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G. W. ARMISTEAD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## *AFTERGLOW.*

Grandmother paces with stately tread
Forward and back through the quaint old room,
Out of the firelight, dancing and red,
Into the gathering dusk and gloom,
Forward and back, in her silken dress
With its falling ruffles of frost-like lace;
A look of the deepest tenderness
In the faded lines of her fine old face.

Warm on her breast in his red night-gown
Like a scarlet lily the baby lies,
While softly the tired lids droop down
Over the little sleepy eyes.
Grandmother sings to him sweet and low,
And memories come with the cradle-song
Of the days when she sang it long ago,
When her life was young and her heart was strong.

Grandmother's children have left her now;
The large old house is a shadowed place;
But shining out in the sunset glow
Of her life, like a star, comes the baby's face.
He lies where of old his father lay;
Softly she sings him the same sweet strain;
Till the years intervening are swept away,
And the joy of life's morning is hers again.

Grandmother's gray head is bending low
Over the dear little downy one;
The steps of her pathway are few to go;
The baby's journey is just begun.
Yet the rosy dawn of his childish love
Brightens the evening that else were dim,
And in after years, from the home above,
The light of her blessing will rest on him.

—*Caroline Leslie, in Christian Union.*

## *"ACCEPTED AND WILL APPEAR."*

One evening while reclining
In my easy chair, repining
Over the lack of true religion and the dearth of common sense,
A solemn visaged lady,
Who was surely on the shady
Side of thirty, entered proudly and to crush me did commence:

"I sent a poem here, sir,"
Said the lady, growing fiercer,
"And the subject which I'd chosen, you remember, sir, was spring.
But although I've scanned your paper,
Sir, by sunlight, gas and taper,
I've discovered of that poem not a solitary thing."

She was muscular and wiry,
And her temper sure was fiery,
And I knew to pacify her I would have to—fib like fun.
So I told her that her verses,
Which were great, had come to—bless us,
We'd received just sixty-two on "spring," of which we'd printed one.

And I added, we've decided
That they'd better be divided
Among the years that follow—one to each succeeding spring.
So your work, I'm pleased to mention,
Will receive our best attention
In the years of nineteen-forty when the birds begin to sing.

—*A. N. Dett, in Big Lick (Va.) News.*

## TOM'S SISTER.

She was 15 when the mother died, Tom was 17, and the baby barely 5 hours old. She never went to school after that. The housekeeping fell upon her, and she had to be little mother to the motherless baby. Her father, who was a bookkeeper, had never earned over a thousand a year. Ivah's rearing, therefore, had been on a basis of simplicity and frugality. People said the new duties would prove too heavy for her, for there was a hint of the fragile in her slight little body, though there was nothing sickly looking about her. There was a fresh though delicate color in her cheek, life in her blue eye, and in all her movements a freeness which asserted an elastic nature.

When she was 18, her father was found dead at his desk. At once, all the family income was cut off. Tom, at the time, was studying bookkeeping, and in assisting his father, had had some practice in the work.

"You must ask for father's place, Tom," Ivah said.

It was the day after the burial. Tom had his face in his hands, the picture of *abandon*. He raised his head. His eyes were swollen and red with weeping.

"I don't see how you can bear to think of such things in our great sorrow," said Tom. "I want nothing but to lie down and die."

Ivah's face was white and pinched, but her eyes seemed looking away to the guiding star of duty.

"But, dear," she said, "we have got to go on living. It would be selfish and cowardly for either of us to die and leave the other; and then, too, there is our baby. There is just one way, Tom; we must find where our duty lies, and go to meet it. Our duty is to live for each other and for Baby. To do this, we must work. We can't afford to lose a day from work. We owe for the coffin in which our dear father is buried. I have been making plans. I have discharged Mrs. McGill. I can take care of Baby and do our housework, and I can keep our table expenses to three dollars a week. But we haven't even that to spend, unless you can get work. You ought to go right away and ask for papa's place. If you prefer, I will go and ask for you."

"Harris Brothers would not pay me a thousand dollars," said Tom.

"Of course not," said Ivah. "You're a new hand. Perhaps they would not pay you any thing at the start; but it would be much if you could even secure the place."

"They need an experienced bookkeeper. I could not do their work," Tom said, dejectedly.

"I could help you, Tom," said Ivah, cheering. "You could bring the books home, and we could work together at night after I get Baby to sleep."

"I've no idea that they would give me a trial."

"May I go and ask them to?"

Tom's silence gave consent, and Ivah went.

