THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874. No. 39.—WHOLE No. 403

orneys at Law

H. McHATTON,
T LAW, Lexington, Mo., will ptly to business confided to him nty. Special attention given to e in building of Saving's Bank, ouse. 1v22-1y

RICHARD FIELD.

KER & FIELD,
at Law, Lexington, Missouri, orrison's Bank. aug3-1y

& T. C. WOOD,
T LAW. T. C. Wood Notary Office, one door east of Aull story, Lexington, Mo. sept1tf

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A. Brown, Dr. J. N. Dun, Hon. T. G. Hutt, Troy, Mo.; Saline county, Mo.; and to er he has practiced.) st27-1y

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ANGE & BANKING HOUSE
OF
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LEXINGTON, MO.
NGE IN
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Carpenters and Builders.

WM. GUARD,
T. J. BANDON.

ARD, MITCHELL, & CO.,
CENTERS & BUILDERS,
Are formed a co-partnership, are prepared to do all carpenter's work, or other work in their line at the lowest possible rates. Being all skilled practical carpenters, and employing no assistants, they flatter themselves can do any job in their line at lower than the same quality of work can be done in the city. Our motto is "Live and let live." Shop on Main-Cross street, near school house. Give us a call. jan7y1

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ALLEN, CHILD & MUSGROVE

Editors and Proprietors.

STATE HASH.

There is a business firm in St. Charles named Hug and Dammer.

Col. Alex. Phipps has withdrawn from the Moberly Enterprise.

A printer died of an apopleptic fit in the Kansas City Times office a few days ago.

Cadet S. T. Rogers, of Warrensburg, has resigned his cadetship at West Point.

The Richmond Conservator pays a high compliment to the City Hotel of this place.

Mr. Barnes has rented the Shaw House, in Richmond, and has put it in thorough repair.

Lewis M. Switzler, associate editor of the Statesman, has withdrawn from that position.

The Kansas City Typographical Society has reduced the price of composition ten per cent.

The district conference of the Southern Methodist church will convene at Danville, on the 28th of March.

A fourteen foot vein of coal was recently discovered in Bates county, at a depth of fifty feet from the surface.

"Uncle" Dave Whitmer, of Richmond, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is now able to eat his rations.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is said to be prevailing in Platte county. One death has occurred. Six other cases are reported.

Elder D. M. Grantfield, of the Christian church at Fulton, has been confined to his room for several days. He is improving.

Four and five dollars per day are now the rates for board at the only hotel in Warrensburg since the fire—the Simmons House.

Vic. Woodhull was lecturing in Kansas City last week. Subject, "Social Reform." The bad boys of the place were delighted.

A fatal disease has appeared among the sheep of Audrain county. The animals refuse to eat, linger a few days, and die without pain.

Henry Smith, one of the oldest farmers of Ray county, died suddenly at his residence, on Sunday, the 2d inst. His disease was apoplexy.

McCoole, the bruiser, has been indicted for murder in the first degree and bail fixed at $10,000. We were not aware that such offenses were bailable.

The Plattsburg Lever says: "In making change, intending to pay a gentleman one dollar, we made a mistake and paid him ten." This is too thin!

Two wagons arrived at St. Joe a few days ago from Grand river. They were loaded with quails. The cargo amounted to 1,100 dozen, or 13,200 birds.

A correspondent of the Statesman says there is a prospect of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad being finished at an early day from Mexico to Fayette.

Stoddard county must have plenty of game, as Mr. Persinger, aged 82 years, killed seven deer the day before Christmas. How many could a young man kill?

A military commission will be established in St. Joseph in a few weeks for the purchase of mules and horses for the government from Nebraska, Iowa and Northwestern Missouri.

State Auditor Clark says that the tax returns from the counties that have adopted the township organization system are very unsatisfactory and behind those which work under the old system.

Turkeys are more plentiful this year than common. One house in Mexico recently bought 200, and another 4,000 pounds on the same day. They recently sold here at from 50 to 75 cents.

The Journal of Commerce has information from Wichita, that McNutt, who it was claimed was murdered and burned in the recent case of murder and arson in that city, turns out alive in Texas.

