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"	4	7	8	12	14	27	35	48
Month	5	8	10	14	16	25	38	55
"	7	10	12	18	24	35	50	75
"	9	12	15	22	30	50	70	100
"	11	15	25	35	50	75	100	150
Year	16	25	40	55	70	90	140	250

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Local 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; Words counted in Nonpariel measure
Job Work payable on delivery.

THE NEW NORTH-WEST

VOL. 15, NO. 43. DEER LODGE, MONTANA, APRIL 25, 1884. WHOLE NO. 772

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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.

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

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

Jas. H. Batterton,
CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.
DEER LODGE, MONTANA.
JAS. H. BATTERTON, County surveyor. 727

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. 703

O. LEISER, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
ANACONDA, M. T.
—Office on Oak Street— 748.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

First National Bank!
HELENA, - MONTANA.
Paid up Capital.....$500.000
Surplus and Profits $250,000
S. T. HAUSER, - - President.
A. J. DAVIS, - - Vice-President.
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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
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.
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Donnell, Clark & Larabie,
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Do a General Banking Business and Draw Exchange on
All the Principal Cities of the World.
NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS.
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CITY HOTEL
Deer Lodge, Montana.
CHARLES ROULEAU, - - Proprietor
Board and Lodging, per day $1.50
Single Meals - - 50 Cents.

Scott House.
DEER LODGE, MONTANA,
Sam. Scott, Proprietor.
Board Per Day $2.00, Single Meals, 50 c. 550.

OYSTER PARLOR!
MAIN ST., DEER LODGE.
(North of, and near, McBurney House.)
Open Wednesday Evening Nov. 24, & After.
Fresh Oysters Served in All Styles!
Fresh-Made Montana Candies Daily.
Parlors Open Until 2 O'Clock A. M.
Having fitted up the above Parlor and arranged for Fresh Oysters every day, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the Resident and Traveling Public, and will endeavor to merit the same.
Respectfully,
760 3m MRS. M. E. TODD.

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
541-1y

D. J. SCHREIER,
—Shop with A. Anderson—
Deer Lodge - - - Montana.

TAILORING & REPAIRING
PROMPTLY AND WELL DONE.
Clothes Cleaned and Repaired, Prices Moderate.
Please Give Me a Call.
754tf D. J. Schreier.

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 tf

HELENA
Business College,
AND
ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL,
BROADWAY.....HELENA, M. T.
Imparts a thorough and practical education in all commercial branches. The advantages of this institution are equal to any of the Eastern Commercial Colleges. Rates of tuition no higher than in good Eastern Colleges. The same textbooks and manner of instruction are used here as in the leading BRYANT and STRATTON *Commercial Colleges* in the United States. PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING a specialty. Circulars giving rates, course of study, and other information, will be sent to any address on application to
H. T. ENGELHORN, or E. O. RAILSBACK, } Principals,
742-1yr Helena, Montana.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The kidneys act as purifiers of the blood, and when their functions are interfered with by weakness, they need toning. They become healthfully active by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when falling short of relief from other sources. This superb stimulating tonic also prevents and arrests fever and ague, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, rheumatism and other ailments. Use it with regularity.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

PIANO & ORGANS
MRS. C. P. L. TALENT, Agent,
For Steinway, Chickering, an Others.
Address, Butte, Montana.
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 4, 1883.
This is to certify that Mrs. C. P. L. Talent, of Butte City, Montana, is our duly authorized and exclusive Agent in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties for the sale of the Steinway Pianos. DYER & HOWARD.
Mrs. Talent is also Agent for Chickering & Sons, Decker & Brothers, Vose & Sons, Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Organs.
Will furnish the above at lowest rates possible, for cash. Mrs. C. P. L. Talent,
732-3m BUTTE, M. T.

