The fashionable specialty is the gold beetle He comes from Brazil. Tiffany has a few on hand at $25 each, including the slender gold chain, and ladies have indulged in these glittering little reptiles, who look exactly as though they were gilded. They require but little food, and are content to crawl up and down a corsage until they expire, which the do after several months time. Twenty-five dollars is a little dear for such a short-lived ornament, but at present they are none the less the rage, and the demand exceeds the supply.

Cupid and Sheepstealing.

The Australian heart is a pretty tough article, and we are not surprised that the touching plea lately put in by a man charged with stealing 570 sheep had no effect on that obdurate organ. Frankly confessing that he had appropriated the animals, he laid the blame on Cupid. He had courted a young woman whom he loved very much, but she looked coldly on his suit by reason of his poverty. Just then he chanced upon a paddock full of very marketable sheep, and, urged on by his passion, he opened the gate, assumed the role of shepherd and drove off the whole lot. It was a mistake, he confessed; perhaps a crime. But he really "meant to become an honest man" with the proceeds of the robbery, and a happy one, of course, in the possession of the girl of his heart. Unfortunately, those very unsentimental folks, the police, interfered, and from the depths of his dungeon the victim cried: "I have failed; I am ruined; my hopes are forever blighted. As he had been five times previously sentenced to imprisonment for horse and sheep stealing, his persistent efforts to become an honest man and a husband certainly deserved a better fate on this last occasion.—*London Globe, Feb. 28.*

ALL SORTS.

The widows and children of Generals Kilpatrick and Hurlbut will return at once to their former homes.

The New York *Star* remarks sententiously: Governor Hampton was kicked once—he had better leave Senator Sherman alone.

The difference between a sentimental young girl and an old hat is only a difference of tense. One has feeling and the other has felt.

The manufacture of oleomargerine in St. Louis has been investigated by the board of health, and proof was obtained of the use of fat from horses and dogs.

Members of the Union Club of New York intend to construct the largest and finest apartment-house in that city, on a plat near Madison Square, 200 x 150 feet.

It appears that the young lady who refused a prince, and was so indignant that he should aspire to her hand, is not Mr. Mackay's own daughter, but a stepdaughter, with a romance clinging to her skirts. Her father was a gold miner who worked beside Mackay when they were starving to death at Gold Hill, Nevada. His name was Johnson—"Doctor" Johnson, as he was there called, and he and Mackay were warm friends. Johnson died in '62, and left a wife and one daughter. Mackay "struck it rich" and married the widow of his old partner, and the daughter is the present Miss Mackay. No one ever knew who Johnson was, but his wife was then a woman of refinement, and gave the impression of gentle breeding. Mackay has always lived happily with her, and seems to think as much of her daughter as if she was of his own blood.

A lady who recently went to Rugby, Tenn., to look after the effects of a typhoid-killed brother, found the key of his cottage hung on a nail at the door, and within all his things intact and in order. Hotels and stores were all closed, and all wore a most forlorn aspect. Some young men of that kind whose return would be a terror to their families, remain there, living on doles from home, supplemented by what they get by sport. They are of that helpless class—not necessarily dissipated—so far as bread-winning goes, which it is so difficult to know what to do with, and for which it was Mr. Hughes' benevolent but abortive aim to find a career.

Longfellow's will was opened Tuesday. It is in his own writing, dated May, 1868, and is properly witnessed. Some alterations and erasures were made in December, 1874, and some additional bequests were made six months after; but there were no witnesses to alterations, nor any signature to additional bequests. The will, therefore, will come before the courts if any legatee chooses to feel disappointed. The terms of the will are: $500 annually to his sister, Mrs. Anna L. Pierce; the same to his brother Samuel; $1,000 to each of the children of his brother Stephen; $5,000 to his brother Alexander; $1,000 to each of the children of George W. Greene, of East Greenwich, R. I.; the residue to his own children. Richard H. Dana, Jr., was appointed executor, but as he died in Rome some months ago, Ernest W. Longfellow applied for letters of administration upon his father's estate.

