W F Sanders 1-1-78

The New North-West.

VOL. 10, No. 31. DEER LODGE, MONTANA, JAN. 31, 1879. WHOLE No. 500.

The New North-West

DEER LODGE, MONTANA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	Card.	1 inch.	2 Inches.	3 Inches.	4 Inches.	6 Inches.	12 Inches.	25 Inches.
1 Time	$2	$3	$5	$7	$8	$10	$20	$30
2 "	3	5	6	10	12	15	25	40
3 "	4	7	8	12	14	20	33	48
1 Month	5	8	10	14	16	25	38	55
2 "	7	10	12	18	24	35	60	75
3 "	9	12	15	22	30	50	70	100
6 "	11	15	25	35	50	75	100	160
1 Year	16	25	40	55	70	90	140	250

Regular advertising payable quarterly, as due.
Transient advertising payable in advance.
Special Notices are 50 per cent. more than regular advertisements.
Local advertising, 15 cents for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each succeeding insertion; lines counted in Nonpariel measure.
Job Work payable on delivery.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ATTORNEYS

W. F. SANDERS. W. F. CULLEN.
SANDERS & CULLEN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HELENA, - - - - MONTANA.

W. K. MENDENHALL,
Land and Mining Lawyer
ROOM 3 MAY BUILDING, CORNER 7TH & E STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ATTENDS TO ALL MATTERS RELATING TO LAND AND MINING CLAIMS.
References—Judge O. B. O'Bannon and Hon. W. W. Dixon, Deer Lodge, M. T. 459-1y.

Physicians and Surgeons.

A. H. MITCHELL, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
—Office Opposite Postoffice—
DEER LODGE, - - - - MONTANA.
Prompt attention by night or day to patients in own or country. [316.tf

PORTER HANKS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
—OFFICE OPPOSITE KENNON & ZENOR'S.—
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.
☞Residence with O. Beardsley.
Will attend promptly to all calls from town or country. 483.*

BNKERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
DEER LODGE.
W. A. CLARK, President.
R. W. DONNELL, Vice-President.
S. E. LARABIE, Cashier.
Draw Exchange on
All the Principal Cities of the World.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS,
Donnell, Lawson & Co.,
No. 92 Broadway
79-1y

First National Bank,
Helena, Montana.
T. HAUSER, President. D. C. CORBIN, Vice President.
E. W. KNIGHT, Cashier; T. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, Ass't Cashier
—o—
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
—o—

Authorized Capital	$500,000.
Paid Up Capital	100,000.
Permanent Surplus Fund	$50,000.00
Dividend paid March 4, 1874,	30,000 00
Average Deposits preceeding six months,	485,000.00
Invested in U. S. Bonds	214,000.00

We transact a general Banking business, and buy, at highest rates, Gold Dust, Coin, Gold and Silver Bullion, and Local Securities; Sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, available in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. COLLECTIONS made and proceeds remitted promptly. Our facilities for handling SILVER ORES are particularly good, and this branch of our business will receive special attention. Cash advances made upon Ores, and same shipped for account of owners. WE WILL BUY FOR CASH at the very best rates allowable. Owners of mines will consult their interests by calling upon us. 275

HOTELS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
Nos. 37 & 39 Main Street,
Helena, Montana.
SCHWAB & ZIMMERMAN, Proprietors.

Silver Lake House,
PHILIPSBURG, MONTANA.
MURPHY & JENKINS, - PROPRIETORS.
Finest and Most Commodious Hotel
ON THE WEST SIDE.
☞ Rooms Light and well ventilated.
☞ Accommodations First-Class.
389-3m MURPHY & JENKINS, Proprietors.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Meagher County, M. T.
These Celebrated
Mineral Hot Springs,
Are now in charge of
SPENCER BROS.
The Hotel Accommodations are Ample and First-Class. Rates of Board, including Lodging and Baths, $14 per week.
—o—o—
DR. WM. PARBERRY, the resident physician is always within call and his charges are exceedingly low for the country.
—o—o—
Guests receive every attention necessary to comfort and convenience.

Girton House,
Butte City, Montana.
Robert Girton, : Proprietor
Good accommodations for lodgers. No Bar in nor saloon near the House.
Guests Will Receive Good Attention.
Board per Week $6.00
Board per Day 1.00
Lodging per Day .50
The traveling public will find this a pleasant hotel, and their patronage is respectfully solicited.
349-tf ROBERT GIRTON.

Blanks for Sale.