Rev. B. T. Lacy, D. D., pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian church at Mexico, delivered a lecture at the Baptist church of Columbia, on the 13th, upon the "Life and character of Stonewall Jackson."

A Mr. Long, of Forsythe, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Brown. Long had advised a young lady who had been raised in his family, to discard Brown. For this he was shot. Brown escaped.

Mr. Jerry Turpin, of Carroll county, recently shipped fifty-five head of hogs to St. Louis, which averaged 365 pounds. He was offered 5 cents a pound at Carrollton, but concluded to try his luck at St. Louis.

A good brother in a Baptist church of Miller county, while giving his experience not very long ago, said: "Bretherin', I've been a tryin' this nigh onto forty years to serve the Lord and git rich both at onct, and I tell yer it's mighty hard sleddin'."

L. W. McKinney has been commissioned as prosecuting attorney for Callaway county, in place of J. G. Provines, resigned. Mr. M. is a graduate of the State University, a young lawyer of great promise, and will doubtless prove acceptable to the people of his county. He is now Docket clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. McKinney is the son-in-law of Mrs. Ustick, of Dover, this county.

Ministers talk about the human will as if it stood on a high look-out, with plenty of light, and elbow room reaching to the horizon. Doctors are constantly noticing how it is tied up and darkened by inferior organization, by disease, and by all sorts of crowding interferences, until they get to look upon Hottentots and Indians—and a good many of their own race—as a kind of self-conscious blood-clocks, with a very limited power of self determination.

When a man has cheek, there is nothing like having plenty of the article. Judge Durrell, whose infamous conduct in New Orleans has scandalized the bench of the whole country and steps for whose impeachment are now being taken, proposes to the President that he will resign the office if Grant will appoint him to a foreign mission. Durrell is the most perfect type of the true blue Radical we have yet seen. Grant should have given him Sickles' old shoes.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Post.

GENERAL NEWS.

It costs but eight cents to register a letter now.

At Atlanta, Ga., couple were married by telegraph.

The Princess of Wales recently celebrated her 29th birthday.

The gold and silver crop of Colorado now amounts to about $5,000,000 a year.

Jeff. Davis is the only survivor of his father's family, his sister having died last week in Mississippi.

Crozier is the name of the senator from Kansas, appointed by the Governor in the place of Caldwell.

The total colored population of the United States is 4,880,000, of which 548,000 are mulattoes.

"Matchless maid," is the way a presumptious young man addresses a lady of very uncertain age.

A German pamphlet published at Url, has this title: "Bundesverfahssugverwolfungsfolksversammlungschluss."

Our exchanges state that affairs on the Mexican border are in a bad condition. Who ever heard of their being in any other?

Pennsylvania girls are not allowed to sit up with their beaux Sunday nights, as they are not worth a cent at the wash-tub next day.

Texas horse thieves get up protracted religious meetings, and while one preaches the other stampedes the horses of the worshippers.

"Welcome to all; come in; don't ring the bell;" was posted on Beecher's door New Year's day, but the callers got no refreshments.

The late King John of Saxony was a firm believer in the supernatural, and the ringing of a bell at midnight would make him shiver.

The French admiralty court finds the officers of the Ville du Harve blameless in the late disaster, and attributes the accident to the Loch Erne.

Louis Kossuth, revolutionary Governor of Hungary in 1849, and now old and poor, gives lessons in German, English and Hungarian, in Turin.

It is an alarming state of things when a Howard City, Michigan, mother persists in bringing three girls and two boys into this vale of sorrow at one time.

Every pleasure has a pang. A belle of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, broke her arm the other day while in the act of gracefully turning the infatuating somersault.

A New York man had his eye shot out with an air gun on New Year's day, and now he looks with a single eye for the coming of the next holiday with its fun and frolic.

The Cheyenne legislature, after an exciting debate, has refused the right of citizenship to the negroes. Why not establish a bureau down there, and reconstruct Mr. Lo for awhile.

The New Hampshire Democratic convention has nominated Jas. A. Weston for Governor. The Democrats of Kentuck talk of running J. C. Breckinridge for the same office.

