RATES OF ADVERTISING

	Card.	1 inch.	2 inches.	3 inches.	4 inches.	8 inches.	12 inches.	16 inches.
One week	$	$5	$8	$8	$8	$10	$20	$30
One month	5	6	10	12	15	15	25	40
Two months	4	7	8	12	14	20	33	48
Three months	5	8	10	14	16	25	38	55
Six months	7	10	12	18	24	35	60	75
One year	8	12	18	24	30	50	70	100
Outside page				25	30	45	60	100
Inside page				20	25	35	50	75

[illegible] allowed [illegible] one year [illegible] discount [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible] than regular business notices [illegible] Transient advertisements payable in advance for the first insertion, and for every subsequent insertion, [illegible] Business notices payable on the 1st of each month. Job printing on delivery.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ATTORNEYS.

O. B. O'BANNON,
Land Agent and Attorney
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.

G. A. KELLOGG,
County Surveyor, Civil Engineer and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.

Office with O. B. O'Bannon. Orders for Surveys of Mineral and Agricultural Lands will receive prompt attention. Orders can be left with Mr O'Bannon in my absence. 519.

WM. H TRIPPET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Deer Lodge, - - Montana.
OFFICE—In Lansing's new building, near corner of D and First streets.
☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 685tf

HIRAM KNOWLES. JOHN F. FORBIS.
KNOWLES & FORBIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
West Granite Street,
Butte, - - Montana
☞ Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

W. F. SANDERS, W. E. CULLEN
SANDERS & CULLEN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Helena, - - Montana.

A. S. HIGGINS.
ATORNEY-AT-LAW,
—Office old North-West building, First street—
Deer Lodge - - - - - - Montana.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 718

E B. Waterbury,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
ANACONDA, M. T.
729

Batterton & Holmes,
CIVIL ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
JAS. H BATTERTON, County Surveyor. 747
L. J. HOLMES, Civil and Mining Engineer.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

JOHN H. OWINGS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office—Kleinschmidt Building, formerly occupied by M. M. Hopkins.
Deer Lodge, - Montana.
Calls in town or country will receive prompt attention. 643

A. H MITCHELL. EDGAR LAURIN.
MITCHELL & LAURIN,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Office—Opposite Scott House.
Deer Lodge, - - - Montana.
Will attend promptly to calls from town or country.

DR. C. G. GLASS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHER.
Office, at present, with the
Deer Lodge Drug Co.,
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
768

D. Lindsay, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Located at New Chicago.
Will attend calls from surrounding country. 733tf

DR. J. W. REED,
DENTIST.
☞ Office corner Main and Broadway, over Casy & Brophy's.
BUTTE - - - MONTANA.
734-3m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

First National Bank!
HELENA, - MONTANA.
Paid up Capital $300,000
Surplus and Profits $203,476
TOTAL CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $929,225
S T. HAUSER, - - President.
E. W. KNIGHT, - - Cashier.
F. H. KLEINSCHMIDT, - Ass't Cash.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

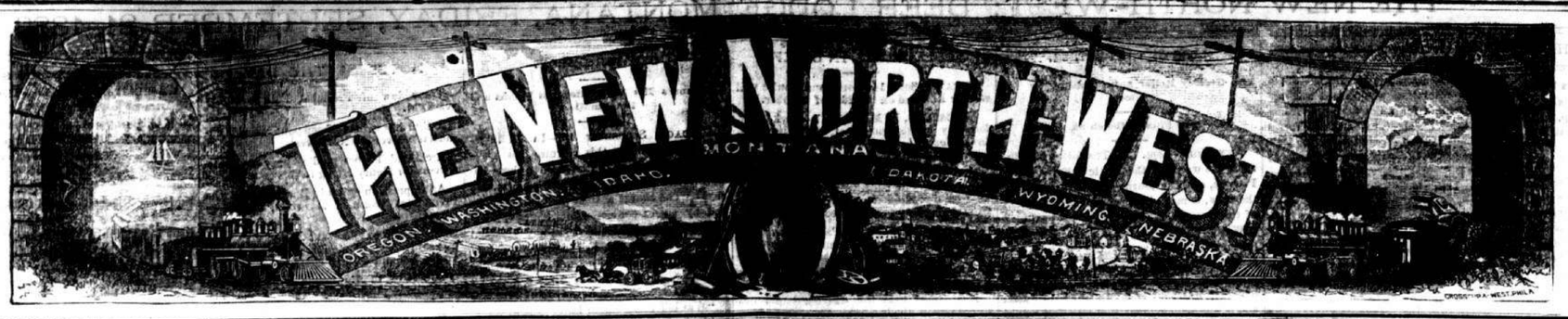
We transact a general Banking business, and buy, at highest rates, Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Bullion, and Local securities; Sell Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers, available in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. COLLECTIONS made and proceeds remitted promptly