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. Following are the prices:

Subpoenas.....per hundred	$5 00
Summons	5 00
Writs of Attachment	5 00
Undertaking on Attachment	5 00
Affidavit of Attachment	5 00
Executions	5 00
Warrants	5 00
ALSO.	
Bonds for Deeds	$5 to 8 00
Notices of Location	5 00
Road Receipts	2 50

Orders in any quantity filled at the above rates. Postage will be prepaid. A liberal discount made to the trade.
NEW NORTH-WEST
DEER LODGE, MONTANA

For Sale.
I offer for sale, for $250, my one-half interest in the building and his new occupied by John Thompson, Main St., Deer Lodge. For particulars inquire of E. S. Blackpole, or address,
J. L. SWEENEY, Missoula, M. T.
Missoula, Nov. 2, 1883. 745-tf

POETRY.

ALPHA BETTY COLLY SPEAKING.

BY S. P. LINTER.

A was the owner of a number of b b b;
That were infected with a curious d e c c,
Which could not be remedied with e e e,
Except by giving them fresh Swiss g g g;
The f x of which h time he tries
Would be to swell their little i i i;
So that they were noticed by the j j j,
And swallowed at once in every k k k.
This was leaving the b b b to a p q l e r fate;
So he thought he would with them M I (great)
To Swissland, or the n n n of the earth if he please
For his life's support he o o o to the b b b.
He must do this—there is no x q q q,
He had no p p p—but r r's profuse.
He had an x s of gold and of b b b
He wished to exchange for coffees and t t t,
So f y could trade and himself m u u u
He could make the trip of w w w,
A y y y thought struck him—he took a notion
And with his b b b he crossed an ocean,
Where there are no j j j to swallow his b b b,
And he buys all the coffees and t t t he c c c.

A YEAR'S WOOING.

'Twas Autumn when first they stood on the bridge;
Ripe pears on the pear tree, ripe corn on the ridge;
The swallows flew swiftly far up in the blue,
And speeding still southward were lost to the view.
Said he: "Can you love me as I can love you?"
She said, quite demurely, "Already I do!"

'Twas Winter when next they met on the bridge;
The pear trees were brown and white was the ridge;
The swallows were feathering their nests in Algiers.
She looked in his face and she burst into tears!
His nose it was pinched and his lips they were blue.
Said she: "I can't love you!" Said he: "Nor I you!"

'Twas Springtime when next they stood on the bridge,
And white was the pear tree and green was the ridge;
The swallows had thoughts of a speedy return,
And the midgets were dancing adown the brown burn.
He said: "Pretty maiden, let bygones go by—
Can you love me again?" She said: "I can try."

'Twas Summer when next they stood on the bridge;
There were pears on the pear tree, tall corn on the ridge;
The swallows wheeled round them, far up in the blue,
Then swooped down and snapped up a midgelet or two.
Said he: "Lest some trifle should come in the way
And part us again, will you mention the day?"
She stood, looking down on the fast-flowing rill,
Then answered, demurely: "As soon as you will!"
—*Chambers' Journal.*

Beecher on the Great Sermon.

"Most people think," said Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on last Sunday, "that the Sermon on the Mount is very simple. As a matter of fact, it is as far from simplicity as anything can be. A literal, absolute following out of the sermon would destroy law and order and human nature itself. Take, for instance, the passage, 'Give him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.' A literal interpretation of that commandment would make everybody a borrower. I'd like to see it tried in Wall street for an hour. The street wouldn't hold the people that would want to borrow. The true meaning of this saying is to inculcate a wise and generous spirit. The literal interpretation," Mr. Beecher continued, "of the command to turn the other cheek, when smitten upon the right, would be the crowning of arrogance, oppression and domineering pride. When men were not susceptible to any argument other than a fleshy one, that sort of argument might be used." Mr. Beecher next spoke of the physical punishment of children. When there was the right kind of a parent and the right kind of a child he did not believe in that punishment, but when "the child is stubborn and passionate, and there are ten of them, and the mother has to work for a living, she will be justified in using the short-hand system of discipline." People who believed in a literal interpretation of the command, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth," Mr. Beecher thought, had no right to keep a single cent ahead. The law of development was the law of accumulation and property. "Have a deposit on earth if you can," said the preacher, "but do your chief banking in heaven." The law meant that a man should not be all the time thinking about his worldly prosperity.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

