The Advance.

A. P. MILLER, Publisher.

WORTHINGTON, - MINNESOTA.

The papers are scoring John B. Gough for alluding, in a Washington address, to the press as "the mainstay of sin." Is it possible that he gives whisky the second place?

The papers severely criticise some of the strange freaks of Rev. Joseph Cook, without thinking for a moment that these freaks are simple advertising dodges. Joseph is sharper than his foes.

The high water has reached the lower Mississippi and the prospect for millers upon its banks are dismal indeed. Still higher water is anticipated from the breaking up of the Missouri and upper Mississippi.

While 1883 was a phenomenally bad year for losses of fire waste, the aggregate value of property destroyed reaching nearly $106,000,000, 1884 gives promise of being still more disastrous. The reports for January and February show a total loss of $19,000,000, or at the rate of $14,000,000 for the year.

The railroads have made a material reduction in emigrants moveables between Chicago and the far west. The old rate between Chicago and St. Paul is $40 per car load, but the new rate will be reduced to $30, making a reduction on the through rates from Chicago to Minnesota, Dakota and Montana of from $15 to $30 per car.

There was no enthusiasm among the French public to subscribe for the late loan, as was always the case when Napoleon III. called for money for public purposes. However, the entire loan was more than covered by the demands for allotments fully paid up. There was no crowding anywhere, and the police stationed to keep order had an easy time. The new loan has already fallen below the price of issue.

Pressure against the Sioux reservation is too great to resist, so the government will use all its power to move the Indians, or at least, to open it to white settlement. But the Indian territory at the South is a hundred times as valuable as the bills the Sioux roam over and being some thousands of miles nearer to the centre of population, the pressure is proportionately greater.

The revival of trade and industry in the United States is, of course, a good deal dependent upon the situation abroad. As bearing on this the London Economist's Annual Review, just at hand, is in point. It is held that while the year's trade was disappointing "there was a distinct expansion in the volume of business." But the profits "were undoubtedly curtailed." Supply has outrun demand, says our authority, and beyond this the potential is seen to exceed the actual supply. Again the improved means of communication is dwelt upon. The conclusion is reached that "it would be rash to predict any immediate improvement in the condition of business."

Private advice received by German-American congressmen from Germany induce them to think that one of the objects of Bismarck in insulting this country by returning the Lasker resolution was to cause a tariff war between the two countries. Copies of the liberal press of Germany received by the last steamer confirm this view. A tariff war with America would secure for Bismarck the industrial isolation of Germany, to which he is thought to aspire. The continued attacks upon Mr. Sargent by the German official press are interpreted by the Liberals in Germany, as intended to force a rupture of diplomatic relations. The newspapers published in the port cities of Germany express the greatest apprehensions as to the probabilities and the results of a tariff war.

The climate of Santa Barbara, California, averages 61 degrees for the year, and the difference between July and January is but 15 degrees. During the last year there, according to Dr. Bradley of Aurora, Ill., who was suffering from advanced pulmonary disease, there were 310 pleasant days in which an invalid could be out of doors with comfort and safety; twenty-nine cloudy days, upon twenty of which an invalid could be out of doors; twelve showery days, upon seven of which he could be out an hour several times each day; ten windy days, confining the invalid wholly to the house, and five rainy days, also prohibitory. The advantages of the resort lie in the fact that invalids may be nearly all the time in the open air, and also in its having an equable temperature

A bill is pending in Washington, with a prospect of its passage, providing for a moderate increase in the salary of Circuit Judges from $6,000 to $7,000 a year and the District Judges as follows; Those who now receive $3,500 are raised to $4,000; those who get $4,000 to $4,500, and the $4,500 Judges are increased to $5,000 and $5,500. The increase is based upon various reasons, which as the expenses of traveling, and the fact that more money can be earned as an attorney than as a judge. In some of the states Associate Justices receive salaries mostly in excess of the Federal Judges Massachusetts pays her Judges $6,000 California, $6,000; Nevada, $6,000; New Jersey. $5,000; Illinois, $5,000 to $7,000 Indiana and Ohio, $5,000; Pennsylvania $,000, and New York, $9,000.

John P. F. Hagan, the young Philadelphian who bravely rescued eight boys from drowning in the Schuylkill River some weeks ago, has been deservedly rewarded for his heroism. Several leading citizens have undertaken to shape his career, and the entire city is so much interested in his welfare that his progress in the studies at the college where he has been placed is minutely recorded in the daily papers The opportunity for which every man longs and for which he is seldom prepared came to this Philadelphia boy when he saw his sled, on which a dozen boys were seated, plunge through the cracking ice. While the horror of the scene paralyzed all beholders, Hagan plunged in and rapidly pulled out eight of the victims. One only sank before aid came.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington Gossip.

Confirmations: Post chaplains, Rev. E. W. Brady, Iowa; Rev. W. H. Scott, Illinois. Postmaster, Lewis S. Wheelock, Owatonna, Minn.

The opponents of the whisky bill in the house ridicule the claims of its friends that it has any chance of passing. They say it is too dead to talk of; that when a motion to consider a bill is defeated, it is absurd to talk of getting a majority for the measure.

The house committee on judiciary has favorably reported, Mr. Raymond's bill providing for two additional justices of the supreme court in Dakota. It gives one additional judge in North Dakota and one in South Dakota. The judge in North Dakota will have jurisdiction over United States cases.

A sensational story was published here to the effect that through the efforts of Senator Logan and Representative Boutelle of Maine, new witnesses had been discovered in the latter state whose testimony will have the effect of reopening the whole Fitz John Porter case and reversing the recent action of the house. Both these gentlemen deny knowledge of any such discovery, and say they have not only not found such evidence, but have not been looking for it. The whole thing is a fraud.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures agreed to report favorably Representative Bland's bill to stop the coinage of $3 and $1 gold pieces, trade dollars and 3-cent nickels, and to limit the coinage of double eagles to 20 per cent. of the bullion purchase. Representative Nicholls was instructed to report favorably a bill to establish an assay office at Deadwood, Dak. The proposed location of an assay office at Deadwood is in response to requests frequently made by Southern Dakotians

Rail and River Notes.

The Omaha has issued a new freight tariff on all freight from St. Paul to the Black Hills. The rate quoted is $5.50 per 100 pounds. This is a reduction of twenty-five cents per 100 pounds from the rates announced a few days ago.