Trial of Jennie Cramer's Murderer.

NEW HAVEN, April 8.—The superior court room was crowded Thursday afternoon when Blanche Douglass and the Malleys were brought down from the jail and put to plead to the indictment found against them. All three pleaded not guilty. Blanche was dressed in black, wearing a hat with wide flaring rim, a long cloth cloak trimmed with fur, and dark kid gloves. Over her face was a thin black veil, but her features could be plainly seen, and they showed the effects of her close confinement While whispering to her attorney, she smiled several times. Nevertheless, when she arose to plead, the hand in which she held a white handkerchief trembled violently. She gave her age at 20 years, in a low tone, but spoke up clearly when she said:

"NOT GUILTY."

She did not once look at the Malleys, nor they at her, though they sat only three feet apart and had not seen each other for months. Both of the Malleys looked well and were dressed neatly in black. Walter wore eye-glasses. They made their plea in a firm voice, and afterward were taken in a carriage back to jail. Blanche rode back in the jailer's buggy.

Samuel F. Jones, of Hartford, was in court as attorney for the young men. At the suggestion of the State Attorney, who said that Blanche had no means to hire lawyers, E. C. Dow and William B. Stoddard were assigned to defend her. It is expected that minor cases will be disposed of during the first two weeks of the term, and then the trio will be put on trial. The trial will undoubtedly excite far more public interest than the famous Hayden case.

Lawyer Jones said: "We don't deny that there was arsenic in the Cramer girl's body, but we don't know how it got there. Those Malley boys know nothing more about the cause of her death than a child unborn. I think we can show that she came to her death from something else beside poison. We are no way interested in the case of Blanche Douglas, except in so far as it concerns our case. If she tells the truth she can tell nothing that will damage us. I have no doubt, with four or five Pinkerton detectives working on a poor simple girl such as she is, they can scare her into saying anything. We are ready to try our case just as soon as the State attorney says he is ready, and have no fears for the result."

Munkacsy, the painter of "Christ before Pilate," and "The blind Milton," was not recognized as a genius in his youth. He was enabled to study art through the pecuniary aid of a charitable society of Pesth, on whose books the famous painter was described as a student "of mediocre talent."

HOAR'S WISHES DISREGARDED.

The Very Man He Opposed Nominated to the Boston Collectorship.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following nominations were among those sent to the Senate to-day: Roland Worthington to be Collector of Customs, Adin B. Underwood to be Surveyor and Daniel Hall to be Naval Officer in the District of Boston and Charlestown.

Gossip is lively to-night over the nomination of Mr. Worthington, who is editor of the Boston *Traveller*, to be Collector of the Port at Boston. The matter acquires general interest from the fact that it is in some respects a parallel to the Robertson case of last year, with Hoar occupying the place relatively that Mr. Conkling did then. Collector Beard's term has just expired. Anticipating an appointment this spring, Hoar became active in Beard's interest two or three months ago and made such a thorough canvass of the Massachusetts delegation that he finally persuaded all of the delegation excepting Messrs. Bowman and Candler of the House to visit the White House with him and appeal personally to the President for Beard's appointment. Dawes was of the party, but he and several of the delegation joined in the appeal more to please Hoar than on Beard's account. Dawes had ceased to love Beard when Beard a year ago or less resented Dawes' meddling in the civil service practices at the custom house.