Apparently there has never been so alarming a matrimonial mania as is prevailing this season. The poorer men grow, the more responsibilities they seem willing to assume.

The Supreme court of Indiana has decided unconstitutional the section of the temperance laws, under which a person may be fined for intoxication, and also be compelled to testify where he obtained his liquor.

"I am weary of life—bury me deep on the hillside," wrote a young man of Dubuque, but they pumped him out, and that same night he went to the circus and laughed till he cried at the antics of the trick mules.

It is now announced, "on authority of an eminent physician," that it is not considered healthy to rise before eight o'clock in the morning. This applies only to men. Women can rise and start the fire early, as heretofore.

That is a good story of a little boy who, going to a book store, with his mother, crept up to the juvenile of the establishment with the sly querry, "Say, have you got any books for boys that ain't got any religion in 'em?"

A modern philosopher thinks it a mistake to suppose women have stronger attachments than men. A man is often attached to an old hat; but he asks, "Who ever heard of a woman being attached to an old bonnet?"

The postal savings-bank project has been consigned to the limbo of impracticable schemes and fancies. Postmaster-General Creswell will have to hit on something else to immortalize himself as a cabinet minister.

The Independent newspaper has been sold to parties whom Rev. Dr. Talmage represents, for $250,000—$75,000 cash and remainder on time, with real estate security. $400,000 was offered for the same property four years ago.

There are a lot of people in the town of Patten, Me., who are related so much that they don't know what to call each other. Three brothers there have married three sisters, whose brothers, in turn, have married their sisters-in-law.

Fifty million railroad ties are in use in the country—an acre of timberland furnishes on the average 200 ties, lasting five years. It is estimated, therefore, that it takes about a million of acres per year to meet the demands of the railroads alone.

Says the Atchison (Kansas) Globe: "While the soldiers were digging up the dead at old Fort Kearney, last week, one coffin was taken up that was literally filled with snakes. Some wag remarked that it was plain enough what that fellow died of."

The annual statement of the flour and grain trade to Buffalo shows a great increase. One hundred and one million sixty-two thousand one hundred and twenty bushels of grain passed through Buffalo on its way to Eastern markets, against 91,354,000 in 1872.

According to the customs of the Indians of Washington Territory, if a doctor or medicine man fails to cure a patient he must pay for the latter's life in blankets or blood. Henry Jackson, a half breed doctor at Olympus, had no blankets, and was publicly shot because his patient died.

According to the Dayton Journal, Congressional appropriations to the amount of $77,000, to run the White house with Grant in it, in addition to double-pay, $50,000 a year, and a palatial stable, designed by Mullett, and built of red-sandstone, "are no more than common decencies."

Mr. Sheley of Jackson has introduced a bill into the lower house of the legislature, providing for a state tax to be levied upon United States bonds and a constitutional amendment limiting legislative sessions to one in every two years and providing for the length of each to be ninety days.

An exchange says that a Chicago murderer, who was to have been hanged the other day, was reprieved for one week to allow him to 'get religion.' What a mockery! Why, it would take a man forty years to pick up enough religion in Chicago to save an ordinary Christian, and much more a murderer.

The Signal Bureau at Washington foretells coming floods in the Western rivers. This is one of the blessings, among many, that the researches of the scientific men of our age and generation have conferred upon us. Who says that learning is dangerous, and good roads are a greater blessing to a state than good schools?

A "female Saviour" is creating a prodigious sensation in the southern part of the Russian empire. She claims to be the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex, in the same way that Christ died for the salvation of man. She professes to be able to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and raise the dead.

The streets in one quarter of Washington are now lighted by electricity. All along K street, for more than a mile, hundreds of people gather nightly, to witness the ignition. In less than a second, all the lamps on one side of the street are instantly lighted up. There seems to be no doubt that the invention is useful and practicable, and it will be generally adopted.

"Miss Mowry, a half-breed, of Bay City, Mich., has fallen heir to a property at Pittsburg, Penn., worth about $2,000,000." Why will people use the word fallen in such cases as that, asks the Courier-Journal. So far from experiencing anything like a sense of falling, we'll be bound that girl feels precisely as if she had gone up fifty miles in a balloon and had gotten astraddle a rainbow.