Record of Casualties.

The total number of bridges destroyed by the late flood between Pittsburg and Cairo was fifty-five; aggregate length, 7,437 feet; estimated cost of replacing, $210,000.

An explosion occurred Tuesday night in a hotel at Fulham, a suburb of London, believed to be another Fenian dynamite outrage. A box containing four packages, apparently cartridges, was found on the premises. One man was blown to pieces.

The court of queen's bench in London has decided that Lady Aylesford's "molestation" cancels her husband's covenant to pay her an annuity. This molestation consisted in calling her illegitimate son Lord Guernsey, the second title of the earl of Aylesford.

A destructive cyclone passed near Guntersville, Ala., H. S. Hess and Mrs. John Tidmore were killed, and John Tidmore and Mrs. Frank Farmer were seriously injured. About thirty houses were blown to atoms. The storm left the earth after devastating nearly six miles.

The wholesale drug store of Woodward, Faxon & Co., Union avenue, in West Kansas City, burned Friday morning. The estimated losses on stock are $75,000; insurance, $70,000. On the large four-story building, which was valued at $40,000, owned by Leach & Olmstead, $20,000.

Stephen Richardson of Henry county, Ill., met with a distressing accident at North McGregor, Iowa. He is a drover, and while engaged in taking care of cattle on the cars, the train took a sudden start, which threw him on to the horns of a steer, and one of the horns entered the extreme lower portion of his bowels, passing up into his body its full length. At last accounts Mr. Richardson was suffering great pain.

The entire-destruction by fire of Port Spain, Trinidad, is announced. The loss is estimated at over $400,000. The fire originated in the Union Club house, and in a short time the whole southeastern portion of the town was in ruins. The principal hotel and the largest dry goods establishment were entirely destroyed. The buildings were well insured in English offices.

At Braddock, Pa., Thursday, gas in the furnace of B. Edgar Thompson Steel works exploded, instantly killing William McCall, and seriously injuring Chris Toole. The concussion was terrific, rending the furnace assunder, and scattering debris in all directions. McCall, who was on a hoist wh en the explosion occurred would have escaped unhurt if he had not become frightened and jumped. His body was smashed and his death instant. Murray was burned and scalded externally and internally, so that little hope is entertained of his surviving. Toole was badly burned about the head, but will recover. The cause is unknown.

The Criminal Calendar.

At Norwalk, Ohio, Mrs. Blinzey was jailed for maltreating an adopted child.

A strange man committed suicide in Vienna. The police believe he was on his way to kill the emperor and other members of the imperial family.

John McMahon, city collector of Hoboken, N. J., has been missing since Feb. 21. An examination of his books shows a deficit the past six months of $32,000.

John Boyle, for four years treasurer of Erie, Penn., and for several years previous tax collector of the First ward has been missing since the 10th. His accounts are short $5,000.

The safe of J. A. Commons at Centerville, Ind., was burglarized and eight $100 United States 4 per cent. bonds taken. The bonds are of the series 1907, dated July 1, 1879, and numbered 59,425 to 59,422.

Mrs. Emma Coolidge, divorced from George B. Coolidge, and highly connected in the south and west, was arrested at Philadelphia for repeated attempts to kill her son, aged ten. She was held in $1,500 bail.

The trial of John B. Griffin, Seneca Miller and George Mulkins for the murder of Samuel Grœner of Pawling began the 12th inst., at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., resulting in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Three of the Kid Wade gang have recently been tried before Judge Tiffany, in Brown county, Neb.—Culbertson, Morrison and Horace Stewart. Stewart was acquitted, but Culbertson received eight years and Morrison seven.

When the case of Moses Weftein, the Fargo clothier, was called in the Milwaukee municipal court Westein failed to appear. His bail was decided forfeited. There were three seperate indictments against Westoin, with $1,000 bail in each.

The exploded mine at Pocahontas, Va., is still on fire, and the only means of putting it out is to close and seal it. This is now being done, and the mine will remain sealed for probably two weeks. No additional bodies have been discovered.

Missouri Valley (Iowa) special.—The sheriff of Brown county, Neb., has arrested William Marsden, supposed to be the leader of the gang who recently waylaid and hanged Mr. Richardson, a member of the vigilance committee. The vigilance committee will probably reorganize.

Robert Pinkerton says that G. A. Vincent, under arrest in St. Louis for attempting to pass forged checks, is a burglar and a forger, known to the police of both hemispheres as Charles Perrin, alias Williamson, alias Sherwood, alias Stevens. He rests his chief claim to notoriety as being one of the party concerned in the extensive bond forgeries of 1872, when upward of $1,000,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie, New York Central, Northwestern and other forged bonds were put in the market.

The hanging of John and George Stephenson for the murder of John McCarthy, near Troy, Manitoba, in June last, was to have taken place Friday morning at Regina, but at the last moment an order was recieved from Ottawa postponing the hanging until April 3. The gallows were erected, the hangman ready and the people expectant that the Indian fiends who so brutally slew an inoffensive citizen would be given the punishment they deserve. The cause of this, the third postponement of the execution, is said by the authorities to be some technicality with regard to capital punishment in the Northwest Territories.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The Mississippi district lumber cut foots up 317,000,000 feet.

Chicago brickmakers have combined to put the price per 1,000 up 50 to 75 cents.

Several pieces of alleged Cœur d'Alene quartz n Portland were proved to be from California.

The liabilities of Billups & Co., bankrupt New York cotton brokers, aggregate $680,000; assets, $1,650.

Joshua Eggleston, waiter in a Schenectady, N. Y., eating house, has inherited $1,000,000 by the death of his uncle in California.

Shropshire & Co., wholesale liquors, of New Orleans have failed. The firm was established in 1875, and claimed to be worth $40,000.

Capt. Hunter sues Police Chief Marsh, of Bridgeport, Conn., for $10,000 damage by interfering with Salvation army meetings.

Search is being made for Miss A. M. Freeman, of Camberwell, England, who has fallen heir to $80,000 by the death of her uncle.

Edward E. Nickerson & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Lynn, Mass., have failed. It is reported that their liabilities are four times their assets.

Edward G. Nickerson, a respected business man having an establishment on Long Wharf, Boston, has been missing for four weeks, and all efforts to discover his whereabouts thus far have been futile.