We have in stock the following Justices' Blanks, adapted for any township or county in Montana, and in conformity to existing laws. The following are the prices:

Subpœnas, per hundred	$6 00
Summons	6 00
Writs of Attachment	6 00
Undertaking on Attachment	6 00
Affidavit of Attachment	6 00
Executions	6 00
Warrants	6 00
ALSO,	
Bonds for Deeds	8 00
Deeds, Montana form	12 00
Notices of Location	8 00
Road Receipts	2 50

If an assortment is ordered lesser quantities than one hundred will be furnished at same rates. Cash must accompany order. Postage will be prepaid. Address,
NEW NORTH-WEST,
DEER LODGE.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
TO REACH READERS OUTSIDE OF THE LARGE CITIES.
Over 1,000 NEWSPAPERS, Divided into Six Different Lists.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For Catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
479. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

POETRY.

IN PRAISE OF SLEEP.

There is a land where nightly I repair,
At whose dim gate I lay my cross aside.
Stretch out my arms toward Rest, as toward a bride,
And am withal assuaged. Ah! even there,
Beyond false hope, beyond the stress of prayer,
Beyond the hurt and smart of wounded pride,
With no more hunger for sweet things denied,
My heart has rest and respite from despair.
O Land of mystic shapes and laugh of pleasure!
Waste fields of poppies, without track, it seems;
O scentless lilies, by the voiceless streams
Where come my ghosts and dance a silent measure,
Hold my lost joy now only in dear dreams;
Give back to me, sometimes, my buried pleasure.

I have no heart in me for Love's delight.
How sweet the summer was! I know its spell,
Who care not now what stars may have to tell.
For me the day is void, and void the night.
Upon her dim and inaccessible height
Fame stands above me, robed and crowned. Ah, well!
Let those who love her find her pleasurable.
She hath no grace nor merit in my sight.
I only am in love with tender sleep—
Dew on my sad, unfruitful flower of life,
Of which no man the memory may keep.
Of most divine forgetfulness of strife,
My sky is not too gray, my path too steep.
While thou art mine, for friend, for love, for wife!

—*Philip Rouke Marston in Independent.*

COLORED ARISTOCRACY.

THE FEW THAT HOLD THEMSELVES ABOVE THE MASSES—PUTTING ON NEW YEAR'S AIRS IN NASHVILLE.

There has always been, even in old slave times, a grade of aristocracy among the colored folks in the South. In those old times the negro claimed a respectability according to that possessed by their masters, and all felt that to be owned by a rich man was a palliation of serfdom. These held their heads high, and looked down upon their less fortunate brethren.

Education, advantages for which are to be had in Nashville beyond any other Southern city, is the foundation upon which this society bases itself. Eminently a city of schools and colleges, the colored people, assisted by their friends, have erected in Nashville and vicinity several very handsome educational institutions, besides possessing equal advantages to those of white children in public schools. Many thousands of them have received excellent educations in the last decade, not leaving out parlor accomplishments. As a race they have an aptitude for music, their melodious plantation melodies always striking any one remarkably, who heard them for the first time. It is a remakable fact that two-thirds of the students at Fish University are quadroons and octoroons, and it is through this class mostly that the race is being led on to a higher life. At present the "best society" is represented by barbers, hotel waiters, hack drivers, with a few politicians, lawyers and magistrates. Their wives, generally, are seamstresses, and are, for the most part, quiet and lady-like in manner, and are endeavoring to raise families that will be a credit to them.

Last New Year, for the first time, probably, in Nashville, several of the "upper ten" colored families kept open house, and received numerous callers from the class above mentioned. This year, the custom of New Year receptions were more generally observed. The negro, as a race, is very clannish, but there is a certain antagonism felt by the lower classes toward those who are gravitating toward the top, and rising above them. In politics they never forgive or follow a renegade. A Democratic "nigger" is to them an abhorrence; and he, therefore, possesses but little influence with them. And then they cannot bear to be dictated to by one of their own race, who is supposed to hold himself aloof from or above them. Fred. Douglass has never been forgiven by the colored masses for attempting, in a speech, to advise them, so they thought, as to how they must do and what they must do. A genuine African has no use whatever for a person showing a liberal mixture of white blood. It is not at all unusual to hear an old black "auntie," with skin of darkest ebony, thick lips, shining white ivories, and real nigger kinks, exclaim vehemently, as she watches some brown skinned damsel trip along the streets, "I do 'spise a white nigger."—*Ex.*

A Noble Charity.