Her father had been in the employ of Harris Brothers for 23 years. They were kindly disposed towards her and Tom; they would like it if he could take the father's place; they hardly thought he could fill it. Yes, they were willing he should try.

Tom was a beginner; his brain was clouded with sorrow; his heart ached. He felt such a dread of the future, with its sudden responsibilities, that he must have failed but for Ivah's words of courage and hand of help. In the most desponding mood, when he was ready to let go, to let fate come on, there was the sister, patient and brave, to bring forward reserved forces and save the day. Never a word had she about her own heartache, never a word of the hard day passed at washing or ironing or baking, with baby's hindering little hands to be kept away from the scalding water or the hot irons or the swelling dough. Never a word heard Tom of the sweeping-day, when she went into every corner of the desolate house, discovering reminders of the dear father, which brought sudden spasms of pain, to be borne alone. Not a word did he hear of the backaches and armaches in soothing fretting Baby to her afternoon nap; nothing of the lonely time when she sat in the silent, silent house, wearily patching and darning; nothing of the drudgery over the hot stove, of the dish-washing, of the mopping. She planned her work and hurried it along to keep the unpleasant out of Tom's sight and hearing. Returning at night, he would find Baby in bed, having had her bread-and-milk supper. The little round table would be set, looking cheery and inviting with clean linen, clear glass, and polished silver, while, perchance, flowers on the mantel brightened and sweetened the room.

And when the supper-table was cleared, Ivah would sit by Tom, to do the multiplying and dividing, and adding and verifying—the drudgery of the book-keeping.

At length the anxiously expected day came when Tom was to hear the judgment as to his trial. When he returned at night, Ivah scrutinized his face, her heart full at perceiving that it was not very cheerful. She refrained from asking questions, leaving him to choose his time and manner of communicating the result.

"Harris Brothers offer me the place at forty dollars a month," he said, after supper.

"O Tom, how glad we ought to be! how thankful! I've felt all the time that God meant to take care of us," Ivah said, and then she broke down and cried.

"But if I can do the work of the place," said Tom, grumbling, "I don't see why I shouldn't have the wages which belong to it. I've about decided to tell Harris Brothers that I will not work for half-pay."

"Oh, don't, Tom, don't!" cried Ivah, taking alarm. "Think how much it is worth to have secured the place. Take what you can get till you have gained skill, and demonstrated your value. When you are sure of your skill, and they are sure, you may ask for a higher salary. We can manage well with forty dollars. I find new ways of economizing every day."

On and on she went, till Tom was persuaded to close with Harris Brothers' offer.

He would not have been able to deserve this but for his sister's watchful help. Even after he had gained skill in the work, he still brought his books home for her aid. Often she was left bending over the figures, while he went out to refresh himself at some place of amusement or by a call.

Before the year was out, Tom's salary had been raised to seventy dollars a month, and a few months later, he announced that, at last, he was to have one thousand dollars.

"Isn't it good, dear Tom?" Ivah said, cuddling close up to him. "We can begin to lay by something for Baby's education."

"I can't spare much money," said Tom, with his eyes downcast. There was silence for a moment, and then he went on with some words that made his sister's heart beat in a dreadful way.

"The fact is, I've been waiting for a raise in my salary to—to—make an important change in my life."

Ivah's heart stood still in terror.

Again Tom paused.

"What is it, Tom? What change? You are not going away?"

"No. I suppose I ought to have told you before. I'm—I'm engaged to get married."

She gasped, "O Tom!" and then broke into tears.

Tom was vexed at her emotion.

"I don't see why you need take on at that rate," he said, with petulance. "I should think you'd rejoice at any happiness that comes into my life of drudgery."

"Yes," sobbed Ivah; "but it was so unexpected! Dear, dear Tom, I am glad of any thing that will make you happier. Of course, it has been very dreary for you since father died, and you have had to work hard."

She did not add, as many another would have done, "And I have worked hard; and your work, Tom, has taken you out into the light and life and sunshine; mine has tied me to the lonely house. You have had time and heart to make love and to win love."

She said nothing of this, but asked the name of the woman who was to take her place.

When Tom gave it, she said, "That sounds like a French name."

"She is of French parentage," Tom admitted.

"When do you expect to be married?"

"Next Wednesday."

"And this is Saturday. I fear I can't get things ready for you. Your room ought to be repapered."

"No matter about my room," said Tom, with nervous haste, for he saw a chance to say, in a natural connection, what he dreaded to say. "I think we had better go to Mrs. Hill's for a few months, at least. I want Marie's honeymoon, at least, to be pleasant. Baby's getting to be such a bother. It would make you so much more work, too," he hastened to add, glad of so good an excuse.