Directors.
S. T. HAUSER. JOHN CURTIN
A. M. HOLTER, R. S. HAMILTON.
JOHN H. MING, C. P. HIGGINS,
E. W. KNIGHT, A. J. DAVIS
E. C. POWER, H. M. PARCHEN,
F. H. KLEINSCHMIDT. [503

W. W. DONNELL, W. A. CLARK
S. E. LARABIE,
Donnell, Clark & Larabie,
BANKERS,
DEER LODGE, M. T.
Do a General Banking Business and Draw Exchange on
All the Principal Cities of the World.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS.
Donnell, Lawson & Simpson,
No. 102 Broadway.

HOTELS.

Scott House.
DEER LODGE, MONTANA,
Sam. Scott, Proprietor.
Board Per Day, $2.00. Single Meals, 50 c.



VOL. 15, NO. 12. DEER LODGE, MONTANA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883. WHOLE NO. 741.

METROPOLITAN
BILLIARD ROOMS
Strang & Mills, Proprietors.
—Successors to Trufant & Strang—
Having purchased the above commodious Headquarters of Deer Lodgers and the traveling public, we will be pleased to see our friends as frequently as they may find it convenient. 708tf

DAVIS & BENNETT,
ASSAYERS,
BUTTE - - - MONTANA.
PRICES—Gold & Silver....$2 50
Silver.... 2 00
Copper.... 3 00
☞ Samples sent by mail promptly attended to 641-1y

COSMOPOLITAN SALOON.
Main Street, - - Deer Lodge.
R. Boisvert, Propr.
All drinks and cigars 12 1-2c.
☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. 667 1f

A. ANDERSON,
Main Street, Deer Lodge.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKING
and Repairing.
All Work Well and Promptly Done.
Having leased the Kenyon building, one door south of O'Neill's hardware store, and opened a complete shop, I am prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes, or to do general repairing promptly and neatly at fair prices.
☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
A. ANDERSON. 691m3

M. BIEN,
Upholstery and Furniture,
[Opposite Scott House]
Deer Lodge, - Montana
Parlor Sets and Bed-room Sets
An assortment o
Wood and Cane Seat Chairs,
WOVEN WIRE
and all kinds of
SPRING MATTRESSES
A No. 1 Feathers in Bulk.
MATTRESSES OF HAIR, WOOL AND MOSS.
☞ Upholstery Jobbing promptly attended to. 652 1f

THE
SHORT LINE
OF THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY,
Is now running its FAST EXPRESS TRAINS from both
OMAHA and ST. PAUL
WITH
Pullman's Magnificent Sleepers
AND THE
Finest Dining Cars in the World.
IF YOU are GOING EAST
TO
Chicago, Milwaukee,
Or to any point beyond,
TAKE THE BEST ROUTE, THE
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
RAILWAY.
S. S. MERRILL, Gen'l Manager.
J. T. CLARK, Gen'l Superintendent.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen'l Pass Agent.
GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Ass't Gen Pass Agt
Milwaukee, Wis.
707y1

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS
In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames, while as a cure for indigestion, billiousness and kindred complaints, it is without a rival.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

JOHN O'NEILL
DEALER IN
Stoves, Tin and Hardware,
DEER LODGE (Stone Block) M. T.
I carry a full stock of
Stoves,
Tinware,
Hardware,
Queensware,
Glassware,
Lamps,
etc., etc., etc.
666tf

POETRY.

TWO.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn
A babe was born.
The snow piled high against wall and door,
On the mighty oak boughs the frost lay hoar,
But the warmth and light shrined the happy face,
So softly pillowed 'mid down and lace.
The bells slashed out from the reeling spire,
The night was reddened by many a fire;
The cottage smiled for the joy at the hall,
As the poor man answered the rich man's call,
And his lot for a day was less forlorn,
Because a little child was born.

In the bitter gloom of a winter's morn
A babe was born.
The snow piled high in the narrow street,
Trodden and stained by hurrying feet;
On the hearth the embers lay cold and dead,
And the woman who crouched on the damp, straw bed
Muttered a curse as the drunken sport
Swelled up to her lair from the crowded court;
Riot without and squalor within
To welcome a waif to a world of sin,
And a pitiful life was the more forlorn
Because a little child was born.

In a smiling home, amid sun and flowers,
A child grew up.
Calm, and beauty, and culture, and wealth,
To give power to life and grace to health;
Gentle influence, thought and care,
To train the darling of love and prayer.
The stately heirlooms of place and blood,
To crown the flower of maidenhood.
With childhood's early innocence kept,
On the folded leaves where the sunshine slept.
So sweetly and richly framed the cup
Life held, where the happy girl grew up.