Worthington, who is one of the most aggressive of New England stalwarts, was urged chiefly by Governor Boutwell and Mr. Bowman, representing the stalwart cause. Hoar was particularly against him and attempted no concealment of his opposition. It is said that he went several times to the President to urge, as a personal favor, that Worthington should be kept out whatever else might be done. The President always received Hoar civilly, and Hoar inferred that his wishes would be followed. A gentleman who informed Hoar two days ago that Worthington would be nominated was laughed at. Worthington's nomination according struck Hoar "amidships." He thought that such a step without warning, and after his efforts to prevent it, was in the nature of a personal effront. Hoar is not of the stuff to resign under any provocation, and at that point the parallel between his case and Mr. Conkling's ceases. Yet he has suddenly become opposed on principle to taking the medicine that he prescribed to Mr. Conkling, of manful submission to Executive action. He is not so sure as he was a year ago that the President owes no courtesy to Senators in appointments, and is inclined to regard the speeches he made to that effect as hollow mockeries. Worthington will in all probability be confirmed. The office is the most powerful, politically, in New England. The Collector can control the factional leanings of the Legislature. Hoar will be a candidate for re-election next winter. Worthington will see that a stalwart Legislature will assemble to elect Hoar's successor, who by hardly any probability can be Hoar himself. The feeling outside to-night is that on this account the President could not have made a more creditable nomination.

Couldn't Speak any Language.

The other day a Swede in the employ of the Union Pacific Road went into Division Superintendent Dickinson's office to get transportation for himself and family to another part of the road. He couldn't speak the English language at all and Mr. Mills could not ascertain the extent of the applicant's family, so as to provide the proper pass for him. He tried to speak some Swedish, but the fact is that Mills has been in this country so long that he has almost forgotten the language.

He motioned to the applicant to go and get an interpreter, or words to that effect, and at last made him understand. The man went out and returned with an Irishman.

Mills said, "Great scott, is it possible that you are familiar with the Swedish language?"

"Yes, sor. I talk anything ye loike. I spake nine diff'rent languages and chaw tobacky in my own native doialect. What did you wish to ax him?"

"Why, ask him how many children he has."

The Irishman turned around to the man, took a full breath, looked up at the ceiling and said:

"The gintleman desoirs me fur to ax yes how many kids ye have and don't be all day about it aither."

The man followed this remark closely all the way through and then in the purest Wyoming said that he had two.

Mr. Mills was glad then that he had sent out for an interpreter who was familiar with nine different languages, because it seemed to facilitate business and place all the parties on an equal standing.—*Bill Nye.*

Resolutions of the Trades Union.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The amalgamated Trades Unions adopted resolutions declaring that, as President Arthur had vetoed the bill intended to restrict the importation of Coolies in the United States, therefore the Trades Unions regard it as another evidence of the governing classes that the interests of the working population were not considered, and that President Arthur had ignored the interests of the people by protecting the interests of the Six Chinese Companies; extending greeting to their brothers on the Pacific coast, bid them to continue their work and assuring them victory would crown their efforts.

The platform of principles calls for eight hours for a day's work.

A monument to Sir Walter Scott is to be erected in Rome.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Carlyle is to have a monument close to his house in Chelsea.

W. H. Vanderbilt intends to open his gallery of paintings to the public on certain days.

The collection of portraits of Milton, owned by Mr. Tilden, is said to be the finest and most valuable in the country.

A portrait of General Nathaniel Lyon has been presented to the State of Connecticut by his sister, Mrs. Hasler, of Webster, Mass.

An English artist has photographed swallows on the wing, and fixed the reflection they threw on a pond while passing over.

The proposal to organize a lottery for the creation of a museum of the decorative arts at Paris, has just been brought before the Ministry.

Mr. Millais is said to have painted, in his recently finished portrait of Cardinal Newman, the finest picture that he has yet given to the world. It is life size, and represents the Cardinal in his scarlet robes.

The Ohio Legislature has appropriated $10,000 for a marble or bronze statue of Garfield, to be placed in the capitol at Washington. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House, two members of the Senate and three of the House form the Commission to select a sculptor.

Douglas Volk's oil painting "Just One Year Ago To-day," on exhibition at the New York National Academy of Design, and which has been sold for $800, shows a girl in quaint Puritan costume, with a black velvet coif on her fair hair, kneeling in the snow, grasping the boughs of a low tree in convulsive grief.