"What would the house be without Tom?" cried Ivah's poor heart. Then, too, the prudent little soul trembled at the extravagance of Tom's plan.

"I don't see, Tom, how you can afford to take rooms at Mrs. Hill's. If we divide, we double the expense; I don't see how we can manage on a thousand dollars."

Tom rose from one chair and flung himself into another.

"I don't expect we shall stay there a year," he said, impatiently. "Of course, I can't keep up two establishments; that isn't to be expected of a man. Other young men marry, and set up for themselves. You can't expect that I can stay tied up to you always, Ivah. I should think you might do something to earn a living. You can't expect to go through life without work. Why can't you teach?"

Ivah replied with low, pathetic voice, "You ought to know why, Tom. I have been doing housework since I was 15. I have no preparation for teaching."

"Well," said Tom, in his easy way, "You have a good head for planning. You'll have to think it over and determine what you'll do."

He went out, and left his sister sitting with white face and wide eyes. It was not dismay that she must go out single-handed to the combat that kept her sitting there like a statue; it was that Tom was willing she should fight alone.

With a deserted feeling, she went in to where Baby was sleeping; She dropped beside the bed; she kissed Baby's hand, thrown out. Then she put her eyes against the counterpane and made a vow never to desert—Baby? She would as soon have thought of promising never to desert her own heart. She promised never, never to desert Tom. She had a vague fear that evil was advancing upon Tom. She knelt there till she had persuaded herself that she had no right to censure Tom. All young men fell in love, and all wanted to marry. She could not expect Tom to be a sacrifice to her and Baby.

When she had thus decided, she sat up and began to plan her future. There seemed only one thing for Ivah to do; to take some boarders. Before going to bed, she went to the *Tribune* office, with an advertisement for the morning paper.

By the time that Tom had vacated his room and gone to Mrs. Hill's, an elderly man and his wife were ready to move it. Table-boarders also came. That first day, Ivah cooked for seven boarders. She had a young girl to look after Baby, wash dishes, run errands, etc.

Ivah's rule was to have a few dishes, well prepared, and having a home-flavor. As she had reckoned, this pleased. The seven boarders brought in others. Before the month was out, there were more applicants than her table would accommodate. At the month's end, with a throbbing heart, Ivah carefully cast up her accounts When this was done, she shut the little book, caught Baby to her knee, kissing and hugging the child. The little landlady had come out ahead. There was a balance of thirteen dollars in her favor.

She knew that her boarders were so well pleased that she could venture a small advance on her prices. Very small it was, only 75 cents a head, on the week, but it told on the returns.

Before five months had passed, Ivah decided to take a larger and better house, more conveniently situated for business people, and to put up her prices. The house was nearer Tom's quarters, and before Ivah was settled, Tom came around with his books.

"It will be so pleasant to have you near," he said.

Ivah discerned the sadness in his smile. She had remarked before that Tom was looking thinner and more worn.

"Whenever you are belated in your work, you must come and let me help you, Tom," she said, beginning to cast up a column of figures.

When they had finished the work, she inquired about Marie.

"She's at the theater," said Tom, with a dash of bitterness in his voice and in his face.

"Why didn't you go with her?" Ivah asked.

"I couldn't afford it," said Tom; "besides, I have to work. You know I keep Mrs. Webber's books besides Harris Brothers' books."

"I suppose you're laying by something, but you mustn't overwork. Couldn't Marie help you some?"

"Marie!" Tom cried, with a derisive laugh.

Ivah was greatly pained that Tom could use such language toward his wife.

"There is nothing Marie can do except to spend money. I am not laying up any thing. She keeps me in debt every hour of my life. I am owing ninety-six dollars board money now."

"Why, Tom!" cried Ivah, shocked. "Why don't you go to a cheaper boarding-house?"

"I can't get away from Mrs. Hill's till I have settled arrears, unless I leave my trunks. Think of that humiliation!"

"O Tom, I would do any thing, I would live on parched corn, before I would live in debt."

"But you could not help the debt if you were bound to such a person as my wife."

That night she lay awake, planning for Tom, remembering her vow to stand by him—to desert him never. He needed her now.

The next day she called at Mrs. Hill's, and by becoming surety for the payment of Tom's arrears, she had his belongings moved to her boarding-house. As this was now a stylish establishment, Marie made no objection to the move, especially as some of the ladies at Mrs. Hill's had begun to cut her. Ivah believed with Tom that the secret of Marie's extravagance and discontent and dissipation was the want of useful employment. Ivah set herself to meet this want.