In 1869 the Independent Order of Good Templars of California, at considerable cost, erected near Vallejo a very imposing and commodious edifice, and dedicated and opened the same as "The Good Templars' Home for Orphans." When the enterprise was first suggested the proposition was to a considerable extent received with ridicule, and the whole subject treated as wholly chimerical. But the movers had a grand object in view, and had the pluck to disregard sneers, overcome all opposition, and to successfully carry out their plans. One who writes understandingly, if not authoritatively, says that the "title" of the "Home for Orphans" is not meant to convey any idea of exclusiveness as to the class admitted to its sheltering offices. On the contrary, it is open to all; the only passport required at its portals is to be a homeless orphan child. Children under 14 years are received and cared for, and over 80 orphaned children are now being cared for in the institution. The building is an elegant and comodious structure, and is located very pleasantly. The Home is under the management of a Board of Trustees and a Board of Lady Managers—the former comprising nine gentlemen of the Order, who have charge of the building, grounds (20 acres) and financial matters; while the Board of Lady Managers is composed of eight prominent lady members of the Order selected from various portions of the State, and has charged of the domestic relations of the institution. The educational affairs are under the joint control and management of the Board of Trustees and Lady Managers. The Grand Worthy Secretary says that upwards of $100,000 have been expended in the erection, care and maintenance of the institution. Within the "Home" a graded school, under the "Public School System" of the State, is taught by two competent teachers. He also remarks that "the Good Templars of this jurisdiction have accepted the self-imposed duty of sustaining this 'Home' gratefully, and the membership is linked together in its support with unfaltering devotion." For the benefit of this grand institution a literary entertainment will be given at Mozart Hall next Tuesday evening, Jan. 14th, under the auspices of the Good Templars of Stockton.—*Stockton Independent, Jan. 10th.*

Olive Logan weighs 190 pounds, has gray hair and a double chin.

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.

THE ASTONISHING PROPOSITION TO DISPOSE OF THEM BY A WORLD-WIDE LOTTERY.

PARIS, December 15, 1878.—A great piece of news has reached me through a member of the Budget Committee. He tells me that to ease the *octroi* duties weigh upon the city of Paris, and to create in the Champs de Mars a permanent Exhibition of Industrial and Decorative Art, a universal lottery will be created, of which the crown jewels will be the prizes. The scheme has been seriously discussed at the sittings of the Budget Committee. When it was first brought forward it was proposed to issue tickets at five francs each. Should the project be carried out, and I do not see why it should not, after the precedent of the great National Exhibition Lottery, the price of tickets will be fixed at a high figure—perhaps at ten, fifteen or twenty francs. It is impossible to forecast all the millions which may be thus brought into the French Treasury. "Hundreds of millions" are spoken of. When I heard the words just quoted proceed from the mouth of the news-bearing deputy, I thought he was ludicrously sanguine; but after he had explained to me on what his hopes were based, I admitted their accomplishment within the reach of possibility, It is a very short time since tickets were issued for the National Lottery. Nearly 14,000,000 of them are already sold, and 2,500,000 by anticipation, for the issue could not keep pace with the demand. What was not suspected before the middle of last month, foreign countries have got bitten with the mania. The applications from abroad for tickets are too numerous to be anything like satisfied. A speculator in New York wants a million of them. In London they are sold at a premium of 25 per cent., and in Vienna of 40 per cent. Depressed as are the finances of the Russian Empire, there seems to be plenty of money in St. Petersburg and Odessa to risk in tickets for the Great Exhibition Lottery. If the crown jewels are disposed of in the manner contemplated, the drawing will not take place for eighteen months or two years after the issue of numbers. Should the price of a ticket be ten francs and 100,000,000 of them be sold, the sum total received would be one-fifth of what the Prussians exacted in 1870 of the French to indemnify them for their war expenses. In calculating on twice and a half more it does not appear to me that the members of the Budget Committee, who promote this scheme, are over sanguine.

The Vendetta in Kentucky.

Baltimore Sun.

The vendetta has flourished for years past in Kentucky quite as bitterly and intensely as in Corsica. In the latter island family feuds were kept up for generations, and when one or more members of it on either side were waylaid and shot down the assassin took to the brush. The custom there has long been that when a man is slain his son, or brother, or his nearest kinsman must avenge his death by killing the murderer, or the whole family will stand forever disgraced. In Kentucky a feud comprehends not only the members of families at issue, but many of their respective friends who take sides with them. The feuds there, bloody as they are, have one redeeming feature—they rarely result in secret assassination. The fights they result in are mostly carried on openly—sometimes in the streets of a town, sometimes at a barbecue, sometimes at a social gathering—wherever, in point of fact, the parties come into collision. If an attempt is made to arrest them they resist. If they are tracked to a house and are surrounded, they barricade the doors and windows and kill all the besiegers they can. If hard pressed, they take to the mountains. If some arrests are made, they organize a secret expedition to rescue the prisoners. It has been the defect of Kentucky justice that it has tolerated this lawlessness and dealt tenderly with the ruffians who nursed their vindictiveness and gloried in their bloody exploits. There are very few instances in the history of the State in which such men have been made examples of. The tacit encouragement thus given to them has borne, in the feuds between families and political factions, its bloody fruits. Such vendettas and faction fights have wrought incalculable injury to one of the finest States in the Union, both as regards climate and fertility of the soil, and have done much to prevent a quiet and industrious population from settling there. Is it not time that the whole power of the State shall be put forth to bring this reign of lawlessness to an end?