The value of crop and live stock products of Illinois for 1883 is $250,579,000, or a decrease of $67,404,000 as compared with the previous year, due largely to the depreciation in the value of farm crops and failure of the winter wheat and corn crops.

The Women's Foreign Missionary society held an anniversary at Philadelphia. Numbers of auxiliary societies, 3,379; increase, 332 over previous year; number of members, 89,632; increase, 7,661, with 4,065 life members, 248 managers and 47 life patrons. Receipts of the fiscal year from Oct. 1, 1882, to Oct. 1, 1883, $124,823.

There were 186 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week. as compared with 211 in the preceding week, and with 233, 140 and 133 in the coresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had 38, a decrease of 5.

Ex-Congressman Canfield of Chicago, now o Dakota, says the chances of passing the bill to open the Sioux reservation are very good, and they hope to secure its consideration in the senate very soon, Senator Hawes and Congressman Holman, who have charge of the bill in their respective houses, are both agreed upon what should be done, and are earnestly in favor of opening the reservation. The compensation to the Indiana is believed to be much greater than they could secure from the land in any other form, and the advantages to Dakota are incalculable.

Personal Points.

Jessie Reed, the giantess, is dead.

Wendell Bollman, constructor of the famous Bollman bridges throughout the country, died at Baltimore aged seventy.

Mrs. Lawrence of Chicago, the mother of the late T. G. Lawrence, class of 1884, has given Yale college $50,000 for a dormitory.

Oliver Dyer, the Yale sophomore, who was roughly hammered by a classmate in the college athletic games on the 8th inst., died yesterday from his wounds.

The New York World asserts that Gen Grant was tendered the President's vessel, the Dispatch, to take him to Fortress Monroe, but he politely declined the offer.

Mrs. Col. Hunt of Michigan will contest Col. Hunt's will, bequeathing $5,000 each to Josh Billings, Eli Perkins and Artemus Ward. The legatees have not made claims.

Helen Spangler, wife of Hon. E. T. Spangler of Coshockton, O., and author of "A Physician's Wife," and other well known novels, was found dead in her bath room.

M. C. G. Lewes writes to the Boston Transcript that "when the 'Biography of George Eliot,' upon which Mr. Cross is engaged, and forthcoming volume of 'Essays' have been given to the world there will remain hardly anything of George Eliot's unprinted.

At Grand Haven, Mich., on Tuesday, Esther P. Cutler, daughter of Dwight Cutler, an extensive lumberman. was married to John N. Bagley of Detroit, son of the late Gov. Bagley. Mr. Cutler is well known in Minnesota, having extensive lumbering interests at Duluth, and being a frequent visitor to St. Paul with his family.

News from Foreign Lands.

A duel with swords was fought at Lisbon between Viscount Roberdo and Maj. Serpa Pinto. The former received five wounds.

London Punch publishes a long and stirring poem advocating the restoration of Baker Pasha to the coloneley of the Tenth hussars.

The Berlin newspapers accuse Sargent of intimacy with Herr Bunden, an enemy of Bismarck's. Members of the diplomatic corps are indignant at the brutal attacks the press has been making upon Sargent.

The chief of police of St. Petersburg received a letter from the nihilists threatening with death any one who informs against De Gaieff, who was the leader of the four nihilists that murdered Col. Sudeiken on Dec. 28.

The queen has telegraphed Gen. Graham her congratulations upon the victory of the 12th The government has received congratulations upon the victory from foreign embassies in London. The Morning Post says it is understood that Baker Pasha will shortly be reinstated in the British army with the rank of major general.

The Provincial Correspondence says the Lasker discussion has closed. Germans are agreed it is no affair of parliament to examine into the merits of foreign politicians, and that the nations' only intercourse should be through the supreme heads. The German Gazette attributes the fuss to the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, the policy of the editors of which paper, it says, is to stir up strife between Germany and other countries.

Further details of the desperate battle on the 13th between Graham's forces and the rebels near Tamai wells continue to arrive. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush upon the British lines and caused them to retreat, the newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray, and used their revolvers with deadly effect. After the battle Osman's camp and three villages were burned. Among the trophies Osman's standard was taken and Tewfik Bey's recaptured. The British losses were considerably heavier than at first reported.

Fitz John Porter Bill Finally Passed.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. the senate passed the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter by a vote of 36 to 25. The senators voting for the bill were all Democrats except Hoar of Massachusetts, Jones of Nevada, Pike of New Hampshire, Riddelberger of Virginia, Sabin of Minnesota, and Sewell of New Jersey.

Fast Trains to the Pacific.

The new fast mail service is to be extended o the Pacific coast. Commencing April 6, the Northern Pacific will change the time of departure from St. Paul of its through train from 8 p. m., the present hour of leaving, to 4 p. m., and reduce the running time between St. Paul and Portland from 104 to 92 hours. According to the arrangements perfected on the 14th, the time between New York and Portland will be 135 hours, or five and a quarter days. The time from Chicago to Portland will be 104 1-2 hours, or a little over four and a half days.

Bismarck Rather Conciliatory.

The St. Louis Westliche Post publishes extracts from an official dispatch of Prince Bismarck to German consuls in the United States in regard to prohibition of American pork. Bismarck instructs consuls to do everything in their power to cultivate friendly relations between Germany and the United States, He says the prohibition of American pork is for sanitary reasons and has no unfriendly character whatever, and intimates it would be for the interest of the United States to adopt such sanitary measures as exist in Europe, and thereby put Germany in a position to permit the importation of American pork. The dispatch shows conclusively that the German chancellor does not want to provoke retaliation, but it is his aim to preserve friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

A MINING HORROR.

An Explosion in a Virginia Mine Proves the Doom of Nearly Two Hundred Men.

There was an explosion in the coal mines at Pocahontas, Tazewell county, Va., Wednesday at 12:30, and 120 to 150 miners were killed. The mine has always been considered a dangerous one, the soft coal found there being perfectly saturated with the deathly fire damp. There is no hope entertained of rescuing those in the mine. They must all be dead. Such a perfect scene of destruction is hard to picture. The passages in the mine have been entirely destroyed, and the entire hill will have to be excavated to get to some of the chambers. The fact that the mine is on fire makes the operation of rescuing all the more difficult. A number of bodies were discovered, horribly mangled, some of them with their heads torn from the trunks, others with the limbs all gone, presenting an appalling spectacle. The work of destruction was not confined entirely to the interior of the mines, but houses, 200 or 300 feet removed from the mines were overturned and in several instances demolished. A large ventilator of the Southwest Improvement company was blown to atoms, and the mines cannot be entered till another is constructed for the purpose of freeing the atmosphere of the suffocating fumes.