Where "home" was a vague and empty word
A child grew up.
Where oath and blow were the only law,
And ugly misery all she saw;
Where want and sin drew hand in hand,
Round the haunts that disgrace our Christian land;
A loveless, hopeless, joyless life
Of crime and wretchedness, struggle and strife!
Never a glimpse of the sweet spring skies
To soften the flash in the wild young eyes;
No drop of peace in the poisoned cup
Life held where the reckless girl grew up.

On a summer eve, as the slow sun set,
A woman died.
At the close of a long and tranquil life,
Honored and guarded, mother and wife,
With gentle hands whose work was done,
And gentle head whose crown was won,
With children's children at her knee,
And friends who watched her reverently;
Knowing her memory would remain
Treasured by grief that scarce was pain,
With her heart's dearest at her side,
Blessing and blessed, the woman died.

On a summer's eve, as the slow sun set,
A woman died.
She had fought the failing light so long
But time was cruel, and hard, and strong,
Without a faith, without a prayer,
With none to aid, and none to care;
With not a trace upon the page,
From desperate youth to loathsome age
But sin and sorrow, wrong and chance,
And bitter blank of ignorance;
With not a hand to help or save,
With not a hope beyond the grave,
Tossed in the black stream's rushing tide,
Unmourned, unnissed, the woman died.

And we are all akin, runs the kindly creed!
Ah, the riddle of life is hard to read.

Early Railroading.

Brooklyn Globe.

People in the vicinity of the depot of the New York and New England railroad at Franklin are often reminded of the comparison between the daily business now and at the time of the old Norfolk County road from Dedham to Blackstone was opened, some thirty years ago. Only one or two trains a day each way were run, and, as a gentleman remarked the other day, it was uncertain when they would come along. An old engineer, who was employed by the Norfolk County company, relates how men were sometimes put on the tender with a sawhorse and saw to cut the wood to make steam for the trip, because there was no supply on hand and no money nor credit to provide any. It is said an official once gave up his gold watch as security when a train was seized for debt while en route. People of the vicinity could reach Providence at night quite well via Watertown, but if they started in the morning it involved a wait of two or three hours at that place, or a four or five hours' ride in a lumbering stage coach. Now an hour's ride brings passengers to that city without change of cars, with the chance of five or six trains daily, while the facilities for reaching other points are equally improved.

The Statistics of Religion.

New York World.

A Catholic missionary publication of Lyons gives some interesting statistics of the distribution of the population of the world among the different religions. In the first place the monotheists are a minority of the whole population, they being estimated at 627,000,000, against 810,000,000 of pagans. This is rather a larger estimate of the total population of the world than is currently accepted, but even the highest estimate of the monotheists is less than half the lowest estimate of the total population. Of the monotheists the Catholics are the most numerous, but only by a small majority. They are estimated at 212,000,000, against 208,000,000 Protestants and sects, and 200,000,000 of Mohammedans. The Buddhists are the most numerous of all, the estimate being 423,000,000, and 164,000,000 of the Brahministic faith. Of heathens pure and simple there are 230,000,000. More interesting than the figures themselves is the inevitable comment. The faiths are bounded by geographical lines. In 300 years no nation has changed its religion, no country has gone from one faith to another. Mahommedanism has spread in Africa. Buddhism in China, but none of the old changes are renewed. The great changes in history and society, in politics, geography, faith, and social condition have all been made. The world was changed once by the philosophy of a few thousand Greeks, later by the conversion of a few thousand Jews and Romans to Christianity, later still by Mohammed, lastly by Luther. All these movements have spent their force; now religions grow not by conversion but by inheritance. Is there any hope that the non Christian two-thirds of the world will ever become Christian? The statistics do not give us much encouragement for such a hope.

NEW NOR'-WESTERS.

There are over 10,000 employed on the Panama Canal.

There are 1,028 daily newspapers in the United States.

Pere Hyacinth will come to America on a lecturing tour.

General Grant's particular oddity in dress is an old-fashioned watch-fob.

The publishers of Blaine's book expect to sell 1,000,000 copies of the work.

Dakota produces this year an average of seventeen bushels of wheat to the acre.

The decrease in the internal revenue collections during July and August, as compared with the same months last year, was $6,094,009.

William M. Evarts thinks that the next Republican candidate for President will be either Arthur, Edmunds, General Sherman or Blaine.

Ex-Governor Tilden has hired the steam yacht Yosemite for thirty days. If he likes the boat he will buy it for $200,000. It now belongs to John Roach.

Following the example of Paris, the municipality of Algiers has established a chemical laboratory for the analysis of food substances and the detection of adulteration.

Germany has 21 universities, of which 10 are in Prussia. The total number of students attending this summer was 25,084, an increase of 1,260 upon last summer's attendance.