"The French women have such a knack of making things look their best, and you have such taste, Marie, that it would be a real favor to me if you would see to the setting of the table," Ivah said, with her prettiest manner, which was very pretty indeed.

So Marie, her skill and self-esteem flattered, went to the dining-room, and did her best at spreading the table, and Ivah praised the result. By some similar *finesse* Marie was induced to take charge of the ladies' parlors. Then Ivah beguiled Marie, who was naturally good-natured, to learn cake-baking. Marie became positively infatuated with the work, and every morning, right after breakfast, she would go to the kitchen and make the cakes for the following day. Time which belonged to her own affairs and to Baby, Ivah gave to attending Marie to lectures and concerts and other amusements less dissipating than the theater.

To tell how Ivah's work for Marie was done, would be to tell a long and wonderful story of patient, persistent, watchful, adroit devotion, under many trying circumstances.

In the midst of the training, Ivah was asked to become the wife of a man whom she much esteemed, and towards whom her heart had long been tending. He was a talented young lawyer, well started upon a promising practice. It was very enticing to the girl—for Ivah was not yet 21—the thought of a quiet home where she could get away from people and have a rest, cherished and cared for—she who had been always caring for others.

But she dared not let go of Marie and Tom, and there might be such a thing as Baby being unwelcome.

Years passed, and Ivah—well, when she saw clearly that Tom could do without his sister, she went to help a certain young lawyer, who declared that he could not do without her. And "Baby" is Ivah's baby yet, for her two strong boys who came to her in her happiness and prosperity, can never displace her mother's baby, with whom Ivah learned to bear the cross, whose pathetic cry called her into the sacred path of Duty, which leadeth toward the sun-rising.—*Sarah Winter Kellogg, in the Youth's Companion.*

## Not a Panorama.

An old man with a sachel and cane yesterday stood in front of the Detroit Opera House for a long half-hour, surveying the building with curious eye, and he finally entered, walked up to the box-office and asked:

"What's the regular price to go in?"

"Well, about six shillings," answered Shaw.

"Ill give you ten cents!"

The Treasurer hesitated for a while, but finally took the money and told him to go up. The old man went up-stairs to find every thing dark and deserted. He took a seat, fixed his gaze on the drop-curtain and didn't get tired out for about half an hour. Then he walked down-stairs with slow and dignified step, put his head into the box-office and said:

"If you call that a panorama then you don't know what a panorama is, and if folks come along and pay six shillings to see it, there's a heap of fools in this country! Good day!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

# NEWS SUMMARY.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Among recent appointments by the President are the following: John Cook, Illinois, Indian Agent at Rosebud Agency, Dakota; Milo A. Boyton, Michigan, Indian Agent at Moquis, Pueblo Agency, Arizona.

A duel took place on Metairie Ridge, near New Orleans, on the 27th, between Maj. E. A. Burke, of the *Democrat*, and Maj. H. J. Hearsey, of the *States*. The duel was fought with pistols; distance, 10 paces. After firing two shots each, friends interposed, and the difficulty was adjusted.

Preston D. Mood, editor of the Clarendon (S. C.) *Press*, recently committed suicide at Manning by blowing out his brains. He was only 21 years of age and belonged to a well known family, his father being the Rev. Henry M. Mood, a Methodist minister. Disappointment in love was the cause of his untimely end.

Robert P. Porter of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* has been appointed by the Superintendent of the Census to the management of all matters pertaining to the collection of statistics and information in regard to the wealth, debt and taxation of the United States, which will be embodied in the forthcoming Census report.

Senator Garfield has written a letter announcing his preference for John Sherman as the Republican candidate for President.

The reported reconciliation between the Tilden and Kelly factions in New York proves to be untrue. The Tammany men announce their determination to hold a State Convention and send an anti-Tilden delegation to the National Convention.

Secretary Schurz, on the 29th, addressed a communication to Indian Commissioner Hayt, informing him of his dismissal from office for the good of the service. Some damaging evidence against Mr. Hayt was elicited by the recent investigation by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Howard M. Kutchin as Revenue Collector for the Third Wisconsin District. Mr. Kutchin is publisher of the *Commonwealth*, at Fond du Lac, and his confirmation was opposed by the Democratic Senators upon the ground of undue violence of partisanship as displayed in certain editorial articles written and published by him in his newspaper. This is said to be the first appointment made by Mr. Hayes rejected by a strict party vote.