Cruel Treatment of the Animal to Make His Color White.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has in its possession two affidavits, made to-night, which explain the method of making white elephants. Officers of the Society will visit Forepaugh's winter quarters in the morning, and if the charges in the affidavits are true, will arrest the great showman. George Gillespie, an animal keeper and trainer, deposes that about three weeks before the elephant "Tiny" was shipped to America, Samuel Watson ordered him to be covered over with a composition of Paris white, mixed with size, add a flesh-colored composition, which also contained size. Watson ordered this done for the purpose of making the animal white. The composition was applied fifty times before the elephant was shipped to America. He was sent from New York to Philadelphia, where Adam Forepaugh now has him. The composition blistered the animal's skin and caused sores and boils to break out on parts of his body, on which was applied Friar's balsam for the purpose of relieving him. The elephant suffered from the treatment, which caused him pain and restlessness. The coloring process, if persisted in, will kill the animal, and is cruel and wanton. Forepaugh is continuing and now practicing the coloring process upon the elephant for the purpose of exhibiting him as a white elephant.

Budd Doble and Goldsmith Maid.

Chicago Times.

Budd Doble, the turfman, was gratified to a high degree when he visited Goldsmith Maid in Trenton the other day. "Did she know me?" said Mr. Doble. "Bless you soul, the minute I entered her stall she came up to me and rubbed her head against my arm and face. She neighed and frisked around the stall like a colt, and did everything but speak. You remember, she had an unusually long tail. I used to teach her to lie down so that her tail would be clear of everything. I asked her to lie down this time, and you would have laughed to see her turn round and round and switch her tail about until it was just so, and then lie down with it extended on the clean straw."

NEW NOR'-WESTERS.

Dakota has 2,000 public schools.

Henry Villard is going to Europe soon.

Paris now contains 300 Buddhists, who want a temple.

Pennsylvania has a larger number of postoffices than any other State.

Over one hundred ltves were lost in Colorado last winter by snow slides.

The Postoffice Department uses $80,000 worth of wrapping twine a year.

Joaquin Miller has in press a new novel, with the title, "'49—A Story of the Sierras."

The dress suit of the Parisian dandy is a blue coat with gilt buttons and pearl gray trousers.

The name of Suakim, the slave port and seaport of the Soudan, is said to mean, "built by the devil."

During the last eighty years the Government has sold over two hundred million dollars' worth of public lands.

The Government printing office at Washington gives employment to 419 type-setters, besides a number of apprentices.

Next to the President, the Clerk of the Supreme Court is said to be the best paid federal official of the United States.

The Boston *Herald* says that there is no Republican paper of any influence in Massachusetts who is not in favor of Edmunds.

Nevada has two Senators and one Representative in Congress, with a smaller population than the city of New Haven, Conn.

After the 15th inst. the Central Pacific Railway will run a fast mail train between Ogden and San Francisco. Time, 39 hours.

The first thing that the Puritans did here was to fall upon their knees; the next was to fall upon the aborigines.—*New York Dial.*

A novel feature in a dining room at Niagara Falls is a colossal mirror in which the falls are reflected, so that the guests may admire while they eat.

Cremation is gaining favor in England. The city authorities of London have decided to establish a crematory at Ilford, a suburb of the East End.

Col. George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, who is 96 years old, said in a recent interview: "I have buried six family physicians and still live."

Mr. Blaine receives eighty cents a volume royalty for his book. It is said that about 100,000 volumes already have been ordered, so that the writer is sure of $80,000 for his year's work.

Under the law of Iowa now no one can get a permit to sell liquor, save for "medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes," and it will be astonishing how many new "drug stores" will start up.

Among the popular health crazes of the last ten years are noted the fresh blood cure for consumption, the mud bath, the blue glass cure, the celery cure for nervousness, and latest, the hot drinking water cure for everything.

The following advertisement appeared in the Middletown, N. Y., *Press*: I hereby notify all persons that if any one sells me any intoxicating liquors for twelve months from date, I will prosecute them to the full extent of the law. CHAS. H. BODINE.
March 22, 1884.