A young girl near Marengo, Iowa, is wonderfully marked by rattlesnakes. Running partially around her neck, side by side, are two snakes as natural as if alive, and the skin being transparent they seem only lying in wait for a victim. On the front of the neck and upper part of the breast are rattles—as though a breast-pin—making a perfect picture, and shedding regularly every year.

EMIGRANT MATTERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at New York, are about closing up their reports for the year, which it is calculated, will show a slight falling off in the number of emigrants from 1872. The figures up to December 20 are 266,011, as opposed to 292,933 for the previous year. Ireland and Germany, as heretofore, have furnished by far the larger number of emigrants, the former having contributed, up to December 20, 76,083, and the latter, including all German speaking countries, 105,749. England has sent 32,713, as against 36,159 in 1872. France, including her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, has sent during the year but 5,197, as against 10,579. Sweden furnishes 10,168 and Italy 6,770. Among the curiosities of emigration are the following: Asia furnishes 1, Australia 5, Africa 9, Egypt 2, Gibraltar 1, Greece 15 and Turkey 26. Most of the emigrants have come with some means, sufficient to start them in their new life, though many have arrived here in entire destitution. The number of emigrants whom the efforts of the Mormon missionaries have brought hither during the year is 2,437, being 777 more than for 1872. These are sub-divided as follows: Denmark 647, England 980, Ireland 14, Holland 15, Norway 78, Sweden 376, Scotland 116, Switzerland 133, Wales 64, Holstein 6, Saxony 2, Baden 4.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

A meeting of the first-mortgage bond holders of the St. Louis & St. Joseph railroad was held January 6, at the Astor House, New York, S. A. Chase, of Fall River, in the chair, to take action in anticipation of the sale of the road, which is advertised to take place on January 15. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen on the present condition of the road, with a view of forming an opinion as to its probable worth. A resolution that the road should be bid in at the coming sale by the bond holders was offered by C. W. Hassler. An amendment was offered, providing that a stated sum should be decided on at which the bond-holders would consent to take the property. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution finally adopted. A committee of five was then appointed to carry out the provisions of the resolution. The committee will act as a board of trustees for the bond-holders, and will meet from day to day until some plan is decided on, when they will report to the bond-holders. The acceptation of these terms will be at the option of the bond-holders.

MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

The Swedes and Germans of Wisconsin have a funny way of disposing of widows and widowers, if the Green Bay Advocate may be credited. It states that there were eleven widows and twelve widowers residing in Hollandtown, in that county, and it was determined by the community that eleven of these widowers should marry the disconsolate widows. In order that it should be fairly done, and no one be permitted to take his first choice, to the disadvantage of his fellows, a committee was appointed, and the names of the widows placed in one box and the widowers in another. At 5 P. M., of the 8th of December, the drawing took place, and all the parties were disposed of but one man, who although doubtless the happiest man in the seven counties over the narrow escape which he had, yet the committee are casting about for some means to supply him with a partner, advertising that if there are any widows in the neighboring towns who would like to take him, "application can be made to the President."

A WOMAN MISER.

The Beggar who Lined Her Clothes with Money and Starved to Death.

[New York Sun Jan. 8.]

Early yesterday morning Margaret Fitzsimmons, an Irish woman sixty years old, died in Bellevue Hospital, having been sent thither the night before from the Yorkville police station. Her death was due solely to starvation. When the ambulance called for her at the police station the sergeants said that she had been an occasional lodger for years, and had applied for a bed regularly the three previous evenings. She went out on Saturday morning so weak they hardly expected to see her again. She was brought in, however, in the evening by a patrolman who had found her in the street unable to walk to the station.

The attenuated frame that was carried up the steps of Bellevue Hospital was clad in rags. Long, snarly, matted iron grey hair hung below an old hood that looked as though it had been used to mop a gutter. Around her shoulders was a shawl originally black and white checked, but the color could only be guessed at through dingy stains. A calico dress, so rotten that it could scarcely be lifted, constituted her outward apparel. She wore an old pair of rubber shoes. When the physician examined her she had scarcely strength to tell her name. She said that she had lived in an old shanty in One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. A cold was the only actual malady that the physicians could discover, but he saw that her vitality was so near exhausted that she could live but a few hours.

