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A. P. Miller,
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The Worthington Advance.

FREE THOUGHT, FREE SPEECH AND A FREE PRESS.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

THE old powder magazine built by the Union forces, which stood on Main street in the edge of the old cemetery at Va., has been torn down. This is the last of the works left from the war. The fortifications which were around the grounds now occupied by the magnificent buildings of Central University have long since disappeared.

THE deficit in the sugar-beet crop is reported as between 25 and 50 per cent. less this year than last. It will have an important bearing on the price of cane sugar, when it is remembered that beet-sugar is identical with that of cane sugar, and that the beet sugar manufacture covers about one-third of the sugar product of the world.

A PATRIARCH of the forest has been lately felled in California, and the greater portion of the wood taken to San Francisco. It was known by the epithet of "Old Moses." It one might infer with accuracy its age from the number of its rings, it must have been 4,480 years old. Its capacity is said to have been so great that 300 persons could find room within its trunk.

IT seems a fact that the great cattle feeding districts of the West, and especially of Illinois, raise less and less of the cattle they fatten year by year. The amount of corn raised increases steadily. On the other hand, the breeding of swine keeps pace more nearly with the production of fat hogs. Would it not be a good plan to breed more and buy less, and be more profitable in the end.

AN Eastern contemporary says: The beet-sugar question in Maine is now approaching a point when we shall probably know whether it can be manufactured and furnished at a price to compete with the imported article. We all know that sugar can readily be made from beets, sorghum, cane, etc., but we have not yet seen that it can be made with sufficient profit from beets and sorghum to bring it into the catalogu of national industries.

THE Pekin *Gazette* is nearly twenty-five undred years old, and every now and hen an old man hobbles into the office and pays a year's subscription with the remark that he has been a subscriber ever since the first number was printed. The clerk, without betraying any surprise, observes, as he hands him a receipt, "Yes, we have several names on the list who have been subscribers from the start." Then the old man goes out, muttering something about this world being full of liars.

IT is said that the Emperor Alexander of Russia has become a confirmed hypocondriac. He shuts himself up for days and can with difficulty be persuaded to take food, which must be left at his chamber door. He frequently bursts in to tears, and is afflicted with strange dreams. On the nights when these seize him two doctors sit up in his bed-room. In short, it is supposed he is mentally affected, and his long seclusion at Livadia, it is believed, is to be devoted to a system of treatment which will either kill or cure.

A LEARNED German doctor, says a Paris paper, has discovered a means of dyeing the eyes of animals in general, and of man in particular, any color he pleases. He is accompanied on his travel for speculation by a dog with a rose-colored eye, a cat with an orange-red eye, and a monkey with a chrome-yellow eye. But the most curious specimens of his art are a negro, with one eye black and the other blue, and a negress with one eye gold-colored, and the other silver-white. The doctor says the process of ocular transformation, far from injuring the sight, strengthens and improves it.

THERE is startling news from Europe to the effect that the Russians are advancing upon Afghanistan. That England is preparing for the conflict and that diplomatic negotiations are supposed to have almost been exhausted. The terrible business depression in England may possibty be an integer in England's present warlike attitude, and she may prove that she can again enter the arena as a first-class war power, a role that of late years has not been particularly shown. The condition of Europe since the Turkish war has constantly pointed to the fact that a great military struggle for supremacy was not far distant.

DR. THOMPSON gives the following examples of what is meant by combustion: When a stone or brick is heated it undergoes no change except an augmentation of temperature; and when left to itself it soons cools again and becomes as at first. But with combustible bodies the case is very different. When heated to a certain degree in the open air they suddenly become much hotter of themselves, continue for a considerable time intensely hot, sending out a copious stream of caloric and light. This emission after a certain period begins to diminish, and at last ceases altogether. The combustible body has now undergone a complete change, it is converted into a substance possessing very different properties, and no longer capable of combustion.

THE Landon *Times'* Geneva correspondent states that a fisherman has found a very remarkable weapon near the lake dwelling of Locras, in the Lake of Brienz It is a double battle axe of pure copper, forty-two centimeters long, and weighing three kilogrammes. Massive and heavy in the middle, it broadens out gradually into two cutting edges, each having a width of twelve centimeters. It has been added to the collection of Dr. Gross at Neuveville. Several similar weapons have been fouud in Denmark; but so far as is known, this is the first of the kind discovered in Switzerland. The lake dwelling of Locras is assigned by archæologists to the age of stone.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS

One of the Indian leaders in the Thornburgh massacre has surrendered.

A political murder was reported in East Martinsville, Louisiana, Dec. 3.

There is a well founded auspicion at Moscow, that one of the principals concerned in the plot against the Czar's life by the explosion last week is a returned convict from Siberia.