Mr. Barnes, the "Mountain Evangelist," of Kentucky, now in London, is promulgating a new notion, to wit, that the English speaking people are descended from the lost tribes of Israel.

The immense crematory in Rome is in almost daily use. Cremation is daily becoming more popular, and bids fair soon to dispose of more corpses in the Italian capital than old-fashioned burial.

The late Montgomery Blair was the originaton of uniform cheap postage, of the carrier delivery in large cities, and of the postoffice money order system, while under him the Postoffice Department became for the first time a paying institution.

Dueling is declining in the South, though "affairs of honor" are not uncommon. In Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, and Alabama the code is still resorted to. Duels in Georgia are now rare, and in South Carolina there has not been a duel since the passage of the anti-dueling law in 1880.

Captain Paul Boynton once thought of going in his rubber suit through the Niagara rapids, but he numbered several railroad ties and sent them through. When they were recovered below the whirlpool and Boynton saw their scars, he packed up his rubber suit and left Niagara.

Prince Hohenlohe thinks that Americans are cutting down their forests too fast. The system of replanting pursued in his country, would not be out of place here. He is president of the Colonization society of Germany and is studying emigration in this country. He is a young looking man of fifty, tall, well made and soldierly.

The *Deseret News*, a Mormon journal, says in Hades water is not plenty, and baptism cannot be administered—least of all baptism by immersion. But no one can be saved who is not baptized. Therefore, "the living can stand in the place of the dead and receive the ordinance vicariously." This is "baptism for the dead."

The *Journal of Science* is the authority for the assertion that some persons who are particularly sensitive to the bites of gnats and midges experience a return of the original irritation at regular intervals of 12 and 24 hours. This fact, if fact it be, would seem to lend strength to the opinion that gnats and mosquitoes are the bearers of the germs of malarial fever.

With advancing years Bancroft, the historian, seems to be losing much of that silly social sentimentalism which was formerly so characteristic of the man. He used to be quite a beau at the watering places, and long after his hair turned white he courted the society of women, particularly debutantes. "Why do you call me Mr. Bancroft?" he is reported to have asked a Newport belle; "why don't you call me George?"

A correspondent in El Paso writes: "I sat on the plaza this afternoon, and saw approaching a Chinaman whose face was disfigured by a long, ghastly looking scar. It was Sam Hing, the richest Chinaman in America, who has it so that all the Chinamen employed in constructing the Mexican and Texas railroads get their employment through Sam Hing, and that each Chinaman (about 30,000) pays him $1 a month, besides a bonus for the job of work obtained through Sam."

The richest man in the Czar's domain is a Muscovite, the grandson of a man who left Hanover and took up his residence in Russia during the reign of Alexander I. This man has no claim to noble distinction, but as the Czar one time, by accident, addressed him as "Baron," he has since been known as Baron de Steglitz, and has negotiated almost every loan of the Russian Government. This Rothschild of Russia has millions on millions of money at his control, and annually adds to his prodigious fortune. He is a widower and childless, but has an adopted daughter, who will probably inherit his vast wealth.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Greely expedition, which sailed for Lady Franklin Bay in 1881 for the purpose of making meteorological and other observations. The Greely party had provisions for two years only, which have doubtless become exhausted. A relief expedition started in July, and it should have been heard from ere this. If it has failed to reach the station on Lady Franklin Bay (where winter commences about this time) the chances of Lieut. Greely and his comrades returning home alive are decidedly slim.

An Engineer's Long Run.

Railway Age.

Probably the longest run by engineers on any railroad leading out of Des Moines, or in fact, in the State of Iowa, is that of the Wabash railway engineers from Des Moines to Moberly, Mo., a distance of 197 miles. The extent of this run may be realized when it is stated that the usual distance on all well operated roads is as near as possible to 100 miles or less.

The Rock Island road across Iowa, 300 miles, has that distance divided into three divisions for its engineers—Davenport to Brooklyn, Brooklyn to Stuart, and from Stuart to Council Bluffs. The Keokuk branch, 100 odd miles, is the exception, there being no division on that run. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, as strictly as possible, divides at the regulation limit of 100 miles; ditto the Chicago and Northwestern, but the latter has a run of 150 miles, from Boone to Council Bluffs, for passengers only.

It will therefore be seen that the Wabash run from Des Moines to Moberly is nearly double that of ordinary distances covered by engineers, and from forty to fifty miles greater than any other run in Iowa. Not only that, but the passenger engineers double this run three times a week, or three trips each in six days. There is, of course, an incentive for this extraordinary labor of 394 miles a day by the engineers. They are paid by the mile, and therefore earn from $185 to $200 per month, while the usual engineers' wages are less than $150 a month. This is the reason that these engineers are patient and capable of this long run, and in that they are very human.