One of the principal charges brought against Indian Commissioner Hayt was that he was corruptly interested in a silver mine that had been found on an Indian reservation in Arizona, and that Gen. Hammond, Indian Inspector, had, at Hayt's request, resurveyed the boundaries of the reservation, so that the mine should be left out and upon the public domain. Hammond at the same time was in Arizona investigating charges of fraud against Agent Hart of San Coulas Agency, and Hart became aware of the transaction about the silver mine. In order to close his mouth, by direction of Commissioner Hayt, in July last, Gen. Hammond wrote a letter to Hart, promising not to prosecute him. This letter came into the possession of Gen. Fisk, one of the Commissioners. Gen. Hammond meanwhile resigned his position, and when called upon to explain the letter, declared it to be a forgery, but subsequently confessed that it was genuine, and was written by him at the direction of Hayt, and that it was at the latter's earnest solicitation that he had at first denied its authenticity. Gen Hammond exhibited great mental and physical distress while making this confession to Gen. Fisk, and before he had concluded sank into a state of unconsciousness, produced by rheumatism of the heart, as stated by his physician, from which it was at one time thought he would not recover.

The New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Utica on the 25th of February. The State Committee are said to be almost unanimous in favor of Grant or Conkling, and will use their influence to have the delegates to the National Convention so instructed.

Jere. Haralson, colored, who is contesting the seat of Shelley from the Fourth District of Alabama, has presented to the House, through Mr. Keifer (R., O.), (who moved that it be printed) a petition for investigation into the alleged intimidation and bribery, practiced, as charged, by Gen. Shelley and others, by which petitioner was prevented from taking depositions for use in his contest until after the expiration of the time set for that purpose. Some opposition was made to the printing on the Democratic side, on the ground that it was competent for the Committee on Elections to order its printing if it saw fit; but finally Mr. Keifer's motion was agreed to.

The Princess Louise and suite arrived at Halifax on the 2d, on the steamer Sarmatian.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has been incorporated into the Wabash system, of which Jay Gould is the moving spirit. The M., K. & T. has been operated since July, 1879, by the Union Trust Company of New York, in behalf of the bondholders. The control of the road was secured by the purchase of stock. At a special meeting of the Directors, held on the 27th, eight members (a majority) of the old Board handed in their resignations, and their places were supplied by the election of eight of the Wabash Directory. Jay Gould was then chosen President, F. S. Bond, First Vice-President, N. L. McCready, Second Vice-President, and H. B. Henson was re-elected Secretary. It is said the M., K. and T. will be at once consolidated with the Missouri Pacific.

The American Union Telegraph Company, Jay Gould's new line, commenced doing business on the 26th. The lines extend from Boston and New York to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other principal points North and West.

The telephone was recently successfully worked between St. Louis and Omaha, a distance of 410 miles. Singing and conversation were distinctly heard at either end.

The public debt statement issued Feb. 2 shows a decrease of debt for January of $11,014,263; gold certificates outstanding, $10,411,100; silver certificates, $9,052,910; certificates of deposit, $12,635,000; legal-tender notes, $346,742,356; fractional currency, $15,608,729. Total debt, $2,188,199,391. Decrease of debt since June 30, $20,423,015.

The St. Louis morning papers recently advanced their subscription rates, and now the Chicago dailies have done likewise. The great increase in the price of paper and other material necessitates the advance.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Charles Ponder, aged 30, a local preacher of the M. E. Church, committed suicide by hanging himself on his farm, four miles west of New Albany, Ind., on the 27th. Cause, insanity produced by religious excitement in relation to sanctification.

A fire-damp explosion occurred in a colliery at Mussen, Saxony, causing 15 deaths.

Charles Taing, a Chinaman, was hanged at Colusa, Cal., on the 30th, for the murder of a Chinawoman in December, 1878.

Rev. J. M. Tower committed suicide at Faribault, Minn., on the 29th, by shooting. He leaves a wife and six children.

Joe Gillespie, colored, was hanged at Taylorville, Alexander County, N. C., on the 30th, for the murder of Mr. Wm. G. Fowler, a merchant, for the purpose of robbery, in December, 1878.

Near Barcelona, in Spain, recently, a rich land-owner, his wife, three daughters, a son and two women servants were all found murdered in their beds. The deed was apparently done with a hatchet. The house was ransacked. A swineherd and his two sons have been arrested.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. Mr. Hayden of Connecticut, who has had two trials on the charge of the murder of Mary Stannard, has been released on $5,000 bail.

In uncovering the foundations of the obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt, which is to be transported to this country, Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe found a number of Masonic emblems, which it is said establish he relations of many Egyptian monuments. Dr. Fanton, a highly instructed Mason, has carefully examined the emblems and declares that they prove that Masonry originated with the construction of the pyramids, or at least at a far remoter period than the construction of the foundation of the obelisk.