The trial of W. H. Cochran, the bank cashier who shot Judge Henry Hayden at Grand Rapids is producing intense excitement. A large number of men are armed and violence is feared. The respective friends of the cashier and murdered judge seem to be in earnest.

George R. and James H. Riddle, convicted of conspiracy as president and cashier of the Franklin Savings Bank, of Alleghany, were sentenced at Pittsburg, Pa. Nov. 28 in the criminal court to one and four months imprisonment in the county jail, and each to pay a fine of 6¼ cents.

At Columbus, Ohio, December 5, Robert Egerbolt, a tramp was convicted of being a tramp in the Franklin county Common Pleas, the first conviction and arrest since the stringent tramp law passed. The penalty is from one to three years in the penetentiary The law is having a salutary effect in Columbus.

Jack the Ute Indian chieftan arrived at Los Pinos Agency, Colorado, on the morning of Dec. 3. He was unattended. The commission was in session, and Jack took the stand. Jack has promised Ouray to give full particulars of the troubles at White River and the cause which led to that outbreak. Ouray says that with the co-operation of Jack and Colorow the commission will be able to settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of the department. The success of the commission is assured.

The remains of a man supposed to be Fred Goltz, who shot Mrs. Shauer, of Henderson, of Sibley county, Minn. last spring was found Dec. 2 by a boy of Charles Shauer while hunting rabbits, in thick hazel brush, about 100 yards from the house, in the town of Green Isle, where Mrs. Shauer was shot. The bones are all there, and attached together in regular form, except the head, which lies few feet off. The boots are on the feet, and considerable of his clothing lies scattered around. His revolver and a box of cartridges are lying beside the bones. This information is from parties who have seen the remains just as they were found, and is correct. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow. There is no doubt the remains are those of Goltz.

After the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Moscow, on the night of Dec. 1st, while a second train containing baggage was on the way hither, an explosion occurred. One luggage van was blown to pieces and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was injured. The explosives, which destroyed the imperial baggage train, are stated to have been placed, Monday evening, under the rails at a point over which the imperial train would pass just before entering the Moscow railway station. The czar arrived safely, however, at 11 o'clock Monday night and the explosion occurred on the passage of the baggage train half an hour afterwards. The house from which the mine was exploded has been discovered, and search is being made for the perpetrators of the outrage.

The Titusville, Pa., Herald has published a post mortem statement of Andrew Tracy, the young lawyer who was hung at Smithport, McKee county, Pa., for the murder of his cousin, Miss Mary B Reilly, in Sept. 1878. The account makes four columns in the Herald, and is written in remarkably well chosen and chaste language, and in itself is interesting. It was prepared during the latter months of Tracy's incarceration at a great expenditure of time and labor, and perhaps few posthumous statements have ever appeared in more highly attractive form. Tracy claims that the deed was not murder, but was instigated by his intenre love for Miss Reilly, whom he says he could not bear to think of marrying another. Their love, it seems, was mutual, but her objections to their marriage was their near blood relationship. He pays a beautiful tribute to her memory. The case is one that created the most intense interest throughout Pennsylvania and western New York.

CASUALTIES.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is talked of as the republican candidate for governor of Indiana.

A $350,000 fire occurred in Troy N. Y. on Sunday morning Dec. 7. One fireman was injured by falling walls

A Presbyterian church edifice was burned in Philadelphia, on the morning of Oct. 3. The church cost $150,000.

During the recent heavy cyclone on the Bay of Bengal a storm swept over Mankishkal Island, drowning several hundred persons.

In New York City, Dec. 5, Otto Wolf and wife went out to work, locking three children in a room. A fire occurred and two of the children were burned to death.

Dennis Kearney, in a late speech in San Francisco, intimated a purpose to go to Ireland, and take a hand in the land-tax troubles that are at present vexing the Emerald Isle.

A regular and a wild freight train collided early on the morning of Dec. 6, on the Chicago & Alton road, near Jerseyville. Ill., and Richard Gilchrist, augineer of one of the trains, was killed, and the fireman, name unknown, was badly injured. The trains are said to be badly wrecked.

The main chapel of Wesleyan Chapel in London. was injured by fire on Sunday morning Dec.7, and the pastor's building, Wesley's morning chapel was gutted. Wesley's pulpit was saved. The beautiful frescoed ceiling is irreparably injured, and great doubts are entertained whether the roof can be restored.

Dec .8, Queen Victoria at Windsor castle, received the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the Zulu war, and conferred the Victoria cross and other decorations on one corporal and three privates—Rorkes, Drift and Garrison. Gens. Newdigate, Crealock and Pierson and other South African commanders attended the ceremony.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Philladelphia mint will coin ten millions in eagles and half eagles.

A bill has been introduced into congress for the removal of the Ute Indians.

Dennis Kearney will be present in Washington, Jan. 18, at a meeting of Greenbackers.