The men of the mines are mostly Hungarians without families. A number of negroes from the surrounding section are also employed there. The mines had not long been open, but the company had gotten well under way and were supplying a large section of country with coal. The prospect was most encouraging. A large coaling station for the supply of ocean steamers was in course of construction at Norfolk. While the accident will have the effect of retarding work at the mines, it is not believed it will cause permanent discontinuance, as a great deal of money has been expended there by northern capitalists composing the Southwest Improvement company. Pocahontas is in Tazewell county, 177 miles west of Lynchburg, at the flat top mountains, and is the western terminus of the New River branch of the Norfolk & Western railroad.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Bills and resolutions have been introduced in the senate proposing a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of legal tender notes to $350,000,000, unless congress by a two-thirds affirmative vote in both houses decides otherwise; authorizing the United States to resume possession of certain lands granted Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads.

Bills and resolutions have been introduced in the House incorporating the Yellowstone Park railroad; for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the making of anything but gold and silver coin legal tender except after a declaration of war; for carrying on the improvement and repair of rivers and harbors by contract; granting copyright to newspapers. The bill to incorporate the Spokane Falls & Coeur d'Alene Railroad company was reported favorably. A message was received from the president transmitting the house resolution on the death of Edward Lasker, returned by Prince Bismarck. Mr. Hiscock at once offered a resolution expressing surprise and regret at the action of the German chancellor and reiterating the expression of regret at Herr Lasker's death.

The resolutions introduced in the house by Mr. Hiscock, on the Lasker business, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs were as follows: Whereas, it has come to the house that a communication of it to the parliament of the German empire, entirely friendly in its intent, respectful in its character, and sent through regular channels of international communications, has been arbitrarily intercepted and returned by a person now holding the position of chancellor of the German empire, therefore be it

Resolved, That this house cannot but express surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single too powerful subject to interfere with such a simple, natural and spontaneous expression of kindly feeling between two great nations, and thus to detract from the position and prestige of the crown on one hand, and from the rights of representatives of the people on the other.

Resolved, That this house does hereby reiterate the expression of sincere regret at the death of Edward Lasker, and its sympathy with the parliament of the German empire, of which for many years he was a distinguished member.

The Mexican treaty has been ratified by the senate, but it had a narrow escape. When it was up before it was defeated by one vote. This time it was carried by one vote, and that was cast by Senator Pike of New Hampshire, was the only one to change his views since the matter has been lying dormant. The opposition to the ratification of the treaty was based upon three articles, the same being lumber, sugar and tobacco; but it is not believed by its advocates that any of those articles will be imported from Mexico into the United States to an extent that will interfere with the producers on this side of the border. The treaty will open an enormous market for manufactured articles from the United States, as the Mexican duty upon wearing apparel, cured meats and other necessaries of life has been practically prohibitory, while the tax upon wines and other luxuries has been very low.

Senator Allison presented a memorial from the Iowa legislature in favor of the regulation of inter-state commerce. Bills were introduced to suspend for two years the coinage of silver dollars, and issue $1 and $2 treasury notes; making Lake Borgne an outlet to improve the low-water navigation of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans. The following nominations were sent to the Senate: J. E. Irish. Wisconsin, consul at Cognac; Abram J. Gifford, New York, agent Indians, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota; Elliot S. N. Morgan, Wyoming, secretary of Wyoming; Lewis L. Wheelock, postmaster, Owatonna, Minn.

The senate confirmed:—Col. John Newton, chief engineer with rank of brigadier general; Norman Buck, Idaho, associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho; W. F. Fitzgerald, Mississippi, associate justice of the supreme court of Arizona; John C. Perry, New York, chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming.

In the House, under the call of committees, reports were submitted by Mr. McCoid, judiciary committee, providing for two additional associate justices for Dakota. By Mr. Rosecrans, military affairs, favorably, the bill to authorize the Cheyenne, Black Hills & Montana Railroad company to build across the foot of Russell and Laramie military reservations; also, favorably, the bill to place Col. George W. Getty on the retired list as major general. Mr. Morgan, same committee, reported adversely the bill to construct a macadamized road from Memphis, Tenn., to the National cemetery near that city. Mr. Perkins, favorably, committee on Indian affairs, for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation, Kansas. A long partisan debate took place on Monday.

In the house Gov. Wakefield has presented a remonstrance from about a hundred prominent citizens of Martin county, against any action by the public lands committee looking to the forfeiture of railroad grants of Southern Minnesota.

Mr. Wakefield also introduced a bill in the house to-day to authorize the president to appoint John S. Allman, of Henderson, Minn., late a first lieutenant of the United States army, a first lieutenant in the army and thereupon to place him upon the retired list as such lieutenant.

Mr. Strait presented to the house a petition of 173 citizens of Renville county, Minn., praying for the forfeiture of the grant of lands made to the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, for the reason of the great injustice and gross frauds that have been practiced by the railroad companies against the settlers.

A petition was presented in the house by Mr. Nelson from A. W. Sites, asking that a clause be embodied in the bill to repeal the timber culture act, permitting all who have claims under this act, and who have failed to complete their entries for any cause beyond their control, to pay for the same at the rate of $1.25 per acre, or less.

A resolution was offered in the senate for a constitutional amendment making the presidential term six years, and the president ineligible to re-election. A bill was introduced to establish a forest reservation at the head waters of the Missouri river, and the head waters of Clark's Fork, Columbia river in Montana. The bill for the relief of Gen. Porter was debated, Mr. Sewell of New Jersey speaking in favor of it, and Mr. Wilson of Iowa against it.

The whole of Wednesday in the house was given to the consideration of the postoffice bill, and another day will probably be taken up with it. The republicans made a bitter fight against the reductions proposed in the bill, and in the course of the day they resorted to filibustering, but were finally overpowered by democratic members.