Heard in Sculptor Exhibition—A marble group represents an old man, having in his arms a child, who pulls his beard. A little child who had been looking at the statue thoughtfully, asked his mother, "I say, mama, why does the old man make a grimace? It can't hurt him, since he is stone."—*French Paper.*

Buchanan Read, the poet artist, painted the three Miss Longfellows as children. One of the young ladies was so depicted on the canvas that she appeared to be without arms. So natural was this appearance that on the picture being engraved and sold to the public the poet received over one hundred letters asking him if his child really was born without arms.

The London *Telegraph* says that a school of fine arts, is about to be established at Constantinople, that lectures are to be given there on esthetics, and that the Professorship is to be tendered to Oscar Wilde on his return from America. He would help, it is believed, to kindle some intensity in the dull souls of the Musselmans by teaching them to be utterly utter.

A prominent New York picture man, now in Paris, writes home: "The Paris picture market is at present completely stripped of works of the highest order. I have been here ten days and I have not seen a single painting by Diaz, Corot, Tryon, Daubigny, Millet or Rousseau equal to those which I have purchased during the last few years. I am told on good authority that the possessors of choice pictures will not sell them at any price."

The latest triumph of scene painting is recorded by the veracious Paris newspapers. The manager of a Paris theatre recently imported an elephant from Persia to figure in an Asiatic spectacle. When the animal was first brought upon the stage it astonished the company by making demonstrations of extreme delight. Everybody was puzzled, till it was discovered that the scenery represented the public square in Ispahan. Then all was clear. The scene was so true to nature that the elephant fancied himself back at home and rejoiced accordingly.

Frank Hatton's Letter.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following is Frank Hatton's letter to the Cincinnati postmaster, alluded to in a previous dispatch:

The inquiry in regard to whether the Executive orders of pages 321 and 322 and regulation 78 include employes of postoffices, is answered in the negative, unless employment interferes with the efficient discharge of their duties in a postoffice. In regard to the provision relative to participation in political campaigns, so far as they are applicable to postmasters and other employes of the department, I desire to say, the fact that a citizen is deemed worthy and competent to fill a public station should not, in my opinion, deprive him of any of his rights as a citizen, so long as he does not neglect the duties entrusted to him. I believe the right of every man to use his best efforts to promote, by all proper means, the success of all political and political measures that will, in his judgment, be beneficial to his country. Earnestness in the discharge of their duties as citizens should not involve offensiveness on the part of public servants. On this subject let me quote from the letter of General Arthur in accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican convention at Chicago. His language is peculiarly applicable to the inquiry you make. He says: "I will add that by the acceptance of a public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully and fully discharge all his official duties." Within the limit indicated a public officer is a free man socially and politically, with a man's duties and responsibilities to answer for. Very respectfully.

FRANK HATTON,
First Asst. Postmaster-General.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The "Betty and Baby" fund is now $7,000.

BOSTON, April 12.—The furniture factory of Geo. W. Robinson is attached. It is feared Robinson has absconded.

BISMARCK, April 11.—The sky is illuminated with prairie fires in this vicinity. The weather is favorable and seeding proceeds rapidly and favorably.

WASHINGTON, April 11—The President's reception to the Army and Navy to-night was a brilliant affair. The attendance was not confined to those branches but many of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished people were present.

HAVANA, April 10.—The revolution began in Cape Haytian, Hayti, March 26th. Gonaives and Port au Prince soon entered the movement. Martial law is proclaimed, and President Solomen is preparing to march to Cape Haytian with 30,000 men.

TROY, N. Y., April 12.—Four miners from Washington county write they have been cast into a dungeon at Chihuahua, Mexico, having endeavored to leave the mine and country. The Mexicans fired on the party from an ambush killing two and fatally wounding another. They complain that the U. S. consul refuses to aid them.