Judge James M. Edmunds, postmaster at Washington, D. C. is dying with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Rumors are current that an attempt has been made on the life of the Czar of Russia while on his way to Moscow.

Secretary Evarts has telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia the President's congratulations on his escape from assassination

Caucuses were held respectively by Republican and Democratic members of congress, Dec. 2, to interchange views and lay out work for the session.

Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cleveland, Ohio, late member of congress has assumed full control of the Cleveland Daily *Herald*, having purchased the entire interest of the paper.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to co-operate with committees of other commercial bodies in making arrangements for the reception of Gen. Grant

Hon. Samuel Reber of St. Louis, was found dead in his bed, at the Burnett house, Cincinnati, on the afternoon of Dec. 2. He went to bed the night before in apparently usual health.

The congressional house committee on contested elections, met Dec. 3. There are 16 contests. Donnelly vs., Washburn, 3d Minnesota district was reported to be ready for investigation.

Congressman Bingham has introduced in the Congressional House, a joint resolution, providing for the erection of a $30,000 equestrian statue in Washington city of the late Gen. Custer.

The election took place at Denver, Dec 2, to dispose of Arapahoe county's 1$,500,000 railroad stock to Jay Gould for a quarter of a million. Vote light, and the proposition was accepted ten to one.

Gen. Grant at the residence of his son in Chicago, on the afternoon of Dec. 4, received the ministers of all denominations. Rev. Dr. Goodwin introduced them with a brief speech. Gen. Grant replied.

The Catholics of Portugal are about to become active again in politics, especially in parliamentary elections. Their aim is to secure the election of deputies who are firm Catholics and profess absolute adherence to the infallible head of the church.

The election in the Senatorial district of Ross and Highland counties, Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. L. Brown Republican, has resulted in the election of J. C. Entrekin, Republican by large Republican gain over the former election.

The President sent to the senate, Dec. 3, the following nominations for postmasters: Wisconsin—Thos. W. Spence, Fondulac; Wm. P Forsyth, Jefferson. Minnesota—Weider W Harkley, Brainerd; David Day, St. Paul; M. B. Soule, Worthington; Chas. O. Harris, Luverne; Luke Marvin, Duluth.

Maretzek, the famous Opera manager, who suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from St. Louis, Dec. 4, has turned up in New York city, in a nervous state of mental disorder, that disqualifies him from talking about his embarrassed financial affairs. His physicians think a few days rest will bring him out all right.

The Secretary of war, Mr. McCrary has found a way for rewarding the heroic conduct of Capt. Dodge of the Ninth cavalry, who with his company of colored soldiers gallantly rescued Capt. Payne a few weeks ago, when beleagured by the Indians after Thornburgh's death. Col. Prentice of the pay corps has been relieved, and Capt. Podge will be promoted to major and pay master.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The sub committee of the House committee on elections. Armgeld, Beltzhoover, Kiefer and Overton, held their first meeting Dec. 6, with every one in attendance. A request was received from Mr. Washburn, sitting member from the third Minnesota district, that a hearing in his case be postponed till after the holidays. Mr. Donnelly, the contestant is in the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The oyster men of the Atlantic coast complain that the present mild weather is destroying the oysters.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal company have voluntarily increased the wages of their 1,500 workmen 10 per cent.

The governor of Tennessee has called a special session of the legislature to consider the sanitary condition of the state.

St. Patrick's Society of Montreal asks of the clergy permission to collect funds for the relief of the distress in Ireland. A mass meeting was to be held.

Since the 1st of January 1879, 28,558 German immigrants have landed at Castle Garden in New York, against 21,506, the corresponding previous year.

The great fleet of canal boats in New York city some 1,200 in number, have at last been provided with new winter quarters. The arrival of something over 100 more is expected.

The board of supervisors of the house of correction at Milwaukee have appointed Col. Florian J. Rice, inspector, in place of Haese, removed for cruelty and inhuman treatment of the inmates.

It is alleged that the New York city butter trade is greatly agitated by the manufacture and sale of large quantities of olemargarine butter. One dealer declares as much as 2000 packages of olemargarine are sold daily for dairy butter.

A bogus report that two escaped lions from a circus were roaming the woods in the neighborhood of Horse Shoe Bend, on the Mississippi river, seven miles north of St. Louis, and that persons have been killed and eaten by them, produced a profound excitement and alarm till its falsity was shown.

The Reno court martial has adjourned sine die. Reno delivered a long argument in his own defense. He admitted certain "youthful indiscretions," but denied criminal intent. His peccadilloes were committed only in frolic. The decision of the court will not be known till revealed from the war department.