The matron took her to a bed, and when she tried to undress her, the dying woman seemed animated with extraordinary strength to resist the taking off of her clothes. "Don't touch them," she shrieked. "Leave them there. I'll not part with them. If you take them I'll have you arrested for a thief." She fought like a tigress until her unnatural strength was exhausted and she could no longer resist.

After her clothes had at last been stripped from her, and were being packed in a bundle to be burned, something hard, sewed into the lining of an old quilted underskirt, attracted the attention of the matron. It was a bundle of old copper and silver coins. They were of various ages and nationalities—English pennies and half-pence, the copper coins of Continental Europe. Many were of a kind to be found only in the cabinets of coin collectors or in the hoards of misers. Warden Brennan having been apprised of the discovery had a more thorough examination made. Around the band of the skirts were nineteen pockets of coins and various kinds of paper money. The pockets were generally made of bed-ticking and sewed fast to the skirt band with many stitches. It was inferred that this poor gatherer of useless wealth had filled one pocket at a time, sewing it up when no more could be put in. One pocket contained State bank notes of the denomination of one dollar. Not one of these bore a later date than 1858, and, as several notes were free from finger-marks, it is believed that all that pocket of notes was collected twenty-one years ago.

Coming down to the war times some of the packages were composed of the three and five cent fractional notes. A few five-dollar notes, fifty two-dollar notes and fifty one-dollar notes were found, and the remainder was in fractional currency, chiefly of the smallest denominations. It took Warden Brennan several hours to count the notes. They amounted to upwards of $300, and filled a large cracker box.

The denominations of the money indicates that the woman was a professional beggar. The gratuities, being in small notes, were exchanged for larger ones as they accumulated in the earlier stages of her career. Latterly, however, it would seem that she hoarded them as they were received, possibly dreading the hazard of exhibiting any part of her wealth.

The corrosion of the copper coins had rotted out great squares from the underclothing. Her struggles against the taking of her clothes cut her too near dead to mourn the loss of what she had given her life to accumulate. She was too far gone in starvation to rally even under the generous treatment of Warden Brennan. After lingering through the night, she died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A pine box and potter's field to Margaret Fitzsimmons. Her money is to go to the public administrator, and unless some relative claims it the Department of Charities and Correction will be $300 richer by her death.

In the good city of Chicago, just about thirteen years ago, two adventurous gentlemen sat down at a table for the purpose of indulging for the nonce in the classic game of draw poker. Of the two gentlemen, Mr. Maher appears to have been in private life, but Mr. Farwell was, and is a member of Congress, and as might have been expected his opponent's pocket-book ere long became a type of constancy, and might have sung, could it have taken a voice, "You'll find no change in me." The facts is, Mr. Maher held "not wisely, but too well." He had a queen full on aces, and that led him on, but the Hon. F., M. C., held a king full on trays. The consequence was a little item of $1,700, which Mr. Maher couldn't meet with cash. He compromised the matter, however, by conveying to the Hon. F. a bit of land, some eighty acres, to hold as a pledge. Time passed, and Mr. Maher alleges that he repeatedly tendered to the Hon. F. the amount in question. Well, these eighty acres are now valued at $80,000, and Mr. Maher has brought suit to recover his property, alleging that the land is under the arrangement, and moreover that the Hon. F. did, on the occasion of the trial of skill at the aforesaid classic game, resort to certain practices which eliminated from the same the element of chance and from the play of himself (Maher) the possibility of success.

HOW THE HEATHEN CHINEE CATCHES FISH.