A delegation of 40 colored emigrants from Monroe Parish, La., arrived at Leavenworth, Kans., on the 27th. They were mostly old men, women and children, and all were in a destitute condition and entirely dependent upon charity.

The State of New Hampshire, which owns six consolidated bonds issued by the State of Louisiana under an act of 1874, has filed a bill in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Louisiana, setting forth that the authorities of Louisiana, under the provisions of the New Constitution, are about to use the proceeds of taxes levied under the law of 1874 for the year 1879, to defray the expenses of the State Government, instead of devoting them to the payment of said bonds as required by said law, and praying that the provisions of said New Constitution affecting the payment of said bonds be declared void and unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of a contract. The bill also prays for a writ of injunction to restrain the State officers of Louisiana from using the proceeds of said taxes for any other purpose than specified by said act of 1874.

A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says that Lake Zurich is frozen over, an event so rare that it has occurred but four times the present century.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., of New York, Secretary of the Irish Relief Committee, has received a cable dispatch from Edward Dwyer Grey, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Chairman of the Mansion House Relief Committee, Dublin, stating that the distress in the west of Ireland is rapidly increasing, and is assuming calamitous proportions. Mr. O'Gorman said that he was daily in receipt of information from Ireland, all to the effect that the destitution in Connaught and the Northwest and Southwest and the islands lying off these parts was rapidly developing dimensions far exceeding the worst fears of the people. In some districts the distress had almost taken the character of a famine, and the gravest fears are entertained for spring and early summer. A London telegram of the 30th says that three deaths from starvation have occurred in County Louth. The Pope has contributed 10,000 francs to the relief fund.

A Fort Buford dispatch says the Uncapapa and Gros Ventre Indians have had a bloody fight, growing out of the attempted capture by the latter of a herd of ponies stolen by the former tribe. Fifteen braves were killed. Great excitement prevails along the Yellowstone on account of the fear of a general Indian uprising.

Rev. Mr. Cowley of New York, manager of the "Shepherd's Fold," has been committed to jail upon 22 separate indictments, charging him with ill treatment of and cruelty to the children placed under his care. Bail was fixed at $500 upon each indictment.

A delegation of Southern Utes, under the charge of Col. Page, arrived in Washington on the 31st.

## AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

The Maine Supreme Court, on the 27th, rendered an opinion in response to the questions submitted by the Fusion Legislature, although expressly disclaiming any recognition of that body, even by implication, as a legally organized legislative body. The Court declares that the Fusion House was never legally organized, inasmuch as some of the persons who assumed to act as members thereof and were necessary to make a quorum did not appear to be elected on the face of the returns and were not in fact elected. The same objection exists as to the Fusion Senate. Regarding the Republican organizations, the Court say, that, "although there may be irregularities in the manner in which such organizations were formed, the voice of the people is not on that account to be stifled or the true Government to fail to be maintained. No essential defects anywhere exist, but only such departures from the ordinary forms as circumstances compelled."

The Fusion Legislature, after a prolonged secret session on the 28th, adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of August next.

In the Republican Senate, on the 29th, seven Fusionists took their seats, and 22 Fusionists took places in the Republican House. Every body seemed willing to accept the situation, and absolute quite reigned.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

JAN. 27.—*Senate*—The Fitz John Porter relief bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Logan making a minority report. Consideration was then resumed of the joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Bayard, to withdraw the legal-tender power of greenbacks, and My Bayard spoke in favor of the resolution.....*House*—A bill was reported appropriating $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown and $20,000 to aid in appropriately celebrating the coming centennial anniversary of the surrender. Mr. Ryan (R., Kan.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain actual settlers on Kansas Trust and Diminished Reserved lands in Kansas. Passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on revision of the rules, debate being carried on under the five-minute rule.

JAN. 28.—*Senate*—The Vice-President announced that this day had been set apart for delivery of commentaries upon the life and character of the late Senator Chandler. Appropriate resolutions were then passed, and eulogies delivered by Messrs. Ferry, Hamlin, Blaine, Logan, Morrill, Cameron and others. The Senate then adjourned out of respect to his memory.....*House*—Bills passed granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, and appropriating $1,100 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer. The report of the Committee on Rules was further considered in Committee of the Whole, after which the remainder of the session was devoted to eulogies on Senator Chandler.