Late advices from Pennsylvania indicate that the leading companies, led by the Reading, are trying to put coal up much faster than the demand or condition of the market will warrant. It is true that the price has not reached the figures of last year, but two months ago stove coal was selling at $2.50 a ton, free on board at Port Richmond, for shipment, and yesterday the price was $3.75, an advance of 50 per cent., with a threat that it will go still higher. The stock of coal on hand is unquestionably very light just now, but nothing is doing at the advance. All selling agents report a decided falling off in orders.

The Mark Lane *Express* says in several districts the autumn sowing is not completed and farmers must wait, for the time has now arrived when the weather consideration exercises little influence on the grain trade. Wheat at country markets was pressed forward by farmers who are anxious to realize, but its condition was not improved. Its bad condition also greatly restricted business in Mark Lane and but few parcels fit for milling were sold at unreduced rates. The foreign arrivals were again swelled by much Russian, and business was naturally depressed thereby, but the general situation is unchanged, dullness being the usual characteristic of the close of the year. Sales have been quite of a retail character, with little if any change in prices, and holders have shown no desire to press sales. A few weaker speculators have began to evince a desire to realize, but merchants generally are still confident, with the cessation of Russian supplies and the diminution of American in consequence of the closing of the canals and increased demands for British for winter consumption, the future should furnish few grounds for much anxiety The arrivals at ports of call have been small Wheat is in steady demand, and closed firm There was an improved demand for maize which advanced three pence per quarter. There was only a moderate business done in wheat for shipment in consequence of the high prices asked. Maize quiet. Barley in limited request at previous quotations' Sales of English wheat last week, 88,580 quarters at 46s. 7 per quarter, against 51,324 quarters at 41c, 3 per quarter, for the same week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 22 were 1, 644,738 hundred weights of wheat, and 250, 696 hundred weights of flour.

XXXVI CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 2.—Senator Gordon introduced a resolution in favor of an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua. Referred. Senator Burnside spoke on the proposed Darien canal, advocating adherence to the "Monroe Doctrine," opposing the interference of foreign governments. Senator Logan introduced a resolution in reference to transportation privileges at the port of Chicago. Referred. Senator Davis of West Virginia, introduced a resolution calling for treasury statistics, and Senator Eaton, to protect life and property on railroads. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 2.—Mr. Ellis introduced a resolution in reference to the Nicaragua interocean canal. Referred. Mr. Price offered a resolution declaring resumption a success, and deprecating any legislation to disturb it—declaring it should be let alone. Referred. Mr. Ryan introduced a bill in reference to Kansas school lands. Referred. Mr. Young introduced a resolution in reference to fees of officers of the U. S. district courts. Referred. Mr. White introduced a joint resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the introduction of extraneous legislation in appropriation bills, and giving the executive power to approve certain items, and to veto others. Referred. Mr. Fort introduced a resolution in opposition to reopening the curency question. Referred. Sundry bills were introduced, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 3. Henry P. Baldwin, successor of the late Senator Chandler of Michigan, was sworn into office. Senator Beck introduced a bill to authorize the payment of customs duties in legal tender notes. Referred. Senator Bayard introduced a joint resolution, making treasury notes receivable for our United States dues, except duties on exports. Referred. Senator Ingalls introduced a resolution that the present value of U. S. notes ought not to be reduced, and ought to continue to be legal tender. Laid on the table. No changes were made in standing committees except that Ferry takes the place of Chandler on naval affairs and Baldwin on commercial. Several bills introduced were referred, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 3.—Fernando Wood introduced a bill to modify the act referring to the public debt. A bill was introduced in regard to the Ponca Indians, another for the relief of soldiers and sailors in the late war, and one in reference to erecting a monumeni at Yorktown. By Mr. Finley to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Referred. Without transacting any important business the House adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 4.—Private bills were introduced. Senator Morrill introduced a bill to facilitate the funding of the national debt. Senator Carpenter introduced a resolution declaring that a revival of business has followed resumption, and that disturbing legislation during the present session would be inexpedient. Several new bills were introduced and referred, and after attention to business mainly of a routine character, the Senate held a short executive session, and adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE, Dec. 4.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Gillette introduced a bill declaring opposition to any reduction in the volume of legal tender notes, and in favor of substituting greenbacks for national bank notes. Referred. After comparatively unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole for the distribution of the President's message to committees. When the committee arose the House adjourned till Monday.

SENATE, Dec, 8.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War in reference to the Cherokee Indians. Referred. Sundry new bills were introduced, among them bills in reference to Indians, and Indian reservations, and one to encourage the education of the colored race in the States an Territories. Senator Voorhees introduced a series of resolutions arraigning the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the views presented by them in the annual message and report, in reference to silver coinage and legal tender notes. Ordered printed and laid on the table. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution in reference to the Ponca Indians. A message was received from the House announcing its adjournment on account of the death A. M. Lay of Missouri. The Senate appointed a committee to act jointly with a committee of the House to arrange for the funeral and adjourned.