Mr. Davis of Illinois made the first successful fight against the appropriation committee's bill in providing for the postal service. During the last session of congress the salaries of the postmasters in nine of the largest cities of the country were raised, but the present bill cuts them down to $4,000 each. Davis made a motion to retain the salaries of these postmasters as they are now. He was supported by Bingham of Pennsylvania and Horr of Michigan, but was opposed by Holman of Indiana and Townsend of Illinois. His amendment was carried by a considerable majority.

An attempt was made in the senate on the 14th. to secure an appropriation for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease that is raging among the cattle in the west. Senators Cullom, Plumb, Warner, Miller and others urged haste in the matter, as there was a need of immediate relief to prevent the spread of the plague; but the extreme state rights men insisted upon ventilating their views. The most vigorous opposition they received was from one of their own number, Senator Garland of Arkansas, who took radical grounds in favor of the powers of congress, and is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the senate, his remarks created some surprise, as Garland said there were no constitutional objections raised when money was appropriated for the Mississippi river floods and the yellow fever sufferers, but the shoe is on the Northwestern foot this time.

The house devoted a great deal of time to the discussion of a bill to grant a pension to Septemia R. Meikleham, the only surviving grandchild of the author of the declaration of independence. She sat in a front seat in the members' gallery and was an attentive listener to the discussion. Though in comparative want, she has made no appeal to her grandfather's country through its representatives, for aid. It was only recently that a member of the committee on pensions heard of her existence, and without consultation or repuest from her, introduced the bill for relief. After a long debate, the enacting clause was stricken out by over a two-thirds vote which is the same thing as defeating the bill.

The Markets.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, No. 2, 94c; bid June 98⅛c.

Corn—No. 2, 54c.
Oats—No. 2, 32c.
Rye—No. 1, 62c.; No. 2, 59c.
Barley—No. 2, 63c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91⅛c@93c; No. 3 spring, 78@82c.

Corn—52½c@53½c.
Oats—31½@32c.
Rye—58½c.
Barley—64c.
Flax Seed—$1.53.
Pork—$17.60@17.65.
Lard—$9.22½@$9.30.
Hogs—$5.25@7.40.
Cattle—$5.25@6.25.

ST. PAUL—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.02; No. 2 hard, 93@96c, No. 1 regular, 94c; No. 2 regular, 85c@88c.

Corn—No. 2, 51c@56c; new mixed, 45c@47c; rejected, 44c@46c.

Oats—No. 2 mixed, 30½c@36c.

Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 40c.

Rye—No. 2, 52c.
Ground Feed—$18.00@18.50.
Corn Meal—$18.00.
Bran—$12.50@13.50.
Baled Hay—Wild, $6.50@7.50; timothy, $9.00@$9.50.
Live Hogs—$5.50.
Dressed Hogs—$8.27@$8.50.
Timothy Seed—$1.30.

MINNESOTA NEWS NOTES.

Some unknown person attempted to wreck the passenger train on the Northern Pacific, at Detroit, Minn., by turning the switch. Fortunately, it was discovered just in time to save the train of thirteen loaded coaches.

Miss Allie White of Duluth has begun suit against the city to recover $3,000 for damages received by reason of a defective sidewalk.

The president has nominated Judge Wheelock for Owatonna's postmaster.

St. Paul's city engineer, Somers, was unanimously re-elected.

The Republican congressional committee of the first district met in this city Monday. All the counties were represented, except Fillmore, Houston and Olmsted. It was resolved to hold a convention within the district to elect two delegates to the national Republican convention, and to hold a seperate convention to nominate a congressman. The chairman was authorized to fix the date of the convention after the call for the state convention has been issued. Winona was chosen as the place for holding the convention, and the number of delegates will be the same as in the Rochester convention of 1882.

Dr. Lyon, a New York chemist, has analyzed the water from an artesian well in Mankato, and obtained the following result from a half-gallon of the water of 124.396 grains, represented in parts of 1,000, viz: Protosulphate of iron and alumine, 32.022 grains; sulphate of lime, 45.928 grains; chloride of sodium, 15.321 grains; sulphate of magnesia, 13.515 grains; silica, 13.025 grains; organic matter, 4.585 grains. Total, 124.396 grains. This water is said to be equal to that of the famous Waukesha springs in medical qualities.

Mr. and Mrs. John Odell of Owatonna celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, by a golden wedding.

The residence of Mrs. Dresser, at Northfield which was partially destroyed by fire, was insured for $2,500, $1,700 in the German Insurance company of Freeport, Ill., and $800 in the Home Insurance company of New York.

Prof. Northrup is reported to hesitate about excepting the presidency of the state university on the salary issue, since the removal will necessitate the the sale of his home in New Haven, one of the finest in the city. The tender has been made of a salary of $4,500, but it is believed that $6,000 will be necessary to secure his services.

Judge Brill of St. Paul granted Florance Moody a divorce from Robert Moody, on the grounds of cruel treatment and desertion. He also gives her the custody of her child, $1,300 alimony and her personal property.

Articles of the Sauk Rapids & Mississippi River Boom company, to construct and operate booms on the Mississippi river at Sauk Rapids, to drive and sluice logs, timber, and lumber have been filed with the secretary of state. The office of the company is in Sauk Rapids. The capital stock is $50,000, and the limit of liability $25,000. The incorporators are C. B. Buckman, George W, Benedict, Erasmus Cross, and Joseph Coats, all of Sauk Rapids; Joseph P. Wilson of Minneapolis, H. Oltman, Rice's, Benton county, and S. C. Hall of Muskegon, Mich.

Gov. Hubbard has received a letter from White Cloud, the head chief of the Chippewas—or, as he writes it, the Ojibways—at the White Earth reservation. It expressed the thanks of the chief and the tribe to the governor for his friendly feeling and action in their behalf, and assures him that what he wrote to the commissioner of Indian affairs about the Mille Lacs band was all true, and is in a less degree true of the Leech Lake band. White Cloud writes that "the Ojibway Indians, on account of the rapid and full settlement of the country by the white man, cannot live by hunting."

Norman Buck, formerly of Winona has been appointed associate justice of Idaho.

Minneapolis is asked to adopt the Chicago plan of hiring detectives to assess hidden notes and mortgages.

The Erickson brothers, supposed to be the ones who made the late murderous assault with knives and axes on Samuel Wilson and Fish's camp on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, waived examination at Duluth and were committed to await trial.