HOW CANADA IS GOVERNED.

Interesting Sketch of the Political Machinery of the Dominion.

United States Commercial Agent Carroll, of Port Stanley and St. Thomas, in a recent report, gives the following concise sketch of the government of Canada:

As is well known, there are seven provinces in the Dominion, viz: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba. The total population of these provinces is 4,352,080. The executive authority is vested in the Queen, exercised through the Governor General, who receives $50,000 a year as salary.

The Governor General has 13 advisers, known as the Cabinet, or "Queen's Privy Council of Canada," each of whom receives a salary of $7,000 per annum and $1,000 in addition for each session of Parliament, except the Premier, who receives $8,000 and an additional $1,000 per session, making the total annual salaries of these officers $155,000, $40,000 in excess of that paid to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. A member of the Canadian Cabinet must be a Senator or a member of the House of Commons. There are twelve departments, viz: Of justice, of finance, of agriculture, of the secretary of state, of militia and defense, of customs, of inland revenue, of the interior, of public works, of railways and canals, of the postoffice, and of marine and fisheries.

Parliament is composed of a Senate and House of Commons. Senators are appointed for life, and members of the House of Commons are elected for five years. At present there can be but 78 Senators, and after the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation, the number is limited to 82. In the late Parliament there were 206 members in the House of Commons. Under the recent apportionment the House just elected will have 211 members. Each Senator and member of the House of Commons receives $1,000 per annum as compensation.

Each province has a local legislature, in some of which there are an upper and lower house, and in others one house. A Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General presides over each province.

With the exception of members of the House of Commons, and of the local legislature, all officers are appointed, and hold their positions during life or good behavior.

General election days appear like Sunday. All places selling intoxicating drinks are closed. The law on this subject is very stringent. Any person violating it is heavily fined and jailed. Any person who has attained the age of 21 years and has an income of $400 in a city, $300 in a town, $200 in a village and $200 in a township, may vote, provided he is a British subject. Any person (meaning a male) owning property in one or more election districts, can vote in each district in which his property is located, provided it amounts to the figure in either of the places named above. The voting is by ballot, and only one voter is allowed in the poll at a time. The returning officer is supposed to have the tickets printed with the names of the opposing candidates thereon, who supplies each of his deputies with the number required at their respective polls on the morning of the election.

The tickets are numbered by the deputy returning officer, who, as each voter presents himself, initials the ticket, hands it to the voter, who proceeds to another apartment, affixes the mark required by law opposite the name of the candidate of his choice, returns to the poll, hands the ticket to the returning officer, who examines it on the outside to see that his initials are there, places it in the box, and the process is complete. The candidate has nothing to do with the tickets or their preparation. Indeed, it is unlawful that he should.

Each candidate must deposit $200 with the proper authority before he can be recognized as such.

Constituencies are small in Canada compared with the United States, and majorities are frequently as low as 1, 2 or 3. Two or three hundred is considered a large majority in most electoral districts.

In this connection, and in conclusion, it may be proper to add that the Province of Quebec is the pivotal province as to representation in the Dominion House of Commons. It has a fixed representation of 65 members, and the representation of the other provinces is in proportion to the number of their respective populations as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. This is determined and adjusted decennially.

PECK'S BAD BOY OUTDONE.

A Nevada Lad Who Is Thought to be the Worst in All America.

Carson Appeal.

Carson has developed a bad boy, who is worse if anything than Peck's bad boy, who is counted on as the worst boy of his age in the whole United States. His name is Johnny McGinnis and he lives on King street. It appears that a few days ago Mrs. McGinnis started to give her seven-year old daughter a bath. When she disrobed her at the tub she was horrified at discovering that the young lady was covered all over with crocodiles, fish, rare animals, and Egyptian ibexes, painted on in lasting colors. She said that her brother Johnny had painted her to get her a chance to go away with the circus. The neighbors were called in and their low opinion of the boy was unbounded. The elder McGinnis sailed out after the venturesome lad and found him in Johnson's barn, where he was decorating a young lad whom he had inveigled away from his parents. When the elder McGinnis had ceased parleying with the younger McGinnis, the trunk strap which he had brought into the barn had seen its best days. The young lad made the following explanation of the affair:

"Ye see, dad's been pretty hard up since stocks went down, and so I fixed Mary up for a spec. My idea was to tattoo a few boys and girls and have 'em travel with the tattooed woman as children with birthmarks, eh? Do you catch on? One tattooed woman is a big thing, but a whole family of 'em would be immense. I was calkerlatin' to make some money for the old man, but he's so infernal bullheaded that he don't catch on quick to new enterprises. He wore out a whole trunk strap on me. I'll bet two dollars that they don't rub them figures off Mary for six months. I used the best blue ink the old man had. I'd like to catch him asleep; blame me if I wouldn't paint a whole drove er government mules running down his back."