M. de Thiersant, lately a French consul in China, has published in France a quite interesting work on pisciculture and the mode of fishing in that country. He states, among other facts, that over 850 different fish exist in Chinese waters, many of which are of species hitherto unknown to European naturalists. Several varieties have for centuries been selected as fit for food and cultivation, and hence pisciculture or the ordinary domestic raising of fish, an industry here in its infancy, is far from a novel idea in the Celestial empire. The author presents a vast number of interesting details on this general topic, from among which we select the following curious idea:

The cormorant is largely employed as an assistant to the fisherman, and is carefully educated to its work by professional trainers. When thoroughly trained, a pair of birds is worth forty dollars, the high price being explained by the cost and labor of instruction. During the first seven months of its life, the cormorant is left with the flock, and is taught by its elders how to feed itself on small fish. After that age, however, a collar is fastened about its neck so that it cannot swallow its prey, and to one of its feet a cord some two feet long is attached, terminating in a bamboo float. At a signal from the fisherman, whose sole implement is a forked stick some ten feet long, the cormorants plunge into the water and search for fish, each bird, as fast as he catches one in his beak, rising to the surface. The fisherman then hooks the bird's float with his stick and draws it toward him, taking the fish away from the cormorant as soon as it comes within reach of his arm. When the fish is very large and weighs seven or eight pounds, for example, the cormorants will assist each other; one catching the fish by the tail, another by the head, etc. They rarely catch anything weighing less than a quarter of a pound. After every capture a small bit of fish is thrown to the bird as a reward, the piece being sufficiently little for it to swallow in spite of its collar. Chinese fishermen keep their feathered assistants at work as long as daylight lasts. Occasionally the bird becomes tired and refuses to drive, a proceeding which occasions a series of frightful yells and beating of the water with a stick by their master, which frightens them to such an extent that they resume labor instantly. This mode of fishing, which is not interrupted even by severe cold, is quite lucrative, as twenty or thirty birds can readily catch about a dollar and a half's worth of fish per day. In general the fishermen are associated, and the birds belong to a society which marks them with a peculiar brand of its own. Oil of sesame is said to be the panacea for all ills of the cormorant, which continues its career of active work until about ten years of age.

The Chinese have also queer ways of catching water fowl. Sometimes they spread great vertical nets with large meshes near the surface of the water, so that the wings of the birds become entangled therein just before they alight. Another arrangement is a sort of net trap held open by the bamboo sticks which, when the birds perch upon them, fall and allow the game to become entangled in the meshes. Perhaps the most ingenious idea is carried out by men who enter the water entirely nude, wading in up to their necks. Over the head is placed a sort of helmet, which is pierced with holes for sight, breathing, etc.; and resting on the man's shoulders is a wooden shelf on which, just in front of the sight orifices of the helmet, is placed a number of cups containing corn or seed. The bird, attracted by the bait, alights upon the shelf, when the fowler grabs his prey by the legs with his hand, draws it under the surface, and secures it in a net bag which is worn about his waist.—[Scientific American.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CAR-LOAD.

B. B. R., Plattsburg, Mo.: In reply to your inquiry we publish the following table, taken from the Spirit of Kansas, which is: In general, 20,000 pounds is a car-load, or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 of soft wood, 16 to 18 head of cattle, 45 to 50 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of seasoned boards, 19,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, 1-3 less of hard lumber, 1-4 less green lumber, 1-10 less of joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 360 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flaxseed, 360 of apples, 430 of Irish potatoes, 360 of sweet potatoes, 1000 of bran. The foregoing table may not be exactly correct, for the reason that railroads do not exactly agree in their rules and estimates, but it approximates so closely to the general average, that shippers will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

A Texas journal estimates that 15,000 Democrats failed to vote in the recent election in that state, although the state was won by a Democratic majority of over 30,000. They were "disgusted at Radical outrages, and thought their votes would do no good." It is fortunate for them that so many other thousands had the good sense to go and vote. Disgust is a poor weapon in a political campaign, and there has never been a time when an honest and intelligent man's vote was not of importance.

A night school for practice in the noble art of spelling has been instituted at Berry's Station, Kentucky. When one of the girls fails to spell a word correctly, the boy who spells it gets to kiss her. Several girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with unexampled rapidity.

Sooner than submit to a reduction of wages a Lowell factory girl told the foreman: "Well, all I have to say is that before I'll work for a cent less wages than I get now I'll see you in Tophet, pumbing thunder at three cents a clap.

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

Near Bear Creek, the first station this side of Hannibal, lived a maiden fair; she was wooed by a Bear Creek man and a Wisconsin man, but was won by the good looks and good clothes of the Wisconsin man.