House, Dec 8.—After the reading of the journal, Mr. Lay announced the death of Representative Lory and offered a resolution of regret. The speaker appointed a committee to arrange for the funeral and the House adjourned.

CHICAGO SPECULATION.

Wild Day on 'Change—How the Market Flits Up and Down.

[Chicago Tribune of Saturday.]

At the opening of the market yesterday morning there was a rush of orders to buy, as usual, on account of parties outside, and prices advanced under the competition between purchasers. Wheat went up about one-fourth cent, and pork about a quarter of a dollar per barrel. But the buying orders were not so numerous as on previous days, and it soon became evident that sellers were in the majority. The party who bought so much pork the previous day commenced to sell, offering it in rather large blocks, and the idea that he was unloading all that he had previously purchased struck the provision crowd with a general panic. Within twenty-five minutes from the first sale pork had declined ninety-five cents from the top figure of the day, amid the wildest conceivable rush on all sides to sell, and the varying willingness to buy the property. After the market had gone down about 25 cents, the number of would-be sellers was increased by those who were, in the language of trade being

"SQUEEZED OUT OF THE DEAL."

that is, the price had declined so low that they were unable to pay up the margins which they were momentarily expecting would be called for. As a consequence, the transactions were unusually large. It was impossible, amid the wild confusion, to make note of all the sales that transpired, but it is probable that the entire sales of the day aggregated not far from 195,000 barrels of pork alone, being a quantity but little short of the usual production of barreled pork during what is known as the regular winter season of four months.

THE LARD MARKET

was affected by the decline in pork, but not to an equal extent. It dropped about 45 cents per 100 pounds, while pork was declining 95 cents on the barrel. Both reacted about 11 o'clock in the day, and by noon the market was regarded as comparatively steady. It then slowly advanced to within a small fraction of the latest prices of Thursday afternoon, again eased off, and closed on 'Change rather steadily, but weakened in the afternoon, and pork closed at 20 cents below the latest prices of Thursday, while lard closed at 15 cents below the closing quotations of that day.

Although the grain markets were weakened, they did not decline so much as provisions, the difference between the top and bottom prices of the day in

WHEAT AND CORN

being about 2 per cent. Wheat declined 2½ cents during the break in pork, and corn fell off 1½ cents, both reacted when provisions turned upward, and touched about the latest prices of Thursday. The feeling in the afternoon was a shade easier, but closed ⅛ to ¼ cent lower, and the latest disadvantage in corn was only about ⅜ cent as compared with the previous day. There was a good deal of speculation as to an independent cause for the decline in grain. Some people who were watching the market asserted stoutly that wheat was breaking because the party of capitalists supposed to be led by David Dows & Co., of New York, had been unloading quietly for two or three days past upon the brokers of Jim Keene, achieving a substantial revenge for a similar operation performed by Keene upon them last spring. This, however, was doubted by many, and the doubt seemed a reasonable one, seeing that the decline was relatively small, and that the market reacted the moment that the pressure in pork was relieved. The grain markets were really stronger by comparison in the after part of the day, and the confidence of Western traders seemed to be completely restored before the close of the day's trading.

IT IS NOTEWORTHY

that the down turn in prices was not warranted by the tone of advices from the other side. Liverpool reported a firmer feeling in both wheat and grain, the French markets in wheat were stated to be tending upward, and the English markets for pork and lard averaged about 1 s. per 112 pounds higher than the latest previous quotations, while several export orders received here for meats during the day showed that the quotations of an advance were not fictitious. Some orders for meats were filled in at fully previous prices almost at the time that pork and lard were selling at the lowest figures of the day.

THE MOST REASONABLE SUPPOSITION

is that the strength of the foreign advices was taken as a cue by holders to sell. They expected to be unable to unload with less of a break in the markets than if the telegrams had been of a character less favorable to strength. If so, they miscalculated the situation. Their example was followed by such a great number of others that the market was not only borne down much below the point they had calculated, but the competition of the others was so great that they were unable to dispose of a small proportion of the property that they wished to unload.

Some of the conservative operators on 'Change regarded the excitement of yesterday as a legitimate sequel to the excitements of the previous two or three months, which they considered to have decidedly advanced the prices of both grain and provisions above a point at which they could be sustained thus early in the winter. Most of them seemed to think that the demand from the old countries will be big enough before next harvest to absorb every pound of our surplus stuff, but that the Europeans are already so well supplied that they will need to take comparatively little at the high rates of freight which railway rapacity imposes during the winter months, and will be able to hold back until the rai ing of the ice blockade in spring will permit the property to be moved by the water route.