It is stated that Lord Coleridge abandoned his Canadian trip because he was afraid of being assassinated by the Fenians.

WHY WE LAUGH.

A philosopher who had married a vulgar girl used to call her "brown sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

"I am the power behind the thrown," soliloquized the mule, as he pitched his rider heels over head to the ground.—*Boston Courier.*

After Mrs. McFlaherty had repaired the basement of her William's pantaloons, she referred to him as her "resoated Bill."—*Oil City Derrick.*

When one patent medicine will cure so many diseases it is not understood why druggists keep so many kinds of medicine.—*N. O. Picayune.*

It is now certain that the wreck found on Mount Ararat is the remains of Noah's ark. They know it by the grease mark in the bunk where Ham was stored.

The popular game in Indiana is betting on the weight of a stranger. The said stranger has a lead jacket under his coat and his pal rakes in a heap of half-dollars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Queen Victoria wants a poem about her dead "gillie," John Brown. Should think the one referring to the fact that John's body lies a mouldering in the grave would suit every purpose.

Governor Glick, of Kansas, wants the Democracy of that State to get strong enough to elect him to the United States Senate. He will find the Republicans strong enough about that time to give him a big Glicking.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The portrait of Andrew Johnson will adorn the new four cent stamp. All letters intended to "swing around the circle" should be provided with one of these stamps, but many persons will exhibit an esthetic taste by preferring two twos.

A long sketch in an exchange is entitled, "Betrayed by a Hair." This frequently happens. Unless the hair of the girl he had out buggy riding is the same hue as that worn by his wife, he should carefully examine his coat before returning home.—*Norristown Herald.*

"I want to get a pair of driving-gloves," said a consequential looking duck, entering a gents' furnishing store and addressing a lady attendant. "Buckskin?" asked the polite saleswoman. "Oh, no," replied the impetuous customer; "I want something that will match the color of my skin." "Oh, you do?" returned the lady, quickly, taking down a box from the shelf, "try a pair of these calfskins!" The doughhead has never since patronized a store where there are women attendants.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Oh, listen to the water wheel through all the livelong day:
"Your salary will stop about the time you lose your pay.
The fellow at the ladder's top, to him all glory goes,
And the fellow at the bottom is the fellow no one knows.
No good are all the 'had beens,' for in country and in town,
Nobody cares how high you've been when once you have come down.
When once you have been President and are President no more,
You may run a farm, or teach a school, or keep a country store,
No one will ask about you, you never will be missed.
The mill will only grind for you when you supply the grist."
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

"See here, Sloshinger, I want to talk to you a moment," said an Austin philanthropist; "don't you know you are not doing your duty by your children in not sending them to school? That's not the way a fond father should treat his children." "Well, now, I don't know about that," replied Sloshinger; "I don't believe you fully realize what you are talking about. Now, I have a brother whose eldest son was sent up for two years for horse-stealing, and the judge in sentencing him said that his ignorance and lack of early education were strong mitigating circumstances in his case: and instead of making the sentence ten years, which he should have done had the boy ever received any education, he would make it only two. Now, do you suppose I am going to rob my boys of those mitigating circumstances that have been already such a bonanza in the family? No, sir; before I do that I hope my right arm will cling to the roof of my mouth."—*Texas Siftings.*

OUT OF THE WORLD.

Miss Lulu Taylor, the Heiress, Soon to Become a Nun.

St. Louis Republican.

A large number of people are awaiting with a deal of interest the result of the probation of Miss Lulu Taylor, daughter of the late George B. Taylor, who has expressed a desire of becoming a nun. Miss Taylor is an heiress, whose share in her father's estate will amount, perhaps, to $125,000, and whose high degree of intelligence would make her a very valuable acquisition to society circles. The worldly minded youths and misses find it impossible to comprehend how a young lady so well able to provide herself with all the luxuries that her taste might suggest, should abandon such a delightful world to live under the severe restriction of a nunnery. There is no difference of opinion, however, about the proposition that no more convincing proof of the young lady's religious conviction can be offered than this.

Miss Taylor graduated at the Visitation convent only in June last, and hence had never made her appearance in society. Shortly afterward she entered upon her fourth month of probation at the same institution, which period will soon have expired. If she be of the same mind at the conclusion of this term as she was at the commencement, she will then enter upon her novitiate. If, however, she should feel any desire of returning to the world, she has taken no obligation which will prevent it. The question as to what disposition she will make of her fortune is one which provokes some speculation, but as it is entirely subject to her will and as the members of her family are all equally well provided for, it is altogether probable that she will utilize it in the world to which she proposes to devote her life.