An exchange considers it "the height of 'cheek' to say grace over meat for which the butcher has not been and never will be paid." Well, there may be something in that, and yet from another point of view it looks as if thanks were especially in order in a case like that.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

The earliest telephone on record was at South Deerfield, Mass., more than fifty years ago. Employees of a shoe factory sent up a large kite, to the tail of which was a kitten in a canvas bag. When the kite was high in the air the mewing of the kitten could be distinctly heard by those holding the string.

A little boy was buried in Meridian, Miss., the other day, and behind the hearse in the funeral procession walked his pony with its saddle draped with crape. Strangers even looked with moistened eyes upon the little fellow's pet, upon which he had been often seen to ride through the streets but a little while ago.

The annual salaries of some of the leading newspaper editors of London are as follows: Mr. Buckle, of the *Times*, $25,000; Mr. Arnold and Mr. LeSage, of the *Telegraph*, $17,500 each; Mr. Mudford, of the *Standard*, $15,000; Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, $10,000. Besides their salaries they occasionally receive a free ticket to a show.

A small trader in Berlin, who was recently summoned as a witness in court, and who asked to be excused from appearing on the day and hour (2 o'clock) appointed, on the plea of attending his wife's funeral, was told that the alleged reason could not be considered a sufficiently valid one. He presented himself; but when the case had not been called by 1 o'clock, he braved a risk of contempt of court, left, and was finally excused by the Judge.

There have been some changes in the claim department of the Northern Pacific road. Mr. D. B. Ford, with office at St. Paul, has been appointed general claim agent for all lines owned and operated by that company, to adjust all loss of stock and damage to baggage, etc., that may occur. E. H. Shaw has been appointed local claim agent at Helena. The general claim agent is to adjust and settle all claims of whatever nature, except those for freight.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Three students of the Harvard Medical School, who last week passed their examinations, are far from happy. One wrote a most excellent set of papers, the other two copied them word for word, and the examiner ranked them at 98 per cent. He remarked, however, that as the three papers were identical, this gave the three but about 33 per cent. each, and as 50 per cent. is required for a diploma, all three were plucked, no invidious distinction being arbitrarily made against any two of them who might be supposed to be the copyists.

It cost a Clinton, Illinois, clergyman thirty-eight silver dollars to secure the attention of his Sunday school children through one discourse. He announced that he would preach on the following Sunday from the longest verse in the Bible without announcing what verse it was, and would give a silver dollar to every scholar who found out for themselves where the text was. He was astonished when thirty-eight bright pupils claimed their dollar, and he will adopt some other method of impressing religious instruction upon Clinton juveniles in future.

A letter from St. Helena states that nearly all the storehouses and important public buildings in Jamestown (the principal village) are built of iron and slate, as within the last thirty years the island has been subjected to the plague of white ants. These insatiable little monsters, who are three or four times as large as the ordinary black ant, are able to destroy speedily any kind of woodwork. They can honeycomb a big log till it may be crushed by the pressure of a hand. And yet they do their work from the inside, leaving a thin veneer on the surface, so that their presence is often entirely unsuspected. Large buildings have been brought to ruin by these minute pests; and it is no uncommon thing to see a chair or a sofa suddenly collapse, and to find that the ants have eaten everything but the varnish. They demolish any kind of wood but teak; and through this they bore, with the precision and smoothness of an auger, paths to less hard material. The ravages of these pests in St. Helena—supposed to have been originally brought there from one of the East Indian islands—have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, though large rewards have been offered for the discovery of means to exterminate them, no remedy has yet been found.

THE GATLING GUN.

An Interview with Its Famous Inventor.

Wash. Corr. Cleveland Leader.

Wonderful improvements have recently been made in the Gatling gun, and Dr. Gatling, the inventor, has been for some days illustrating them to the leading men of the War Department. He has shown that the gun can now fire on an average 1200 shots per minute continuously, and the latest inventions enable it to be fired at any angle. Before this the force of gravity prevented the firing upward or downward beyond a certain degree, but this has been entirely overcome, and a shot can now be sent perpendicularly into the air, and the guns can be so aimed as to throw bullets inside of a fort or any besieged fortification.

Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling is now 66 years old. He is a tall, broad-shouldered, white whiskered man, with a friendly face, bright-blue eyes, and a pleasant tongue. I talked with him in the Ebbitt House last evening about his gun, and he told me how he came to invent it. Said he: "I had made several inventions before this, one of which was the wheat drill which is now in use all over the country, and I think it was my study on it that prepared me for the Gatling gun. In 1861 I was living at Indianapolis. The war had broken out and the country was all excitement. My house was within a few blocks of the depot and I was often present there when volunteers were departing for the field, and also when their dead bodies were at times shipped back home in boxes for burial. One surprise to me was that the number of men killed by sickness and disease was more than those killed by ball or in actual battle. One day I remember nineteen corpses were landed at the depot: three had been killed in battle. The thought then struck me if a gun could be invented that would do the work of a hundred men, and would require but a few men to operate it, that the horrors of war would be generally diminished, and and end would come much sooner of every struggle. More men could stay at home and lives would be saved. The thought took such hold on me that I commenced work on it at once. The result was the Gatling gun.

"My first guns were made in Cincinnati, and they would fire from 150 to 250 shots per minute. I had six of them manufactured in 1862, when the foundry was burned by incendaries—I suppose rebel sympathizers—and the guns were destroyed. Next I had thirteen guns made at what is now the type foundry in Cincinnati, and these I sent on by my partner, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, to Washington, to persuade the Government to introduce them. He took them to Baltimore, where he left twelve, and went with the other to Washington. The Chief of the Ordnance Department at the time was an old fogy. He received him coldly, told him he had no faith in his gun, and that he believed flint-lock muskets were, on the whole, the best weapons for warfare. In short he would have nothing to do with him. My partner then left Washington and returned to Baltimore. Ben. Butler was there with his troops. He had heard of the guns and he asked to see them work. As soon as he had done so he said he would buy them on his own responsibility, and did so, giving his voucher for $12,000 for them. My partner had this cashed, but at this time there was a great fall in pork, and 50,000 hogs which he had packed in Chicago with the expectation of a rise had to be sold. In a word, the break in the market ruined him, and my money went with him. So, for the first twenty guns I had made, at a great cost to myself, I received nothing. Ben Butler took the guns he had bought with him to the battle of Petersburg and fired them himself upon the rebels. They created great consternation and slaughter and the news of them went all over the world. Now they are used by all the leading governments of Europe and also in Asia and Africa. They enabled the Prussians to conquer Austria in 1866, though the Austrians had the larger forces, and they shortened the war by Germany and France so that it practically lasted but a few days.

"The Gatling guns are now made in Hartford in this country and in Europe at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne. I sell only to governments, and the United States uses many of my guns. They now take part in all wars, and you have seen the reports of the work they have done in Egypt."

"How far will the Gatling gun send a ball?"

"From two to three miles. The new improvements which enable it to be fired into the air are such that the ball when it falls to the earth acquires such force of gravity, such velocity, that when it reaches the ground it will pass through a plank two inches thick. This is at a distance of 3,000 yards from the place of firing."

"Will it shoot accurately?"

"Yes. We can aim the gun at a plank nailed to a support several thousand yards away, and by moving the gun rapidly along while firing we can cut a line through the board as though it were sawed. Bullets of different sizes are used in different guns. No two bullets leave the gun at the same time, but when you consider that 1200 shots can be fired in a minute you will see how rapidly and regularly it works."

Everybody's Nose One-Sided.