They were married, and Friday night in Christmas the happy couple awaited at Bear Creek station the coming of the passenger train, which was to bear them onward to their far-off home in Wisconsin. Envious and disconsolate Bear Creek lover was there also.

The train came. Happy husband mounted the platform and turned to assist his wife. And, oh! ye Gods, what a sight he beheld. To say that the sight froze the blood in his veins, would not half express the idea because the blood did not freeze at all; and neither did his hair stand on end, in fact we can't express his feelings, for we have never been there.

There stood that jealous six foot Bear Creek lover, one arm around his wife's waist, pressing her form to his heaving heart, while his lips were showering kisses thick and fast upon her cheeks. In the other hand he menacingly held a large six shooter, which reflected back the moon's rays, with a cold cruel glitter.

The husband surveyed the situation; to say the least, it was critical in the extreme; and when he ventured to say something about not liking to see other men kissing his wife, the Bear Creek man coolly informed him that if he did not like it, he would blow the top of his head off, it became more so. At the same time he assisted the young wife on the car, and expressed the determination of going along himself to see that things were conducted all right. Just at this juncture Charley Foote the gentlemanly and efficient conductor came along and told him that he must get off the train.

"Oh!" said he let me be; he's got my girl any how," but Charley could not see it in that light and put him off the train. An instant afterwards he was left all alone, with his own gloomy thoughts.

From Bear Creek to Palmyra the happy husband sat with his arms around his wife, overjoyed at the thought of having escaped from his avenging rival.

AGES OF OUR CONGRESSMEN.

The united ages of the 72 senators are 3,130 years, or an average of 43 years and nearly three months each. The ages of three are not given. The actual years in the total of those given is 2,970. Cameron is 74, Dorsey just over 31. There are 5 under 40 years, 23 over 40 and under 50, and a number from 50 to 59, while there are 10 from 60 to 69, and 1 over 70. There are 15 ex-governors, 18 ex-representatives, 1 ex vice president, 2 ex cabinet officers, 3 once ministers abroad, 3 presidential electors, 3 ex-lieutenant governors, and 15 who have seen military service. One of the senatorial soldiers was a private, 7 major generals (2 in the rebel service) and 4 brigadiers (1 in the rebel army); 1 was a chaplain and another a surgeon. Of occupations among senators, 25 are lawyers, 6 planters, 2 railroad presidents, 4 who have been or are printers and editors, 1 lumber dealer, 1 civil engineer, 3 manufacturers, 5 merchants, 1 a miner in Nevada, and another a coal miner and banker. Two senators have been regularly apprenticed to carpenter's trade—Brownlow and Oglesby; 8 have held high judicial positions; 5 have been justices in their States; 1 senator has held office ever since leaving college; 24 have received a collegiate, 19 an academic, and 16 a common school education. Pennsylvania claims 8 senators, 6 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the South and 3 others in the North. New York claims 6, and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claim as many.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Over $2,000,000 were expended by the Government last year in printing public documents. Patent office and Bureau reports generally may be valuable, but there is not one man in a thousand that has the courage to read a half dozen consecutive pages. They may be preserved for a few years, but they generally find their way to the paper mill when not used for waste paper at home. They serve a good purpose for kindling fires, which is about the best use they are put to after leaving Washington. As electioneering documents they have served to flatter the vanity of thousands of voters. As retrenchment is in order, the knife of economy might well be sharpened in curtailing the publication of worthless public documents. The country would be none the worse off if the national printing press never made another revolution. Government printing has been a source of extravagance and corruption. The printing of public documents for general distribution is a national humbug.

Angeline Graham, fifty-four years of age, went to a neighbor's house in Detroit, the other morning, in the best of spirits and full of life. She returned from the walk and, with a shriek, fell down in the door of her own house. The doctor came, and after exercising his skill for fifteen minutes, pronounced the woman dead. The verdict was, died of heart disease. The corpse was laid out the measure was taken and grave dug, according to the usual procedure on such occasions. After some hours Mrs. Angeline Graham began to gasp, and finally woke up and asked what had happened. They told her that a doctor had pronounced her dead—"a plain case of heart disease." She got up and walked across the room, a little shaky, but she made the trip, and now she is dashing about the house as usual. The grave was filled up and the burying indefinitely postponed.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to any society. It is disgusting to the refined; abominable to the good; insulting to those with whom we associate; degrading to the mind; unprofitable and injurious to society.