Why are we Right-Handed.

Investigations which were very recently carried through by a French Physician, Dr. Fleury, of Bordeaux, have adduced facts showing that our natural impulse to use the members on the right side of the body is clearly traceable to physiological causes. Dr. Fleury, after examining an immense number of human brains, asserts that the left interior lobe is a little larger than the right one. Again, he shows that, by examining a large number of people, there is an unequal supply of blood to the two sides of the body. The brachiocephalic trunk, which only exists on the right of the arch of the aorta, produces, by a difference in termination, an inequality in the waves of red blood which travel from right to left. Moreover, the diameters of the subclavian arteries on each side are different, that on the right being noticeably larger. The left lobe of the brain, therefore, being more richly hæmatosed than the right, becomes stronger; and as, by the intersection of the nervous fiber, it commands the right side of the body, it is obvious that that side will be more readily controlled. This furnishes one reason for the natural preferences for the right hand, and another is found in the increased supply of blood from the subclavian artery. The augmentation of blood we have already seen suggested; but the reason for it is here ascribed to the relative size of the artery, and not to any directness of path from the heart. Dr. Fleury has carried his investigations through the whole series of mamalia; and he finds that the right-handed peculiarities exist in all that have arteries arranged similar to those of man. At the same time such animals, notably the chimpanzee, the seal, and the beavers, are the most adroit and intelligent. —*The Electice.*

—General Garfield uses the scissors when reading newspapers, and pastes into scrap-books, making innotations.

NEW NOR'-WESTERS.

—The oldest inhabitant—A circus joke.

—The birthlace of Burns—The kerosene can.

—Senator Conkling is said to work 18 hours a day.

—The German Empire has a population of 75,000,000.

The inebriate's song—This is the way I long have sot.

—What fruit is the most visionary? The apple of the eye.

—Bayard Taylor will be buried in the family lot at Kennett, Pa.

—When a man gets in about half a pint of rye he begins to feel his oats.

—Wade Hampton is entirely out of danger, but his recovery will be slow.

—A man out in Venice, Ills., has christened his cat "Othello, the Mewor of Venice."

—The older emery paper is, the more it has been used, the better it will be for fine polishing.

—Householder—One who occupies a house. Penholder—One who occupies a pen; a pig.

—A slice of Limberger cheese worn on the upper lip is pronounced a sure cure for a hooked nose.

—The King of the Fiji Islands is said to relish "Baby Mine" very much. He likes it well done, too.

—Mr. J. C. Flood, of San Francisco, has presented the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum with $1,000 donation.

—Avoid everything calculated to injure others. Have no companionship with a man who injures his neighbor.

—What cord is that which is full of knots which no man can untie, and in which no man can tie another? A cord of wood.

—"My lad," said a lady to a boy carrying newspapers, "are you the mail boy?" "You doesn't think I'm a female boy, duz ye?"

—If Texas had as many people to the square mile as Massachusetts she would have a population of over 72,000,000.

—Emperor William, of Germany, claims that he shot 6,996 wild animals, since 1819, as a hunter, not including birds, which are foul shots.

—George Washington will be hanged at Louisville on the 21st of February, which will be hereafter known as Washington's deathday.

—Spriggins says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by getting on a high fence and waiting till the dog had gone away.

—Under the general law of Missouri, jurors must be able to read. In St. Louis this disqualifies ninety per cent. of the colored residents.

—An army surgeon says he never saw but one man who hadn't rather go into battle than have a tooth drawn, and that man was a coward.

—The population of Arizona in 1870, including Indians, was 41,710. The Territory has filled up pretty rapidly during the last six or eight years.

—The cost of the common school system in the State of New York has reached an aggregate of $10,625,505 for the year ending September 30, 1878.

—In contributions to the Memphis Howard Association, Illinois stands second in the list of States. New York contributed $52,804, and Illinois $52,307.

—The Mexican government has made arrangements for the payment of the third installment of $300,000 indemnity to American citizens, due this month.