A very singular fact has been observed with regard, not so much to the shape of the nose as to the setting of it in the face, so to speak. To be strictly correct, from the artist's point of view, the nose should be accurately in the middle of the face, and at right angles with a line from the pupil of one eye to that of the other. As a matter of the fact, it is rarely or never found thus placed. It is almost invariably always a little out of "the square," and the fact of its being so is often that which lends a peculiar expression and piquancy to the face. A medical writer points out that there are anatomical reasons why a slight deviation from the true central line may be expected, and that the nose which is thus accurately straight between the two eyes may be considered an abnormal one, and that the only absolutely correct organ is that which deviates a little to the right or left.

British Columbia Chinamen.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Special from Ottawa, Ontario: Sir John McDonald states that the Governor General disallowed the British Columbia Chinese bill owing to its unconstitutionality. The bill imposed a heavy fine and imprisonment on ship captains for each offense of bringing Chinamen into the country, while each Chinese emigrant was subject to a fine of one hundred dollars on landing. Sir John says a more moderate tempered measure, having all the necessary restrictions, without the same arbitrary objections, would have met with the views of his government.

WHY WE LAUGH.

The dancing skeleton at the dime museum is not an allusion. It is a bony-fied thing.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It is strange that some one did not disperse the mob in Cincinnati by proposing to take up a collection.—*Norristown Herald.*

The receipts of the friction match manufacturer are gross, but the man who sells the matches is generally grocer.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Minister Sargent, having toasted Emperor William, would probably be thankful for an opportunity to roast Bismarck.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Another automatic car-coupler was invented yesterday. Count that day lost whose low descending sun adds to the number not a single one.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The largest shark ever captured has been taken in Panama bay. This is the first time a Niagara hackman has been known to get so far away from home.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

These "men of the hour" portraits printed by a great many newspapers are called "oyster knife" portraits. We didn't suppose that oyster knives were so dull.—*Norristown Herald.*

Something wrong in Ohio again. A man refused to take $9,000 back pension money. Taking Ohio as a whole, she makes some of the most unexpected breaks of any section in the universe.—*Peck's Sun.*

"Have you got quail on toast?" asked a seedy-looking party as he entered a restaurant the other day. "Have you got an eagle on silver?" asked the proprietor. And the conference adjourned sine die.—*San Francisco Post.*

Professor, to class in surgery: "The right leg of the patient, as you see, is shorter than the left, in consequence of which he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of this kind?" Bright student: "Limp, too."—*German Joke.*

We wrote that "all the windows in a certain dusty village looked as if they needed washing." The printers set it up "all the widows." A score or more of letters came "in haste," with requests to "stop my paper."—*Nashville World.*

Mary Anderson has made nearly $75,000 during her London engagement. If other girls would only follow her example and lay up something for their future husbands, during their engagements, there would be fewer matches broken off.—*St. Louis Critic.*

At an evening party where one of the guests preserved a strict silence, no matter what might be the subject of conversation, Theodore Hook at last advanced to him and said: "If you are a fool you are a wise man; if you are a wise man you are a fool."

It does look suspicious when a drug firm gives a package of cucumber seed with every dime's worth of goods bought. But then we mustn't judge of a man's motive, no matter how enterprising he may be to increase his trade. Chromos go with dry goods, why not cucumber seed with drugs? These seed will bear fruit in trade in a few more weeks.—*Peck's Sun.*

A patent medicine manufacturer died in New York last week. Before he died his friends asked him how he would like to be buried. He had just strength left to say: "Insert me top of column next to reading matter, fifty two times, electro by mail," and then closed his eyes and passed away to that bourne where there are no omissions or wrong insertions.

"I can't pay that bill just now; you will have to wait a little for the money." "All right, sir," cheerfully responded the boy, as he seated himself and unfolded a copy of the *Police Gazette*. "Them's the orders of the boss." "What are the orders of the boss?" demanded the gentleman, sternly. "I'm to wait for the money."

A gentleman who has just returned from Washington Territory was asked how he liked the country. "Well, sir, every bunch of willows is a mighty forest, every frog pond a sylvan lake, every waterfall a second Minneapolis, every ravine a roaring river, every ridge of rocks a gold mine, every town a county seat, and every man a d—n liar."—*Carson (Nev.) Tribune.*

Those girls are all a wicked show,
For man's delusion given,
Their smiles of joy and tears of woe
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
Not one is true in seven.