JAN. 29.—*Senate*—The House Fortification Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the Calendar. Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to provide for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence by an exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of mines in New York in 1883. Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution that a committee of nine Senators be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and that all papers, documents and information relating to said subject be referred to said committee and it be authorized to confer and act concurrently with any similar committee of the House and be authorized to employ a clerk. The Chair, in absence of any objection, declared the resolution adopted. Adjourned till Monday.....*House*—The bill declaring all public roads and highways post-routes, passed. After the transaction of some further business the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Rules.

JAN. 30.—*Senate*—Not in session.....*House*—The session was largely devoted to consideration of bills of a private nature. Bills passed removing the political disabilities of Wm. R. Taliaferro and John Owens, both of Virginia.

JAN. 31.—*Senate*—Not in session....*House*—After the transaction of some unimportant business, eulogistic addresses were made in memory of Rush Clark of Iowa, and the House then adjourned.

FEB. 2.—*Senate*—Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of unappropriated money of the Geneva award. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Edmunds wished it understood that the report was not unanimous. He and sundry other members of the committee did not agree to it. The credentials of Randall Lee Gibson, Senator from Louisiana, were presented. A number of miscellaneous bills were reported, after which the Senate went into executive session.....*House*—A large number of bills were introduced, among them the following: by Mr. Phelps (D., Conn.)—Appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sufferers in Ireland; by Mr. Blund (D., Mo.)—For the free coinage of the silver dollar; by Mr. Thompson (D., Ky.)—For the benefit of citizens of States which did not go into rebellion and which have claims against the Government; by Mr. Fort (R., Ill.)—To put certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing paper used by books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers; by Mr. Robertson (D., La.)—Repealing clause 22 of the Texas Pacific bill, which grants land to the New Orleans and Baton Rogue Railroad Company, and re-enacting it in favor of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Wells, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Printed and recommitted. An evening session was held, for the purpose of listening to an address from Charles Stewart Parnell. The House was called to order at 8 o'clock, the floor and galleries being closely packed with spectators. The Speaker directed the resolution of the 19th of January last to be read, and stated that in conformity with that resolution he had now the honor and pleasure of introducing Charles Stewart Parnell of Ireland [clapping of hands], who came among them to speak of the distresses of his country. Mr. Parnell then delivered his address from the Clerk's desk, being frequently applauded.

# INVESTIGATION PROCEEDINGS.

## The Colored Exodus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

**Warren C. Jearing**, colored, an employee of one of the Executive Departments at Washington, testified he had occupied the position of Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Society; he had received letters from his relatives in North Carolina reporting that the colored people there were receiving very low wages and are dissatisfied with their treatment, and want to emigrate.

**Charles N. Otny**, colored, editor of the Washington *Argus*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the colored race, and principal of Howard University School, testified that he is a native of North Carolina, a graduate of Oberlin College, and of Howard University; that he has visited his native State every year since he left it, and has made careful study of her people. His last visit was only a few weeks ago. He further testified that he was one of the directors of the National Emigrant Aid Society, having himself drawn up its Constitution. Its object was to furnish aid to colored people desiring to flee from oppression, such as the destitute crowds accumulated at St. Louis on their way to Kansas from Mississippi and Louisiana. At one of the first meetings, however, a Mr. Mendhall made a speech suggesting that it would be advisable to divert emigrants from their then objective point, Kansas, and to "send about 5,000 into Indiana, as that was a doubtful State in the coming election." Witness objected to this, and as soon as he saw that the Society was to be used politically, he withdrew from it. Witness further testified that when the exodus from North Carolina first began he addressed letters to the most prominent colored men in the State, asking what caused this sudden uprising. All the answers were that there was no cause for it; that the more prominent were deluded by three men named Perry, Williams and Taylor, who had been North, and returned with such glowing news that the people could not resist them. Witness further described conversations personally held by him in North Carolina during the past few weeks with James H. Harris, Osborne Hunter, Jr., M. V. Turner and other very prominent colored men, and with Gov. Holden, Richard Badger and Col. Ike Young, prominent Radical Republicans, all in full accord with the foregoing explanations of the real causes of the exodus. They all likewise agreed that the condition of the colored people of North Carolina, although susceptible of improvement by contemplated amendments to some of the laws, and especially by restoration of their rights to elect certain county officers, is, on the whole, highly favorable, and that there is no adequate incentive whatever for colored people to leave the State. "In fact," said the witness, "every intelligent colored man in the State is opposed to it, and the six colored newspapers of North Carolina are all fighting it, and I say that, although the exodus from the Southern States may be a blessing, the exodus from North Carolina is a fraud and a curse."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

**Charles H. Otny**, colored, who testified before the committee on the 26th, was recalled to-day and subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Senators Windom and Blair. Witness acknowledged he had not heard any member of the Washington Emigrant Aid Society advise the diversion of the exodus from Kansas to Indiana for political purposes, except Mendhall, and could not name any other Republicans in Washington, outside of the Emigrant Aid Society, who had advised or promoted the exodus for political purposes. He believed that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was largely responsible for the emigration. Witness reasserted his belief that the intelligent people of North Carolina, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were opposed to this exodus, and understood that the entire Democratic and colored press of North Carolina had been engaged in exploding the false statement spread broadcast in that State by Perry, Williams and Evans.