—For four days a train stood on the track at Erie, snow-bound, which had upon it nine tons of silver bars, and $300,000 in gold coin belonging to Uncle Sam.

—The Government of Brazil proposes the extinction of all monastic orders and the application of their property to the redemption of the national debt.

—"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes; or, if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get 'em, if they're too impulsive."

—The secession of Kansas City from Missouri and its annexation to Kansas, is still under discussion in St. Louis and other towns remotely or directly interested.

—In Britain they have 1,744 newspapers, and only 158 of these are daily. In the United States there were last year 8,079 newspapers, and 600 appeared every day.

—Brown paper, it is said on good authority, will preserve anything that is wrapped up in it from the ravages of the moth. It is a simple preventative, and one worth trying.

—A German paper asserts that prussic acid only causes suspension of life at first, and that any one who takes it can be restored to animation by the pouring of acetate of potash and salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.

—A Vermonter has invented a bottle which will always turn right side up, thus failing to spill the contents, no matter how drunk the owner is. A most useless invention, for when a man is very drunk his bottle is usually empty.

—"I'm a rutabaga, and here's where I plant myself," said a tramp, as he entered a farmhouse near Freeport, Ills., and seated himself at a table. "We allers bile ours," said the farmer's wife, and soused him with a pan full of boiling water.

—Diogenes was a good temperance man. When blamed for throwing a goblet of wine on the ground and wasting so much good liquor, he answered, "Had I drunk it there would have been a double waste. I as well as the wine would have been lost."

—Major L. W. Pon, the wealthiest planter and most prominent citizen in Jasper county, Ga., committed suicide the other day. He spent several days in paying off his employes recently, and it is supposed that the worriment caused temporary insanity.

—A negro porter in a store at Little Rock, Arkansas, having read Mark Twain's story of "The Jumping Frog," took to filling the pouch of his pet opossum, which accompanied him everywhere, with nickels and pennies from the till, thus taking home nightly a considerable sum. At last he overloaded the opossum, and when he went out the faithful creature tried to follow him, but found herself anchored. Detection followed, as a matter of course.

ALL ABOUT GOLD.

HOW IT HAS SKIPPED AROUND FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Money Article.

On Monday, January 13, 1863, nearly 17 years ago, as shown by the following table, our paper currency, composed of United States greenback notes and national bank notes, has been at a discount on gold. The more popular phrase has been, "gold has been at a premium. The expression, all know, is a misnomer. Gold is never at a premium on itself. On the 13th of January, as above quoted, the banks suspended specie payments, and on that day paper money was really at a discount of 3 per cent., though gold was quoted at three per cent. premium. The fluctuations thereafter in the rate were wide and frequent, selling that month as low as 1⅞ and as high as 3⅝. About the middle of the next month, February, gold sold at 4⅝ above paper, and the lowest that it touched was 2½. It ranged within those rates all through the winter and spring, and until near the end of spring, when the rate advanced to 9½. From this it rapidly went up to 120½ in July, falling by the end of the month, however, to 114½. From the beginning of August to the end of the year it ranged at almost all points from 12½ to 34, which was the quotation for Dec. 31, 1863. The highest it reached in 1863 was in February, 72½, and the lowest in August, 22½, a difference of just 50 cents. On July 11, 1864, the highest discount on currency and the highest quotation for all the time between suspension and resumption was reached, 185,—that is, it then took 285 in paper to buy one gold dollar. The lowest quotation during that same month 244. Pretty much all the time after July of that year the difference was above $2 of paper for $1 coin, closing on the 31st of December of that year at $2.27 for $1. The year of 1865 opened with gold at 134, and it sold down during the month of January as low as 28⅝. In 1866 the highest quotation was 97⅞ and the lowest 25; in 1867 the highest was 46⅜ and the lowest 32. The quotations in 1868 and 1869 were not materially different from those in the year 1867. In 1870 there was a very material narrowing of the rate, the highest quotation of that year being 33½ and the lowest 10. That period seemed to have been the turning point, as the rate at no time after that year reached 20 in its upward course, and in 1874 fell to 9, and trough the next year it advanced to 16⅜, it closed the year at 12⅝. During the year 1876 it fell to 7, and since the difference has been gradually wearing away, so that at the end of 1877, one year ago, it was down to 2½, and for the ten closing months of 1878 it has sold within 1 per cent., much of the time at ¼@½ of 1 per cent., and for the last week or more our paper money and gold have been quoted at par, resumption having come in advance of the time prescribed by law for that event.

Queer Ways of Making a Living in New York.