LYNN, Mass., April 12.—Charles Morris, after raising about $70,000 by forgeries, borrowing and raising money for sufferers of all kinds, has disappeared, leaving his wife and children. The names principally used in the forgeries were James W. Pike, R. C. Jennings and Geo. H. Harwood. He raised $2,000 for Jud Heins, the principal victim of the recent boiler explosion.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Brief funeral services were held to-day over the remains of Representative Allen. David Davis, president of the senate, Speaker Keifer and a large number of other Congressman were present. After the services the remains were placed on board a special train, accompanied by members of the family and congressmen, and were taken to Pittsfield, Mass., where the interment takes place according to the wishes of Mrs. Allen.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A Detroit special says: At one o'clock this morning the steamer Thomas Parsons, upward bound, collided with the schooner Clayton Belle on the lake ten miles north of Port Huron. The Belle was struck on the quarter and sank in a few minutes. Second mate, John Dillon, and Wm. Sullivan and Thos. Kirwin, of the crew of the Belle, were on deck and were saved, but the captain and three others were lost. They were below, but came up and got into a small boat, which the waves caused by the sinking of the vessel upset.

The names of the lost are Capt. Frank A. Calvin, who leaves a family at New Haven, Oswego county, New York; the first mate, Nathan Brotherton, who leaves a family at Battle Creek, Mich; Dell Brotherton, his son, and the female cook. The Parsons was picked up by a tug, and was badly damaged. The lost schooner is valued at $10,000; insurance $6,000; cargo of pig iron valued at $15,000; insured.

The Clever Diplomatist.

When Talleyrand's friend Narbonne, the minister who had incurred the king's displeasure, was once walking arm-in-arm with him, and reciting verses, Talleyrand, suddenly perceiving at a short distance from them a man who was yawning, interrupted his friend saying, "Narbonne, not so loud"; and he pointed to the yawning man. Relating one day some infamous traits in the character of one of his colleagues, his hearers interrupted him, exclaiming

"The man who could commit an act of that kind is capable of assassinating."

"Assassinating? no," said Talleyrand, calmly; "poisoning? yes."

Being asked on a certain occasion to define his notion of an agreeable man, the Bishop of Autun replied: "A man who agrees with me." Lastly, further stories could be collected almost *ad infinitum*—when a troublesome acquaintance, who had continually pressed him for alms, though he had clinched his case in one instance by remarking "I must live, you know," Talleyrand complacently replied: "I do not see the necessity."

Dorsey Expected to Die

The *New Mexican Nuevo Mexicano* of March 11 says: "The opinion prevails that ex-Senator Dorsey will not recover from his sickness, and that his death is only a question of a few days or weeks. It is said that ex-Senator Dorsey has sold his ranches, ranges and brand in Colfax county. The sale includes a number of excellent ranches, with the home ranche which is considered one of the best in the West, all claim to the vast range, comprising from 1,500 to 2,000 square miles of territory, and nearly 25,000 head of cattle, with calves, including many fine thoroughbred cows and bulls. The purchasers are reported to be a big company composed of eastern gentlemen, and Harry Gray the efficient manager of the ex-Senator's vast stock and business, recently took the books of the concern to New York to deliver them to the purchasers. The purchase price is reported to be very high, and probably ranges from $650,000 to 700,000, the Prairie Cattle Company, who were anxious to buy out the ex-Senator, having offered between $450,000 and $500,000."

Grumbling in London.

LONDON, April 10.—The respite of a fortnight accorded Dr. Lamson at the request of President Arthur, gives occasion for much grumbling, and the popular papers of a cheap sort say that an American may do anything he pleases in England, and poor Sir Wm Harcourt comes in for severe criticism on every side for yielding to the Yankees. In all the papers from all parts of the country there can be found no opinion favorable to the prisoner. The home secretary never was in such hot water before.