THE CREDIT

for pulling down pork was generally passed by the knowing ones to a person on the board fondly and familiarly known as "Zip" Adams, the reputed possessor of 100,000 barrels. The story was that he sent out a small army of brokers yesterday morning, with instructions to throw the fat flesh, and that they threw it in all directions. Others followed suit, and, once started, the unloading process went on until the break naturally came. Just as natural was the reaction which followed later in the day, and if the same story should be repeated to-day nobody will be taken off his feet witn surprise. So far as heard from, nobody was caught between the upper and the nether millstone yesterday, that is, nobody was squeezed, crippled, or badly pinched. The boys were all lucky enough to save themselves, some of them to get frozen out, perhaps, another day.

THE LANDLORD'S STORY.

During the winter of 187 , while traveling through the eastern part of Ontario, a terrible snow-storm made the roads, for a time, impassable, and I was obliged to remain for several days in E., a small town lying on the Canada side of the river St. Lawrence, and directly opposite a somewhat smaller village in the State of New York.

During this time I was the guest of the only hotel that the place afforded, and was greatly pleased to find that the landlord was an intelligent, well-informed, jovial gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with every incident and circumstance in the history of that section of country calculated to interest a traveler who, like myself, had several long winter evenings to dispose of.

One of the stories related by my host I recollect distinctly, and, in order that you may hear it in nearly the same language in which it was told me at the time, I will repeat, as nearly as my memory serves me, the words of the landlord.

When I built this hotel—in '55, I think it was—my first hostler, or man-of-all-work, was a negro boy, who had appeared in the village a short time before. When I first saw him, he was in a plight pitiable indeed; shoeless, footsore, hungry, his clothing—what there was of it—in tatters, he was a spectacle well calculated to awaken the sympathies of any one not wholly indifferent to the sufferings of a fellow creature. He was anxious to work, and was more than willing to do all in his power, in any capacity, in return for something to wear. As he appeared honest, earnest and capable, I employed him, agreeing to furnish him a good home, provide his clothing, and give him, in addition, such wages as he appeared to deserve.

The poor fellow was anything but dilatory in accepting my offer, and for a long time I had in him a faithful and most capable servant. Honest, industrious and obliging, he appeared to make friends with all who came to the hotel. Guests frequently expressed themselves highly pleased with the interest he manifested in making everything pleasant for them, and often, when a party of them required the services of one having a thorough knowledge of the country, or wished to be rowed to the opposite village or down the river, Tom was the available man.

After he had been with me three or four years we were visited by two men giving their names as Thompson and Gordon, representing themselves as coming from Vermont in search of timber lands, as well as an eligible site upon which to erect a large saw-mill, and stating their determination to explore the country on both sides of the river.

Why it was I cannot explain, but, from the time of their coming, I had forebodings that all was not right. My guests were thin, wiry, dark-faced, and did not in any respect resemble the Vermont Yankee as I had known him. However, there was nothing suspicious in this, I thought, as they might have lived in Vermont only a short time before coming here; but, fight against it as I might, I often found myself watching them with more than usual attentiveness.

On the second day following their arrival I was approached by Gordon, who asked the amount of their bill, after paying which he said:

"We wish to cross the river this afternoon, provided we can get some one who, for a dollar or two, will do the rowing. There appears to be more or less floating ice, and we do not care to try it alone."

I at once offered to furnish a boat, and suggested that, for the money, Tom would willingly take them to the other side as soon as they were ready.

Thompson, who had heard most of what I had been saying, expressed himself well pleased with the arrangement, and, every thing being in readiness, dusk found them at the water's edge ready to push off into the stream.

I had accompanied them thus far merely as an act of courtesy and to wish them good luck, but it then occured to me that by going over with them I could attend to certain business in the opposite village and save a journey at some future time for that purpose only.

As I stepped into the boat I noticed an expression of surprise on the faces of my recent guests, and in a moment, in fact before I had taken my seat, one of them asked "if I intended to go, too," and upon my saying that I did, and giving my reasons for having changed my calculations, the other inquired, rather sharply, "if I couldn't arrange my matters at some other time."

"O," I replied, "I hardly suppose it would make any difference to you, and so I—"

"Yes; but we have special business on the other side," interposed Gordon.

"Then I shall not trouble you after we leave the boat," I answered, for by that time I was provoked, and immediately added: "Pull away, Tom,"

Tom did as directed, and the long strong sweep of his oars (for he had grown to be a powerful fellow during the time he had been with me) was soon placing a goodly distance between us and the Canada side.

Although I could see that my presence was anything but agreeable to my late guests, yet we were soon talking about the probabilities of having a clear day on the morrow, etc., and I would thought no more of our little difference at the start, had not my previously-awakened suspicions caused me to notice, particularly, everything that was said and done by them.

When about two-thirds across the river, Gordon, (more to keep up the conversation than any thing else, I thought) asked if I had any tobacco, and, upon being answered in the negative, turned with the same question, to Thompson, who replied that he "had a little Kaintuck."