There are many ways of getting a living in a great city which one would never think of if one did not see them announced by placards and sign-cards and sign-boards. It is curious to walk the streets in certain quarters and read the announcement over shop doors and in shop windows. Far up town is an old-fashioned, tumble down, wooden house for the sale of pet animals, and a sign informs the public that "sick dogs are medically treated by the week or month." A bird-fancier on Broadway apprises his patrons that he takes "birds to board." In a cross street on East Side we learn where "dogs ears and tails are cut in the latest fashion." An out-of-the-way tradesman advertises that he buys "cigar-stumps at the highest market price." An eccentric person in the same neighborhood "educates cross dogs to be gentle and well behaved." "Ladies' and gentlemen's feet and hands and professionally and artistically treated by the job or season," in an upper apartment not far from Broadway. "Young ladies are invited to come in and learn the name and calling of their husbands," in a neighborhood that looks anything but reputable. "Round-shouldered persons made straight," is another announcement in the Bowery, and in the same thoroughfare, "Perfect grace is taught in twelve lessons, and satisfaction guaranteed." "Sore eyes in poodles effectually cured," is a bit of valuable information that comes from East Broadway. "Ladies deficient in valuable wardrobes are fashionably dressed by the month or year," in Catherine street; and in Division street "Babies or children are hired or exchanged." In Sixth avenue "First class funerals are thoroughly equipped," and not far from Tompkins square, "Country theatres are supplied with every necessary." "False noses as good as new, and warranted to fit," reads a placard in a region where it is probably the fate of residents to have their noses bitten off during amiable discussions with their neighbors. "Marriage certificates are furnished at once" in Elizabeth street; "black eyes are painted over neatly." In various places "dress coats are furnished at reasonable rates," and "trustworthy information given as to lucky lottery tickets." If one-half of all the announcements made here are true, no woman in New York would need to be other than graceful, beautiful and accomplished, possessed of fortune and happiness, and every man might be rich, gifted, healthy, vigorous, celebrated and imperishable. What a new paradise Manhattan would be, if advertisements could be strictly depended on!—*N. Y. Times.*

Typographic Eccentricities.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

A great many columns have been written concerning typographic errors, and many of the instances sound so witty or so stupid that it seems as if they must be rather inventions than happenings. But we never saw one cited so unlikely that we couldn't remember its match. Once we wrote that it was "like evoking the shadow of a shade" to quote forgotten authors. The phrase appeared in print thus: "Like cooking the shadow of a shad." The printer had, in burlesquing the sentiment, actually preserved and intensified it in a most striking image of unsubstantiability. At another time we had quoted the proverbial opinion of Rosalind: "Men have died and worms have eaten them—but not for love." The printer may have been a misogynist; at all events he substituted "women" for "worms." There are Shakespeare emendations not much better than that, perhaps.

WHAT THE WITS SAY.

When printers grow old their marble brows are marked with display head lines. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

Getting drunk, the Boston *Post* thinks, is one of the greatest hindrances to temperance in this country.—*Troy Press.*

We acknowledge the receipt of two new pieces of sacred music: "Fold your arms around me tighter," and "See that my grave is not robbed."—*Boston Post.*

One Western editor calls another "a Leviathan Ass." Brother, it ain't right to critter-size a man thus.—*Whitehall Times.*

"Pompey, why am de cross colored baby like de butter cups of de valley?" "Gibs er up, Jonas. Why am it?" "Why, one am colored yellow, ain't it, and ain't de other a colored yeller, too?"—*Danbury News.*

When old Shere has packed up his sceptre and crown in an old carpet-bag he turns sadly to his son and says: "Yakoob, you shust hold dot fort till I am coming; I was go to see a feller."

Here is a horrible one from the fiend of the New Haven *Register*: "Don't venture on thin ice, just now, boys. If you should break through you might take a bad cold, and, perhaps, have a coffin fit."

Man may be the noblest work in creation, but he doesn't think about it when on hearing his name called in the street he turns and finds that it is only somebody calling his dog.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee is illustrated by the fact that the rich man with a great appetite is called an epicure, and the tramp with a great appetite is called a glutton.—*Rome Sentinel.*

A sharp, thirsty man now walks into a bar-room and asks if he can "put up" his silk umbrella for a drink. The bartender acquiesces, the chap gets a drink, raises his umbrella and walks out. That's a dry game.—*Utica Herald.*

The moon (remarks the *Bridgeport Standard*) is just the thing for coon hunting or sleigh riding, but it isn't worth much for gathering chickens, or talking about the greenback movement over the front gate with another fellow's girl.

A correspondent wants to know if there was ever a dam thrown across the Mississippi. Oh, yes, lots of 'em. During the war Unionists and Confederates used to come down on opposite sides of the river and throw "dams" across to each other frequently.