More interest attaches to Miss Taylor's retirement than to any since Miss Mary Withnell, heiress to nearly half a million, took the veil about eight years ago. Miss Withnell's fortune is only a life interest in her father's estate, however, and at her death it reverts to her brother.

A Man With 384 Living Descendants.

Wilmington Star.

A correspondent at South Washington, Pender county, N. C., gives us some particulars in reference to a somewhat remarkable family in that county, of which some mention has been made in the *Star* heretofore. He says he met Mr. Wiley Moore, the head of this singularly prolific family, a few days ago. He has been married twice, is now 87 years old and says he is the father of 27 children. About three years ago he had the census of his family taken, and found the number up to that date to be 384, including children, grand children, great and great-great grand children, and at last accounts the births in the family averaged about three a week. Its representatives are scattered from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Moore is hale and hearty, and was able to be in attendance upon the last Superior Court.

WHAT GRESHAM DECLINED.

Refusing Fat Offices for the Sake of His Friends.

"Gath" in N. Y. Tribune.

I hear that Judge Gresham, the Postmaster General, was under an engagement to become the law partner of the Hon. Joseph McDonald, when he was summoned into President Arthur's Cabinet and had to obtain McDonald's consent before he could relinquish the profitable railway and other practice of "Saddler Joe," which my informant said was worth last year $65,000.

Judge Horace Russell said to me nearly as follows last week: "I think Gresham has the Presidential timber in him, if anybody has, in Arthur's Cabinet. He is of the typical Kentucky-sired Indiana appearance, with brown eyes, which, when he gets mad, enlarge and seem to carry fire. Yet withal his temper is something cool, and his reputation as a soldier was that of being deadly cool in battle. His manly, serious, faithful, yet hardly docile qualities, for he has will and decision in abundance, obtained Grant's respect, and Gresham being dangerously wounded in the war and poor at the close of it, Grant offered him the Collectorship of the port of New Orleans after he became President. 'No,' said Gresham, 'I am poor, but I shall stick to the law.' He went to work, never looking back in his dark days on the tempting thing he had refused, and once a fellow attorney, to whom Gresham had no especial obligation, asked him to go on to Long Branch and apply to Grant for the United States Attorneyship of Indiana for this friend. Gresham came. Grant said: 'No, I have already selected a man.' 'Very well,' Gresham said, turning away. 'Hold on!' said Grant; 'don't you want to know his name?' 'If you choose, General; but it was not my business to ask.' 'The name of the man I selected as soon as this vacancy was broached,' said Grant, 'was Walter Gresham.' 'Gresham replied, with a slight flush: 'General, I wish you had nominated me as soon as you thought of me. I desired above all things in the world this office. It is in line with my profession and my nature also.' 'Well,' said Grant, 'you have got it.' 'Oh, no, General, I think too much of the people of Indiana to incur their suspicion that I came on another man's errand and served my own.' 'I will not appoint the man you represent,' exclaimed Grant; 'I meant the place for you.' 'General Grant,' said Gresham, 'dearly as I would have appreciated the place had you given it to me, no consideration would allow me to take it now.'

"The next opportunity Gresham had," said Judge Russell, "was to be Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, a place said to have been worth $25,000 and a life place. That might have suited him well, but he happened to know that his law partner, Judge Otto desired to have it. He has a son named Otto Gresham. He went to work and helped Otto get it and be happy. Grant was disappointed again. There Gresham had successively sacrificed to self-respect or chivalry three great positions. Suddenly Grant telegraphed him, 'There is a vacancy for United States Judge of Indiana. I shall send in your name and I want no nonsense about it.' Gresham had meantime become an experienced lawyer by sacrificing and he was ripe for the place. He was offered splendid legal connections in Chicago, when suddenly he received the proffer of Postmaster General. Arthur, with too cool regard for the privileges of Senators, sent the name of Gresham first to Ben Harrison, his rival, thus blending a condescension and a bowstring." Said I: "Then Gresham would make good Presidential stuff?" "Yes; but suppose Arthur wants to run. In that case Gresham would not take it."

To the above I may add, of my own knowledge, that Mr. Gresham learned enough executive skill in the army to see that Secretary Folger does not enough delegate his work to others, but sits up nights and Sundays doing a mere clerk's part, which he should demand to be done as well by a subordinate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.

A Fight With Target Guns at Ten Paces.

River Press, Benton, Sept. 4.