Hardly had the words been uttered when a terrific yell, rivalling that of a Comanche Indian, came from the boat, foliowed by a loud splash, and—Tom was gone.

In the growing darkness it was impossible to distinguish him from a floating cake of ice. Whether he had struck one and was stunned, or whether he was held down by one, was equally uncertain, as no answer came to my frantic and oft-repeated "Tom, Tom, where are you?"

My attention was now drawn to my remaining companions. For a moment they could not understand the turn affairs had taken, but when they fully realized the full import of what had occured, their rage was without limits. Language utterly failed to express their chagrin that Tom should have escaped when they could have secured him so easily (for I now understood the true business of these "lumber dealers from Vermont," and recollected that, two or three months before, a Southern gentleman, upon seeing Tom, inquired particularly concerning the circumstances under which I had employed him.)

Nothing was left for us to do but to reach shore, which we did after a short pull at the oars. After the first burst of anger, my companions maintained a dogged silence, and as we touched the shore were joined by two other "lumber dealers," who appeared to be expecting them, They left me without a word, and were soon lost to view.

As I could not think of returning at night, alone, I went at once to the house of a friend, to whom I related the whole affair. After talking the matter over, we concluded that we could render Tom no assistance that night, and that the best course to pursue was to keep the matter quiet for a few days, and see if he would not turn up on Canada side again. This was more than likely, as he was a capital swimmer, and as unconcerned under a boat as in one generally.

On the following morning I crossed the river and came directly to the house. How to account for my being alone was a problem that I was called upon to solve. Tom would be missed at once, I was confident of that. And whether it was advisable to tell the whole story at once, or to explain his absence in some other way, I could not decide. If he were still on the New York side, he might be detained by parties that I knew to be in sympathy with my disappointed visitors. But once on British soil no harm could befall him. Guided by these reasons, I determined to say as little as possible concerning the manner in which he had so suddenly disappeared.

However it was not made necessary for me to invent any plausible explanation in order to stifle inquiry, for I entered the hotel only to be met and welcomed by Tom.

Surprised beyond measure, I could only grasp the honest fellow's hand and gaze in mock astonishment into his round, laughing face. He was the first to speak.

"Well, sah," said he, "I neber supposed anyting war wrong wid dem fellahs till I jes heah dat ar one word 'Kaintuck, an' then it went right through dis chile's head to wonst, an' I climb out ob dat ar boat an' heah I is,' and the way in which Tom danced around the room was remarkable.

"Well, Tom," I now managed to say, "you are no more glad than I am because of your narrow escape, and in the future I shall never expect you to cross the river under any circumstances."

"Much obliged to you, sah, much obliged to you," said Tom "but I don't stay in dis yeah place no mo', and in spite of all I said he collected his things into a bundle, and thanking me with tears in his eyes for what I had done for him, shouldered his pack and started north to seek a home anew.

"And you have never heard from him since?" I inquired, as the landlord completed his story.

"O, yes; when the war closed he went to Chicago, where he is doing a good business; has five or six thousand dollars ahead and anticipates no trouble from Vermont lumber dealers. I hear from him occasionally. He is coming out to see me in the spring."

The Paris Editor.

Paris editors take their professional duties easily. Many of the most conspicuous of them always have been active politicians, probably with seats in the chamber, and with other irons in the fire. They press their opinions in the signed contributions which may one day be the stepping stone to high office. As they object to evening work for many reasons, it is hard to get a suitable man to edit a morning journal, and accordingly, most of the papers of the French capital appear in the afternoon. His most intimate friends would mistrust their senses if they met a London editor in a ball-room after midnight; while in Paris it is the chief part of an editor's business to show himself every where in a certain society—to attend the receptions of the ministers or opposition leaders, as the case may be, and to drop in, besides, at the unofficial reunions where his political friends are in the habit of rallying. He has probably a liking for society for its own sake, and it is at once his pleasure and his duty to feel the pulse of society for himself, in place of trusting, like his English confrere, to the second-hand reports of intimates who are mixing in the world at any rate. Then he never need have the sense of working at high pressure. Far more often than not, he writes on the domestic subjects which are always on his mind; and when he has occasion to treat some sudden question of foreign policy, he does so deliberately, after ripe consideration. The minor contents of his meagre sheet demand comparatively little supervision, and that little may be confided to intelligent subordinates. With the exception of the *Temps*, there are few Parisian papers that take any great trouble about their foreign correspondents; and the sum total of the mechanical labor must, of course, be proportionately small.

A NOVEMBER NOCTURN.

The Autumn air sweeps faint and chill
Across the maple-crested hill,
And on my ear
Falls, tingling clear,
A strange mysterious woodland thrill.

From outmost twig, from scarlet crown,
Untouched with yet a tint of brown,
Reluctant slow,
As sloth to go,
The loosened leaves come wavering down.