Three weeks ago thieves entered the barn of Charles Needham, a merchant of Ottawa, Le Seuer county, and stole a buffalo and lap robes worth over $50. Monday night Sheriff Moll arrested at St. Peter Daniel and Charles Long of Ottawa on charge of stealing the robes. Both parties confessed, and told where the robes could be found. They had sold them to parties in Farmington. The prisoners were taken to Ottawa for a hearing, and as they made a full confession they will plead guilty and go to jail. They are sons of respectable parents, but for the past six months have been loafing in Ottawa, St. Peter and Mankato, and spending money freely without doing any work to earn any.

At the meeting of the board of trade, Secretary Phelps submitted the annual report of the business of Winona for the past year. The first report, presented early in the year 1881, showed the business of the year previous to have amounted to $8,088,520. Two years later, in January, 1883, the amount was $12,865,053. The present statement mounts up to $15,034,629, divided as follows: General trade $12,046,935; banking, $2,193,438; building improvements, $794,256. Grand total, $15,034,629.

Articles of incorporation of the Cooperative Printing company of Minneapolis have been filed with the secretary of state, with a capital stock of $5,000 and the limit of liability $1,200. The incorporators are John R. Berger, Francis G. Drew, C. A. French, George A. Leighton and Dorr Thomas, all of Minneapolis.

Senator S. D. Peterson of New Ulm, said in St. Paul recently that the statement of his intention to antogonize the renomination of Congressman Wakefield in the Second district, by becoming a candidate himself was wholly untrue. He disclaimed any such intention.

The republicans of Minneapolis have nominated George A. Pillsbury for mayor. The prohibitionists nominated J. T. Weyman. Dr. Ames will probably be the democratic nominee.

At Moorhead, the firm of M. Leo & Co. was closed Thursday afternoon by the sheriff. The firm was one of the oldest in the city, and was thought to be on a sound financial basis. The siezure is believed to be by Eastern wholesalers, of whom goods were purchased. The officials are uncommunicative as to the amount of the debts.

At Red Lake Falls, Mrs. Marie Kretzschmar, wife of Carl Kretzschmar, died of dropsy. Mr. and Mrs. Kretzschmar came from Berlin to this country in 1869, and were the first settlers in Fergus Falls. From there they moved to

Crookston, and each was identified with the building up and developing of that city.

At Vermillion, on the Iron Range road, "Black Jack," and his pal, Brown, went into a camp where there were seven or eight men, and robbed the whole outfit of $187, and one of them dare not say a word for fear his life would pay the penalty.

Dr. Van Pahl of Chaska has been arrested and held in $1,000 bonds, on a charge of ravishing a simple-minded thirteen-year-old girl who boarded in his family.

At Moorhead, William Owen's house was burned.

At Moorhead a rumor is afloat that W. H. Lewis, county physician, has left the city for good. He was well liked apparently by all, and had a fair practice here. He married about fourteen months ago a young lady who had been a waitress in one of the hotels, and it is said that the wedded life of the pair has not been the most felicitous. His wife and child are still in the city.

George S. Dale of Minneapolis lost his wallet with $67,000 in notes in New York.

Swan and Corlson are in jail in Duluth, charged with the murder of Sam Wilson at Vermillion, and a number of others have been arrested as accessories.

Conrad Boettcher, a pioneer of Le Sueur, died at the residence of his son, Rev. Henry Boettcher, in that town, aged eighty-four years.

The Lake house in Alexandria was burned with its contents. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $800.

The house committee on public buildings and grounds agreed to recommend the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn., to cost $100,000.

A meeting of the Minnesota Republican state central committee is called at St. Paul March 28th.

At Langhai, Pope county, several days ago, while digging a well on land of Gunder Tharaldson, silver, looking as if the outcropping of a vein, was found.

William Lyons, an old and respected citizen of Alexandria, died on Sunday, aged seventy-two years, from the result of wounds received during the late war.

The large price that has been paid in Rochester for a few years past for ginseng has resulted in extirpating the plant from Olmsted county, and as the root is of very slow growth, there can be no more to dig for a number of years to come.

Mr. C. H. Voorhis died very suddenly at Faribault of heart disease. He was formerly a resident of Philadelphia, and came to Faribault about a year ago and entered Seabury Divinity school, with the intention of taking orders in the ministry.

The woman who died under mysterious circumstances in Motley, the dead body of an infant being found in her trunk, proves to have been the wife of Myron Fuller of Reynolds. They had not lived together for four years.

The roof of a stable containing forty head of valuable cattle upon the Moorland farm, near Moorhead, fell in from the weight of snow upon. Fourteen of the cattle were killed.

Nels Ash, a Swede, was fatally injured by falling from a pile driver between Anoka and Champlin, and died soon after.

Scanlan & Wall are to start a bank in Lanesboro called the "Home Exchange."

Harper & Gillispie and the St. Croix Lumber company of Stillwater have filed claims to the amount of $17,000 and the laborers to the amount of $6,000 against A. S. Bliss, a lumberman of Barnum. The sheriff is now in possession.

The coroner's jury in the case of Helge Helgeson, killed by a snow plow near Norcross, when two other section men were wounded, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death "by being run down by Engine No. 166, with snowplow attachment, driven by James P. Haines, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad; and we further find that the said engine was run at an unjustifiable rate of speed, and without the caution necessary for the safety of the section men at work on the track."

In a drunken row at Beaver Bay an Indian named Yellow Bird was killed in attempting to prevent trouble. Dominick and Smith fled, but were arrested and examined on the following Monday and discharged by justice of the Peace Saulsbury, although they did not deny that they committed the murder, simply swearing that they were too drunk to remember who did it. The constable, so it is reported by those there, furnished the liquor, which he sold openly to any Indian who would pay for it in money, flour, calico or anything else.

The house of Stephen Hewson, an old settler of Oxford, burned Monday, his sick daughter and two children being removed in safety. The postoffice, kept in the same building, was also destroyed; some deeds, mortgages and notes were saved, but his library, valued at $500, was a total loss.