They love you for a little while,
And tell you naught shall sunder,
Two loving hearts, then full of guile,
Bait others with their witching smile,
And you may go to thunder.
—*Chicago Sun.*

"Dad, were you ever a fish?" The individual thus addressed lowered his chin and gazed over his spectacles at the boy in astonishment. "Oh, don't get mad at me, dad, for asking you," continued his inquisitive offspring. "Mrs. Cooly came in after you had gone yesterday and asked ma what she would do if you were dead, and ma laughed and said she guessed there was just as good salmon in the sea as you are."

The Rival Showman.

N. Y. Tribune.

It is not generally known that Mr. Morrison ran over from Washington to this city the other evening and paid a visit to Barnum's circus. The door-keeper recognized him and observed:

"Excuse me, but are not you William R. Morrison, of Illinois?"

"That is my name and address," was the reply.

The doorkeeper made haste to call an usher and bade him "show this gentleman the best seat in the house." Mr. Morrison took out his wallet to pay for his ticket, but the doorkeeper politely informed him that the establishment took great pleasure in extending to him the hospitalities without charge.

"Thank you very much," said Mr. Morrison as he put up his money, "but permit me to inquire why this compliment is paid me?"

"O," the doorkeeper explained, "we always make it a rule to place the proprietors of rival shows upon our free list."

"Proprietors of other shows!" exclaimed the puzzled horizontal reductionist, "why whom do you take me for? I'm not in the show business; I'm a member of Congress."

"It's all right. I know what I'm about," returned the doorkeeper. "I have been informed on good authority that you've got an elephant on your hands, and that you're going to turn Congress into a bear garden some of these days."

Without further remark Mr. Morrison followed the urbane usher.

Investigating a Railroad.

Wall Street News.

Two or three years ago, while the Wisconsin Legislature was in session, a member gave notice that he would introduce a bill to investigate the affairs of a certain railroad corporation. Two or three days after this he was hunted up by an officer of the road, who said:

"I see that you intend to investigate our road?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah! yes; in which direction, may I ask, will your investigation lead?"

"Why, I want to see if there is any way I can get the road to pass my old woman down and back from Oshkosh!"

There probably was. At least, the bill was never heard of farther.

DISCREDITABLE HISTORY.

The Shameful Treatment of Capt. Ericsson by the Nation.

Detroit Post and Tribune.

The *Army and Navy Journal* in its latest issue calls attention once more to Captain Ericsson's latest naval invention, the Destroyer. It quotes from Admiral Porter's last official report, which says: "My own opinion is that Mr. Ericsson has invented the most destructive principle known in warfare. * * One thing is very certain, Mr. Ericsson has invented a torpedo which either through the water or air acts with great velocity and remarkable precision; and a vessel properly armed with one of these machines, and firing at a ship within 100 or 200 feet distance, would destroy her entirely." The Destroyer is a shot-proof vessel of high speed, designed to safely approach an enemy within this distance, and of her also the Admiral speaks in high praise. The Admiral recommended that the vessel and torpedo guns be thoroughly tested at the government expense, and purchased with the right to construct others if found satisfactory.

No attention has been paid to this, either by the navy department or by Congress. Capt. Ericsson is not a man to go to Washington and log-roll with either the department or Congress. He did send a note to the naval ordnance bureau, and received as a reply the statement that he might test The Destroyer at his own expense, that the bureau would lend him for that purpose a set of velocimeters and pressure gauges, and furnish an officer or clerk to keep the records. But it would not promise to purchase The Destroyer even if she proved more than was predicted of her. The bureau had no authority of law to test her at the government expense, or to purchase the right to use the patents on her. So the matter dropped, there being nobody to urge it before Congress. Pretty soon we are likely to hear that some other government has purchased this invention, perhaps to be used against the United States by and by.