And not a hectic trembler there,
In its decadence, doomed to share
The fate of all,
But in its fall,
Flings something sob-like on the air.

No drift or dream of passing bell,
Dying afar in dusky dell,
Hath any heard
Whose chimes have stirred
A tender pathos of farewell.

A silent shiver as of pain,
Goes quivering thro' each sapless vein.
And there are moans
Whose undertones
Are sad as autumn midnight rain.

Ah, if without a dirge-like sigh
No lightest clinging leaf can die.
Let him who saith
Decay and death
Should bring no heart-break, tell me why.

Each graveyard gives the answer: There
I read resurgam everywhere;
So easy said
Above the dead—
So weak to anodyne despair.

BEYOND RECALL.

"I think you said you were going to drive into Granthan, Miss Morley? May I ask you to take the trouble to post this letter for me? I believe it will save a day."

"Certainly, I will do so with pleasure; but what are *you* going to do with your valuable time this morning Mr. Borradaile?"

"I believe I am to help Eastwick to buy a horse."

"A most absorbing occupation I wish you every success."

Miss Morley laughed, but she was disappointed that Mr. Borradaile had not offered to be her companion, and thought the new horse quite unimportant.

"The early post seems popular today," she went on; "there are several other letters waiting for me on the hall table."

"I will give them to you all together," said Mr. Borradaile, seeing that she was buttoning her gloves. And he followed her through the hall and helped her into the pony-carriage.

The ponies were in a hurry to start and when he handed her the packet of letters, she thrust them hastily into an inner pocket of her seal-skin jacket, and drove off without looking at them.

Catherine Morley and George Borradaile met for the first time a fortnight before at the Eastwick's pleasant house at Lincolnshire. Catherine coming from a house where every opinion was cut and dried, where every deviation from routine was a crime, had been first frightened and then fascinated by the width and freedom of opinions expressed by Mr. Borradaile. There were no other young people in the house, and they were naturally thrown much together, not without design on Mrs. Eastwick's part for Catherine had a good fortune and an uncongenial home, while George Borradaile was poor and had no home at all, and none of his friends knew that his heart was set on pretty penniless Lady Mary Eldon, who was devoted to him in return, and on his account was just about to be taken abroad, in the hope that some more eligible suitor might drive out her infatuated attachment to the poor and idle barrister.

On the morning that Catherine Morley drove into Grantham, Mr. Borradaile had received a passionate appeal for help from Lady Mary. Two days hence she was to be dragged to Italy by her parents, and with them was to go Mr. Arthur Stubbs, a so-called millionaire, whom she detested, but whom she would be compelled to marry if George did not come to the rescue. He was just to write and tell her what to do, tell her how to escape at once, or promise to follow her to Italy, and she would implicitly follow his directions; and George did write, arranged a meeting, hinted at plans for the future—such a happy future!—and gave the letter to Catherine to post.

"A bright, pleasant, sensible girl," he thought her, not at all the sort of person to pry into other people's affairs; and if she did notice the address, it was unlikely she would know anything of Lady Mary, or think anything of his writing to her if she did.

Miss Morley being a little vexed, drove the ponies quickly into Grantham, and came back with equal speed; and it was fortunate that she did so, for Mrs. Eastwick was waiting with impatience for her return.

"We have got to lose you, Catherine, dear," as her guest drove up to the door. "Don't take the ponies out, Willis; they will be wanted again. There is a telegram, Catherine, from London, about your uncle. They want you to go at once."

"Is he ill?"

"Worse!"

"Dead?"

"Yes quite suddenly."

Catherine gave a gasp of natural horror and astonishment—grief it was impossible to feel for the domestic tyrant who had narrowed her life—and then she looked at the matter sensibly.

"Of course I must go at once; Aunt Susan will be overwhelmed. Thank you, dear Mrs. Eastwick; if I might leave my things here, and just take what I shall want, it will be a great help."

"Do anything you like, dear; but, first of all, come and have some luncheon; there is plenty of time before the train starts."

The day had changed and become warm and fine, and Catherine was glad of a few minutes in which to throw aside her heavy winter clothing, to be claimed at some future time, and hurrying through her preparations, came down again.

"Say good-bye for me to Mr. Eastwick—and Mr. Borradaile," she said turning back on the doorstep.

"Yes. They will be so sorry to miss you!"

And Catherine drove away.

It was late in November, and Eastwick House was full of guests. There were hunting men and their wives; and sportsmen, keen after pheasants; there were one or two pretty girls; and, last of all, there were Catherine Morley and George Borradaile.

Catherine had been compelled from respect to her aunt's wishes to spend the six months following her uncle's death in strict—and, to her mind, unnecessary retirement, and the first visit she had been allowed to pay without querul