The cause of to-day's paper being so scant was: A friend made this office a present of one dozen bottles of the best liquor ever drank by any set of printers on this or any other planet, and the effects are still felt.—*Beaver, Utah, Chronicle.*

Cold alcohol will clean windows nicely and keep them free from ice. But that is nothing to what warm alcohol, with a few cloves, lemon-peel and sugar mixed in, will do for a man on a cold day. It will not only keep his stomach from freezing, but also make him feel as though he were king of the Sandwich Islands.

The champion long-nosed man resides at Sacramento. Its owner was at breakfast, when a friend, seated on the opposite side of the table, knowing him to be a little near-sighted, remarked, "There's a fly on the end of your nose." "Is there?" responded the owner of the horn of plenty. "I didn't know it. Just please scare him off; you're nearer to him than I am."

A Heroine of the Southern Plague.

A five dollar note would be an extravagant price to pay for her establishment and all it contains, but if heroic womanhood ever found embodiment in human shape, it can be seen nightly upon St. Charles street, just below the Academy of Music. A week ago Grandma Wilson was in Memphis, baffling pestilence by her tireless vigils. Hailed by a terror-stricken community as their guardian angel, Elizabeth, in the zenith of her splendor, could not have commanded the adulation which spontaneously went forth to that plain old woman. For thirty eight days and nights, during the frightful harvest of death at Grenada, those withered hands were often the only ones to soothe the burning brow or close dying eyes. To her tender care were committed their children by dying parents. Appointed by the divine mandates of gratitude universal executrix and administratrix in that season of deadly peril and death the confidential friend of the highest, and now sells peanuts on St. Charles street. She did so before, and were another epidemic into a thousand homes, after another heroic battle with disease, would do so again; but is Cincinnatus, retured to his plow, much more heroic than Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson, returned from the devastation of Grenada. Mrs. Wilson was a faithful nurse in 1837. During the epidemic of 1863 she was on duty the entire summer. In 1855 she devoted her time to the sufferers of Norfolk. Another year she visited Georgia; and, in short, for 41 years this noble women has flown to the aid of the sick and suffering the moment she heard their needs. There is a seat above for her among the best of God's children.—*New Orleans Times.*

To Stain Dried Grass.

There are few prettier ornaments, and none more economical and lasting, than bouquets of dried grasses mingled with the various unchangable flowers. They have but one fault, and that is this, the want of other colors besides yellow and drab or brown. To vary their shade artificially, these flowers are sometimes dyed green. This, however, is in bad taste and unnatural. The best effect is produced by blending rose and red tints together, and with a very little pale blue, with the grasses and flowers, as they dry naturally. The best means of dyeing dried leaves, flowers and grasses is to dip them into the alcoholic solution of the various compounds of aniline. Some of these have a beautiful rose shade; others red, blue, orange and purple. The depth of color can be regulated by diluting, if necessary, the original dyes, with alcohol, down to the shade desired. When taken out of the dye they should be exposed to the air to dry off the alcohol. They then require arranging or setting into form, as, when wet, the petals and fine filaments have a tendency to cling together. A pink saucer, as sold by most druggists, will supply enough rose dye for two ordinary bouquets. The pink saucer yields the best rose dye by washing it off with water and emon juice. The aniline dyes yield the best violet, mauve and purple colors.

PENNILESS MILLIONAIRES.

HOW THE NABOBS OF NEW YORK AVOID PAYMENT OF TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

New York Special to the Chicago Times.

Attention was recently called to the tax notice for 1878 that was served on William H. Vanderbilt, which was returned with the indorsement of Mr. Vanderbilt that he owned no personal property in excess of his debts. One of the tax commissioners said: Ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would say at first that Mr. Vanderbilt must have perjured himself in swearing to such a thing. Personally I do not know him, but I have no doubt that he told the truth. The laws are so defective, the exemption of property by the United States and State laws are so numerous, and the means of evading taxation are so many and simple, that I am almost surprised that anyone pays a tax. Our entire system of taxation is little better than a farce. Legislatures and courts have interfered with it and tinkered it to such an extent that all large properties escape taxation, and the burden falls upon widows and orphans, whose property is in the surrogate's hands, and upon small property owners who are unable to place their possessions where they will escape assessment.