The directors of the Minnesota Iron company held their annual meeting at their office in St. Paul, for the election of officers. The resignation of T. L. Blood, aa secretary of the company, dated Dec. 21, 1883, was read. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; C. Tower, Philadelphia, Pa., president; George C. Stone, St. Paul, Minn., vice president and general manager; C. Tower, Jr., Duluth, Minn., treasurer; I. P. Beck, Duluth, Minn., secretary.

Wadena expended $68,550 in building improvements last year.

The report of the Minnesota state statistical agent to the United States agricultural department for March 1 shows the corn on hand of the crop of 1883 to be about 1,000,450, or 9 per cent of the entire crop, None of it has been sold to go out of the state. About 800,000 or 5 per cent. of the crop is reported to have been good, merchantable corn; and the average value of the crop on hand is given at 53 cents per bushel for the merchahtable and 23 cents for the unmerchantable. The wheat crop remaining on hand March 1 is estimated at 38 per cent., or about fourteen million bushels, and 23 per cent. is stated to be consumed within the state 77 per cent being shipped outside as flour or grain. The crop of 1883 is reported to be considerably better than an average and but little inferior to the crop of 1877.

James P. Hicks, of Evansville, Ind., asks a divorce from his wife on the ground that she prays daily that he may die, and as he is a believer in the efficacy of prayer it is beginning to tell on his health.

The oldest editor of Pennsylvania, and possibly the oldest printer in the United States, is W. P. Elliot of Lewistown, who was born on Jan. 12, 1793, and founded the Lewistown Gazette in 1811.

CAPE DIAMONDS.

With four other masculine fellow-sufferers—one of whom was a small, spectacled, inoffensive-looking man—Ned Girard and myself, were the suffering inmates of a nondescript vehicle of the stage wagon pattern, drawn by six small "cape" horses, en route from the Bloemfontein diamond fields of South Africa for Wellington, thence by rail to Cape Town.

Two-thirds of the truly terrible journey had already been accomplished, yet there were still two hundred and fifty miles of travel over sun beat plain and arid desert before us, with the mercury at a hundred and two degrees, in such shade alone as our tilted conveyance afforded—for, in truth, there was no other.

Our eyes were blurred and blinded by the ceaseless glare of the sun, whose rays beat down on the sandy desert from an unclouded sky, which was as brass above us. Our bodies were sore and bruised by the unceasing jar and jolt of our rudely hung vehicle. We were parched with thirst, which the lukewarm water along the route utterly failed to slack, and, though continually drowsy, could neither sleep by day nor by night, because of the intense hear, the sand-flies, swelled and burning feet, and intense nervousness engendered by the foregoing, with the other discomforts and sufferings incidental to a stage journey of some hundreds of miles through South Africa.

The most of us knew each other by sight, through having met from day to day, for some months, in and about the mining field which we had left. But I will venture to state that six more surly, unsocial fellow-passengers than our dusty, unshorn selves were perhaps never—literally—thrown together.

If Ned and myself were perhaps a little more pronounced in general disagreeableness than the others, we considered, indeed, that we had ample provocation therefor. For thirteen months we had been toiling and perspiring, taking our several turns in the "dump" or in our twenty-four-foot mining claim, as the case might be. In nearly—if not quite—a year of unremitting toil, we had barely succeeded in washing out enough small "stones" (the invariable term for diamonds in South Africa) with which to pay our running expenses; and then one stroke of the pick had unearthed a rose-diamond of such size and purity that for full sixty minutes our good fortune was the talk of Bloemfontein.

Well, that night, after our frugal supper, Ned without speaking, extended the precious gem toward me in his open palm, as we sat at our rude table in our canvas-covered crbin. I do not answer for the scope of my partner's vision, of course. But in the uncut brilliant, as in the magician's stones, I myself saw but one object—sweet, wistful face, framed in a wreath of dark hair, within the depths of whose soft eyes was a look as if of patient waiting for the return of him who had gone to seek his fortune in the far-away diamond fields.

"Home?" was Ned's interrogative query, raising his own eyes, which had bent upon the gem, with a sort of far-away look, to meet my own suddenly up-turned gaze.

"Home!" I echoed, with joyous emphasis.

But hardly had the word escaped my lips when a tall form was dashsd through the door, and upsetting the candle by a sudden blow, seized the diamond from Ned's still outstretched hand, and was off in the darkness—the whole event having taken place in far less time than I have occupied in telling it.

Of course we gave the alarm as quickly as we could regain our scattered ideas: but though half the male population of Bloemfontein turned out, it was it no purpose.

The robber and his booty had disappeared without the slightest clew.

So it was that being in local parlance "down on our luck," Ned and myself, disgusted and discouraged, had sold our claim to a couple of new-comers for about £300, and with those composing our present stage-coach party, had taken passage, as I have said. for Wellington, intending to return home, even though with heavy hearts and light pockets.

Beside the small spectacled man, who had represented himself as a sort of colporteur for a religious society at Cape Town, our fellow passengers composed two diamond brokers, together with a young and very boastful fellow, who called himself M'Arthur. The latter had been very successful, and it was with feelings of envy we heard him relate the result of two week's work in a deserted claim, where, as he informed us with many profane assertions, he had struck a "pocket," from which he had taken stones, whose value he declared was £4,000.

These he carried in a belt about his waist, together with a considerable sum of money from the sale of his claim—as he said—while girded to either hip was a heavy revolver, as a safe-guard against possible attack from road agents.

After a wretched supper at a small, barren-looking station in the Hoogboom Bottom, the journey was resumed with a fresh relay of horses, and a slight diminution of our ill temper—the heat being a degree or two less intense, by reason of the declining sun.

The conversation naturally turned upon the subject of road agents, some recent depredations of these gentry having been graphically narrated by the proprietor of the station we had just left.

"They wouldn't play any of their games on me," replied M'Arthur, touching the buts of his revolvers in a significant manner as he spoke.

The pale-blue eyes of the little man, who bore the not uncommon name of Smith, twinkled ever so slightly behind his spectacles at the remark, but he groaned dismally and shook his head.

"My dear sir," he exclaimed in depreciating tones, "you surely would not commit the awful crime of murder, even to prevent the loss of the filthy lucre which you—hem—claim to have acquired through your own honest efforts."

"Claim to have acquired?" What the duse do you mean by that?" blustered M'Arthur as Ned and myself glanced at the little man in some surprise, for it seemed to strike us simultaneously that there was a sort of conscious significance in Mr. Smith's tones.