**M. T. Newman**, Sheriff of Putnam County, Ind., a resident of Greencastle, was sworn, and produced a printed circular, which he obtained from one of the North Carolina emigrants after he had reached Greencastle. This circular, it was afterwards proven by another witness, had been printed in the office of the Greencastle *Banner* during the latter part of last July, and that the editor of that paper, Mr. J. H. Clay, a colored man, was the author of this circular. Newman said he was informed by the colored man who gave it to him that it had been circulated quite extensively among colored people in North Carolina. It urges them to come to Indiana, setting forth the attractions of that State, stating its climate was healthful, that free schools for both races were maintained, that there were unsectarian colored churches, and that blacks and whites stand equal before the law, and also stating that 1,000 good farm hands and house servants could readily find employment at remunerative wages, and especially urging those who contemplate coming to do so "during the present summer and fall of 1879, so as to get located in time to make their contracts with farmers next year."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

**The examination of M. T. Lewman**, Sheriff of Putnam County, Ind., was continued. Witness gave an account of an interview he had with a man named Heath, who came in a mail car from Washington to Greencastle. Heath was trying to find a location for colored emigrants, and had letters to Judge Martindale and Col. Holloway, prominent Indiana Republicans. Witness represented himself to Heath as a Republican and in that way gained the latter's confidence. Witness testified that Heath told him, among other things that one reason for the colored people leaving North Carolina was to better their condition, and another reason was that their friends in Washington desired as many of them as possible to get out of North Carolina and into Indiana before the census was taken, about May 1, so as to decrease the representation of North Carolina and increase that of Indiana. Ten thousand intended to come. On cross-examination by Windom, the witness stated that his county is well settled up. There is no demand for labor there. Much dissatisfaction is felt on account of the emigration, not because of the emigrants' color, but because they reach their destination in a destitute condition and have to be supported by the county, and because they overstock the labor market. There is ill feeling among the laborers of both political parties. It sometimes takes the shape of threats. One man who hired some of the negroes had his barn burned a few days later. This matter was before the Grand Jury. Witness preferred on that account not to speak of it. There were bad men of both parties there. Perhaps Democrats had burned the barn. He could not say whether this conduct would have the effect of deterring people from hiring emigrants and so cause it to appear that there was no demand for labor.

At Mr. Windom's request Heath will be summoned as a witness.

## The Ute Outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

**Miss Josie Meeker** was before the House Indian Committee to-day, and told the story of the massacre of her father and of the causes which led to it. She said the Indians were incited to the deed by their intense native aversion to take on civilized modes of life. Thornburgh's advance, in her opinion, was the immediate cause of the trouble. There was no trouble with the White River Utes on account of supplies since her father had been Agent, and the outbreak was not occasioned by any treaty negotiations. It appears further from her statement that the Indians had set fire to the country on and off the reservation, partly that in case of an outbreak the soldiers could not follow them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Gov. Pitkin of Colorado on the Ute question. He stated that the Indians had long been dissatisfied and chafed under the restraints of the enforced influences of civilization exerted by the agency; that Jack and other Indians had appealed to him to have them relieved of the presence of Agent Meeker; that they did not care for farming, but preferred to lead the same nomadic life their fathers had followed. He (Governor Pitkin) believed the Utes were actuated by malicious intent in the recent Ute outbreak, and desired, if possible, to drive out the whites from Colorado. He related the incidents of his interviews with Jack and other Indians, going to show that Ouray had gradually lost his influence over the younger Utes, and that the feeling of disaffection and the war spirit had for some time past been gaining an ascendency with them. He said some of the scouts had, previous to Thornburgh's fight, been warned that the Indians would attack the troops at or near Bear River, and that the general opinion among the people of Colorado was that the outbreak was premeditated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Governor Pitkin of Colorado to-day completed his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs. It related to fires set and depredations committed by the Indians in Southwestern Colorado and to the injurious effects upon mining settlements along the borders of reservation occasioned by the changed relations between the whites and Indians since the recent outbreak. He was also examined as to the character of the late Agent Meeker, and gave it as his opinion