The gentlemen gives a few instances of the expedients employed to escape taxation. The president of the city's great corporations enjoys a salary and income of about $70,000 a year. He lives in a costly house on Murray hill, and his possesion of bonds, mortgages and securities is large. He was assessed on personal property in this city. Under oath he said that he was a farmer by occupation, that his residence was in another country, and that he was not a citizen of New York. Persons visiting Europe are usually followed by tax notices. It is not an unheard-of thing for them to go before an American consul and make affidavit that they are no longer citizens of the United States. In a few months they are back again in New York and engaged in their usual business. They are thousands of residents in Brooklyn who own valuable personal property in New York which the New York assessors cannot get hold of. The Brooklyn assessors also miss it, and for scores of years it has paid no tax. The removal of securities from New York to place of deposit in New Jersey and Connecticut, and the temporary conversion of taxable State or city bonds into government bonds that cannot be taxed, are some of the many devices to escape taxation.

Legal Torture in Japan.

According to a summary of the Japanese Penal Codes, which was recently contributed to the Asiatic Society by a member of the English Embassy in Japan, it appears that those codes, though embodying the most advanced ideas of the civilized world upon the subject of criminal procedure, still do not dispense with the use of torture in the investigation of offences. Torture, it is asserted, is not actually practiced, and a notification was issued by the Prime Minister of the Empire two years ago which conveyed the impression that it would not be, but the codes being silent on the subject, it is asserted that the courts have power to resort to it when such a course shall be deemed expedient. The old laws which govern the question are very explicit in their directions as to when and upon whom torture may be inflicted. It is allowed in a mild degree in all preliminary examination—in which case only a whip, which inflicts pain but cannot result in permanent injury, is used. The severer forms are to be resorted to only in the cases of persons held for trial for murder, incendiarism, robbery, and other serious and capital crimes, and who are already morally proved guilty of the offense of which they are charged. Before torture is resorted to the accused is notified of the intention to use it, and he can avoid its infliction by making a full confession, admitting that he is guilty of the offense charged. In case of the infliction of torture in cases where it is not allowed, the officer ordering the infliction is responsible personally. The tortures are numerous and consist of the infliction of pain by mechanical devices and fire, and of deprivation of sleep and drink, and of exposure to venomous reptiles.—*Albany Law Journal.*

Appearance of the British Soldier.

The British soldier always presents the appearance of scrupulous cleanliness; he is scoured, scrubbed, brushed beyond reproach. His hair is enriched with pomatum and his shoes are radiantly polished. His little cap is worn in a manner which considerations determine purely æsthetic. He carries a little cane in one hand, and, like a gentleman at a party, a pair of white gloves in the other. He holds up his head and expands his chest, and bears himself generally like a person who has reason to invite rather than evade the fierce light of modern criticism. He enjoys, moreover, an abundant leisure, and appears to have ample time and means for participating in the profits of a residence in London—for frequenting gin-palaces and music-halls, for observing the beauties of the West End and cultivating the society of appreciative house-maids. To a ragged and simple-minded rustic or to a young cockney of vague resources all this ought to be a splendid picture. That it should seem to comprise any shadows is a proof of the deep-seated relish in the human mind for our personal independence. The fear of too many masters weighs heavily against the assured comforts and the opportunity of cutting a figure. On the other hand, I remember once that a communicative young trooper with whom I conversed said that the desire to see life had been his motive for enlisting. He seemed going to see it with some indistinctness; he was a little tipsy at the time.—*Lippincott's.*

INCREASE OF GRASSHOPPERS.—Of late years, the grasshoppers has been the theme of much discussion. Men of science are beginning to think that there may be some connection between the destruction of forests and the rapid increase of grasshoppers, and in proof of the idea point to the fact that insects most injurious do not breed near woods. The locust of the east is bred in open plains that harbor no birds to feed upon the larvæ, that gather no moisture to destroy the eggs, and that let in the full light of the sun to hasten hatching. Attention is called to the fact only since the felling of the forests of Asia Minor has the grasshopper become destructive here. The remedy, of course, is tree-planting on a large scale.

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EVE-ANGELICAL CORNER.

The Queen of Italy almost always dresses in white.

Spiral bracelets are much worn, some reaching to the elbow.

Long jabots of Breton lace beautify the richest evening costumes.

Crinoline of very small proportions is beginning to make its appearance.

Innumerable loops and ends of narrow cashmere ribbon are worn at the throat.

How to draw a girl cut—Seat her upon a sled, seize the end of the rope and scoot.

If a lady yawns half a dozen times in succession, young man, you may get your hat.

As many as two or three paniers now appear upon the most expensive imported costumes.

Breton lace with a straight edge is becoming a decided favorite for neck ornamentation.

Large Alsatian bows of wide black velvet ribbon are worn as evening headdresses with "at home" reception toilets.

The 3,000 wives of the King of Siam live under one roof, though it must be confessed that they occasionally raise it.

A young physician asking permission of a lass to kiss her, she replied: "No, sir