Yet it was, perhaps, a mistake as well as the fancy that M'Arthur's oronzed face changed color never so little, even as the other spoke.

Mr. Smith shrank back into his corner, as though terrified at the other's threatening manner

"Indeed, I meant nothing at all, my dear friend," he answered, in apparent alarm. "I——"

But his protestation was cut short by the sudden and abrupt stoppage of the stage, and a terrified yell from the Krowboy who drove.

Almost at the same moment a man sprang from either side of the road with a leveled rifle.

"The first one that stirs gets a ball

through his head!" said the taller of the two, a heavily bearded fellow, the very counterpart of the ruffian in a border play.

My own revolver was in the small valise which held Ned's, and my own worldly goods. Even if I had carried it on my person, it is more than likely that with the muzzle of a rifle staring me full in the face, I should not have attempted to use it.

Ned was unarmed. So as it then appeared, was the little colporteur. And the valiant M'Arthur dropped on the bottom of the coach with a cry of terror which was feebly echoed by Mr Smith.

In obedience to a gruff command, M'Arthur handed his revolvers to the smaller of the two road agents, who seeming to be assured that no weapons were worn by any others of the party, caused us to alight. Ned and myself submitted to be searched, with the calmness of despair. We had about one hundred and fifty sovereigns between us, and a bill of exchange on a bank in Cape Town, which the tall robber took from us, while his companion, with cocked hat and presented rifle, did the intimidating. M'Arthur alternately raved and swore, as he was relieved of his belt. The little man wrung his hands, and raised his voice in meek supplication, while his spectacled eyes were fixed, as though in a sort of fasination, upon the ruffian who held the presented rifle.

"Now, then, gig-lamps, what have you got about you?" was the jocose query.

And little Mr. Smith piteously entreated that the muzzle of the loaded rifle be turned aside from his affrighted face.

"It might go off," he said, in tremulous tones; "and it makes me so nervous to have a deadly weapon pointed at me. Do, please take it away!"

With a hoarse laugh the road agent tossed his rifle into the hollow of his arm.

"All right, my little man!" he said carelessly. "Go ahead, Bill."

This to his companion, who approached Smith, for the purpose of searching him.

Then was a transformation scene indeed. The small man straightened up like lightning, and with a quickness which seemed almost incredible, shoving his hands in the side pockets of linen coat he drew them out, with a cocked revolver in each.

Crack! and the shorter ruffian staggered and fell, shot through the heart. Crack! and his astounded companion, with a yell of mingled pain and rage, sprang for his rifle, which lay beside him on the ground; but he was too late.

Before his fingers closed upon his shining barrel he stumbled forward to the earth with a ball through his brain.

The whole affair was over in ten seconds. Mr. Smith repocketed his pistols, and taking off his spectacles, regarded our astonished faces with a benevolent smile.

"Deadly weapons come handy sometimes, after all, gentlemen," he remarked.

And I noticed a curious change in his voice and manner. So, too, did, M'Arthur, who stood for a moment looking at him with seeming perplexity in the midst of his too evident stuperfection.

Meanwhile, Ned, who was of a practical turn, began taking from the capacious pockets of the taller of the two outlaws the valuables and money of which our little company had been despoiled, at the eager suggestion of the two diamond brokers, who had been literally paralyzed with terror during the entire scene through which we had passed, both of them having been relieved of large amounts.

Of course, they insisted upon receiving their own property first. Then came ours. And, at the same time, from a bit of wash-leather in the same pocket rolled a diamond, of such peculiar shape size, and color—for it was one of those rare gems, a perfect rose-diamond—that both Ned and myself uttered a simultaneous cry of astonishment and delight, as well we might, for it was our stolen diamond!

"You are in luck, gentlemen," quietly remarked Mr. Smith, who had been watching the whole procedure, while M'Arthur stood looking on with covetous eyes. "I see that this is the stone that you had stolen from oamp, some days since. I had a glimpse of it the morning Mr. Girard here"—nodding at Ned—"was showing it to Jacobs, the brokers, on the corner of Krall street. I should know it among a thousand."

M'Arthur, who, with his recovered revolvers, which he had buckled on, had assumed his usual air braggadocio, was heard to express considerable dissatisfaction.

"One diamond is like another!" he growled.

And his idea was that under the circumstances the whole party had a sort of common interest in this one, to which the brokers gave ready assent.

"I'd like to see any one try to take it!" said Ned, with a dangerous gleam in his eyes.

And little Mr. Smith, nodding approvingly, removed from the dead man's body the money belt of which Mr. M' Authur had been deprived.

But instead of handing it to that getnleman, he buckled it about his own waist with an agreeable smile.

"What the deuce does this mean?" yelled M'Arthur, whose face was purple with rage, when, no less to his own than to our astonishment, his arms were pinioned by the little colporteur, who seemed to have the strength of two ordinary men. And in another instant his wrists were adorned with a pair of shining steel handcuffs.

"It's no use kicking, William," quietly remarked his captor, removing a faded flaxen wig from his own head, and exposing to view a short crop of stubby black hair. "I didn't mean to have pulled you till we got to Wellington, but this little affair has, so to speak, precipitated matters a little."

And after we were all again en route, having left word at the next station as to the disposition of the outlaws' bodies, the pseudo Mr. Smith informed us that the scowling prisoner on the seat opposite, who was kept in bounds by the sight of a cocked revolver in his captor's hands, was one William Hardy, with a dozen aliases, whom he—Dennison Hunt the then best known detective in England—had followed from Liverpool to the very heart of South Africa, a reward of a thousand pounds having been offered for his apprehension as principal in a great London bank robbery.

"But I never thought I should be the means of helping you two gents to your lost property," said Mr. Smith, with his customary placid smile, as, after the wearisome journey, we alighted in front of the Diggers' Retreat at Wellington, with dust begrimed faces and stiffened limbs, four days later.

And, to his credit be it said, the detective would not accept a penny of recompense from either of us.

"The excitement of the little 'scrimmage, was enough," he said, as we shook hands at parting.

It does not say much for the manners of the people who attend marriages at the fashionable Church of St. George's, Hanover square, London, that the rector and church wardens have been obliged to put up the following notice: "It is earnestly requested that all persons will refrain from talking in the church before and after as well as during the marriage services, and that they will behave as in the house of God."