A duel, if it can be called such, took place in this city Sunday night that in some respects is as remarkable as any in the annals of the "code," the particulars of which are briefly as follows:

The parties to the affair are John Macauly, alias "Joe Bush," alias "Shorty," and a young Frenchman named John Vizner, but better known as "Frenchy." Both had been drinking and were pretty full when they met near Dick Brennan's saloon. "Frenchy" said something to a third party about having belonned to the Texas Rangers, when Macauly spoke up and said the rangers had killed a partner of his. They continued the conversation in French a few seconds, agreeing, it seems, to fight it out with the target guns at ten paces (Brennan's gallery being near by). "Frenchy" stepped into Brennan's saloon, and finding the guns with cartridges on the table, loaded both, and stepping out on the sidewalk, handed one to "Bush" and kept the other. They stepped apart a few paces, raised the guns and fired almost at the same time. Vizner received a ball in the left side, just above the groin, and the wound is probably a fatal one. Macauly's right thumb was slightly scratched by the ball from the other's gun. The former was taken into the back room of the saloon, a physician called, and all possible relief rendered. "Bush" was soon afterwards arrested by Constable Finnegan and lodged in jail.

The curious part of it is that both claim to have been in fun all the time, and disclaim any intention of carrying the "josh" to the extreme they did. There was no previous quarrel to amount to anything. What may have been started in fun, under the influence of liquor and the impulse of the moment, ended in a crime.

The preliminary examination commenced yesterday before Judge Kanouse. The testimony of Wm. Gulick was taken, which was about as given above, when the inquiry was postponed until Saturday to await results.

At ten o'clock last night Vizner was resting easier and a favorable reaction had taken place. The chances of his recovery, however, are very slight.

A Curious Test.

West Indians have a curious test for telling whether a person has negro blood in his veins. It is called the nose test. The negro has no division in the gristle of the cartilaginous portion of the nose, such as all pure white blood can feel at its tip with the end of finger. This is the last thing to yield to the white accession. Any negro blood is marked by a nose the gristle of which is undivided, and the object of putting this paragraph in is to prove that no person will read it through without putting the finger to the nose.

EVE-ANGELICAL.

The Langtry turban is as popular as ever.

Chatelaine watches are exceedingly fashionable.

Senator Mahone's daughter is one of the belles of Saratoga.

Baroness Burdett Coutts wore no ornament but a single diamond at a recent ball, but it was worth $140,000.

Jenny Lind, at 60 years, has lost her upper notes, but sings with her old-time fervor. She would like to revisit the United States.

Summer squash dipped in batter and fried brown is a good substitute for egg plant. Season with pepper and salt, and serve hot.

The hair arranged a la Pompadour is again in high vogue, and has been adopted by the few ladies to whom it is becoming, and also by many whose appearance it greatly mars and "ages."

"Poor creatures!" exclaimed Mrs. Grosgrain, looking at the pictures of nude savage women, "no clothing of any kind! I wonder what the poor creatures have to talk about?" —*Boston Transcript.*

Kindly words can never perish—
Scowls and frowns are ne'er forgotten—
Never wrongs or insults cherish—
Evil thoughts are ill-begotten;
If the little ones should falter,
Do not box their ears or yank 'em,
But go out and get a halter,
Turn 'em upside down and spank 'em.
—*New York World.*

Queen Marguerite, of Italy, holds her receptions on quite a democratic scale. Instead of the person being led up to the Queen to be presented, she herself goes around the room, giving her hand to each one, accompanied by a few pleasant words of greeting. Unlike her husband, the King, she speaks English fluently.

The Abenakis Indians believe that meteors are the souls of the dead. Once a young Indian girl died, and the meteor which marked her death settled on the earth. But it was not content with the prairie or the forest, and found a resting place on the surface of a lake. If any one doubts the legend he can visit the lake and see the water lilies still growing there.

Eliza Baggs, of Sumterville, Florida, belongs to a prolific family. She married at 13, and, though now only 31, is the mother of eighteen children, of whom fifteen are living. She had twins twice. She is hale and hearty, and is said so be a very hard worker. She had three sisters. One, who is dead, had 14 children, and died at 26. Two others have 18 children each.

A WARRIOR BOLD.

General Sherman's Dilemma in Performing His Great Kissing Act.

San Francisco Post.

The return of Miss Alice Harrison to the city recalls an incident in her career when a member of the famous California company of four or five years ago, which may still provoke a smile from those who witnessed the occurrence in question. About the time of Miss Harrison's farewell benefit at that theatre General Sherman was visiting the city and with his staff occupied a box at said performance. Now, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the military renown of the General of our armies, there is no dispute as to his being the champion kisser of the continent. In fact, the hero of Atlanta may be said to possess a mania for labial salutations of a fatherly sort, and is known to frequently indulge in the proud boast that he has kissed ninety per cent. of all the pretty girls in the United States. His chief of staff once computed the General's monthly kissing average, large all the year round, dry and wet seasons included, at about 1,800, or, say, in round numbers, about 22,000 kisses for each kissing fiscal year. If the General had only added babies to the list of his subjects, he would have kissed his way into the White House years ago, but his reluctance to waste valuable time and raw material in the pursuit