The *Army and Navy Journal* shows by the records that this was the way Capt. Ericsson was treated when he built the Monitor, and that invention would have been lost to the United States but for the fact that some patriotic gentlemen took him to Washington at their own expense and motion and put the thing through for him; though even then the contract stipulated that all experiments and risks should be at the expense of the inventor; and the United States did not buy or own the Monitor till after she had whipped the rebel iron-clad Merrimac. During that action the Monitor was still the property of Capt. Ericsson and his partner, and fought at their risk. Moreover, Capt. Ericsson has never yet been paid for building the Princeton, the first steamship of war ever built with her machinery below the water line and driven by a propeller instead of side wheels. That vessel revolutionized naval warfare; so did the Monitor. But such services, for which the highest honors would be paid in any other country, go unrewarded here because Capt. Ericsson is too proud or too modest to lobby for his just pay. The *Army and Navy Journal* says: "We speak upon this subject with an indignation which we cannot restrain, for we have been for years familiar with the facts."

TWO OF A KIND.

The Horr Twins Give the Doorkeeper of the House Considerable Uneasiness.

Washington Republican.

There are two members of the House who have twin brothers who greatly resemble them. The legislators who rejoice in duplicates are Phil. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Representative Horr, of Michigan. It is not an unusual thing for Mr. Thompson's brother to find himself gathered by the arm by one of the Hon. Phil's Democratic colleagues and dragged in on the floor of the House, and the injunction thundered in his ear, "Why the devil don't you get in your seat and vote? Our bill is upon its passage?"

The other day Mr. Horr's brother approached the main door of the House, and the polite Democrat in charge promptly snatched open the door and bowed him in on the House floor. The Michigan twin strolled over to his brother's seat, sat down, and took part in all the opening ceremonies of the legislative day, except that he did not answer the roll call. Representative Reed, of Maine, who has some peculiar way of identifying the Horr brothers, concluded he would have a little fun, and slipped over and posted the doorkeeper. That functionary stalked over to the desk of the Michigan statesman, and informed the intruder that he must come out. "But," said the occupant of the chair, "my name is Horr; I'm from Michigan."

The Democratic doorslammer looked hard at the intruder, and would have weakened had not Mr. Reed made signs for him to go ahead; that it was all right.

"But you're not Representative Horr," said the guardian of the House, "and you must come outside."

Just then the Representative of the Eighth Michigan district came in, and the doorkeeper glared at the two in evident dismay.

"All right," said Representative Horr to his brother; "you go outside, and I'll come out and talk to you."

As the twin passed out the doorkeeper took a sort of mental photograph of him with his eyes, and said to his chum: "I'll be blowed if he can come that game on me again." In a moment or two Mr. Horr left the floor and joined his brother in the corridor. After they had finished their chat the representative said to his brother: "You go in now and take my seat again." As he passed the portal the doorkeeper smiled confidently and said: "All right, sir. I know which is which now." When citizen Horr was again in his brother's seat, Mr. Reed again beckoned to the doorkeeper and said: "Great heavens! you've let the wrong man in again," and then pointed to Representative Horr, who was coming in from another door. The bewildered doorkeeper looked at the two Horrs, and then as the cold sweat gathered on his brow, he stammered out: "For God's sake, mark 'em some way, or I'm likely to turn the other fellow in a caucus any night."

Standard Oil Untaxed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Gowan closed the argument in the Standard Oil legislative inquiry. He said ten to twelve years ago twenty million barrels of oil were produced in this commonwealth, which netted the railroads ten to fifteen millions, and these receipts were then taxed by the State. Now the oil is carried off in pipes, and the commonwealth had lost a large revenue from this source. It is unfair to tax other corporations and except this one, and the laws should be changed so that oil could be taxed.

EVE-ANGELICAL.

Rose color and silver gray are the colors most worn in combination by Parisians at present.

Darning needles are popular ornaments on the summer hats.

Vandyke red is much used for children's every-day costumes.

Lobsters six inches long, amid grasses, are shown on summer bonnets.

Turkey red calico will be much used for children's morning dresses.

The vests which are made with all dresses now, have real pockets in them.

Dr. Watts is said to have written one of his sweetest hymns after being refused by a woman.