GEN. HOOKER ON HOWARD.

A Soldier's Estimate of One of the Fallen.

Gen. Joseph Hooker was interviewed by a New York Sun reporter, and conversation about O. O. Howard ensued:

"I have no desire to strike a man who is down, or who, at least, is very rapidly falling,' said the General, "but I can assure you that these new developments in relation to him have not altered my opinion of the man. Although I had not known him as a speculator, I was well aware of his inherent hypocrisy. And he is such a profound Christian, too! Why, down in the army—when I was in command of the army of the Potomac and he had the Eleventh corps under me—he was full to overflowing with his miserable cant. Now, nobody has more respect for genuine Christianity than I, and I would be slow to doubt the genuineness of any man's piety; but Howard has always been a downright hypocrite. Do you know, sir, that he read once about an English general—I don't recall the name at this moment—and he at once settled down into an imitation of that character. He has been playing a part, sir, with a view to establishing himself as an eminent Christian. He used to keep his tent hung with religious mottoes, so as to catch the eyes of visitors. Bah! it was all pretense. He was no more a Christian than my boy James. Why, sir, all the while that he was maintaining these pretensions of piety he was backbiting his fellow officers and trying to undermine them in my estimation. Gen. Slocum was a fellow corps commander, and against him Howard directed his slanders, until I told him that I would listen to no more of his whisperings about his fellow officers—that if he had charges to make, they must be presented to me in writing, as I had determined to put a stop to his unsoldier-like spying. I was satisfied then, and certainly have now, no reason to change my opinion, that he was a hypocrite in the army, and that his semblance of piety was assumed to cover and help on his selfish purposes. As an officer he was totally incompetent, and his incompetency affected the tone of his corps. He was a perfect old woman and paid more attention to Sunday schools and prayer meetings than to discipline. He is a bad man, sir, a bad man."

PUBLIC DEBT.

For the information of the curious we have complied the figures showing the national debt and the expense for running the government for each decade since 1791.

Year	Debt	Expenditures
1791	$ 75,463,476 52	$ 1,797,436 78
1801	82,064,479 33	12,273,576 86
1811	48,005,587 76	13,392,604 86
1821	89,987,427 66	10,086,573 69
1831	39,123,191 68	30,038,446 12
1841	18,392,860 74	31,797,540 03
1851	62,804,796 02	48,474,104 31
1861	90,580,873 72	53,387,315 08
1871	2,353,211,332 32	691,660,856 90
1873	2,234,482,993 20	534,644,597 91

Up till 1861 the government was under Democratic control, and since that time the Republican party has been running the machine with the startling result made patent to the dullest comprehension by the foregoing figures. The entire expenses of the government from 1791 to 1821, thirty years, was less by one hundred thousand dollars than for the year 1871.

THE BLACK FOLKS MOVING.

[From the Chattanooga Commercial.]

Last Thursday evening about forty colored people from near Macon, Georgia, passed through on the cars en route for some point near Memphis. The agent in charge, who has recently traveled through portions of Alabama and Georgia, says that great destitution prevails among the colored population. Some of them are living by camping out and subsisting on the mast, and in some places acorns are selling for fifty cents per bushel. In Alabama some of them, old and young, are in a state of nudity, and subsist on hickory nuts and turnip salad. Within the next ten days three thousand of them will pass through our city to Memphis for Arkansas, while a great many are going West.

A very affectionate incident occurred in a Connecticut town, the other day. The clergyman, whose salary was $400, was waited upon by a delegation. One of the elders made a little speech, in which he asked the minister to accept from the congregation an addition of $100 to his salary. When the venerable old man heard his request, his aged eyes filled with tears, and for a few moments he bowed his snow-white head upon his hands. Then, in a voice that was trembling with emotion, he said: "Gentlemen I can't see it! The hardest work I have to do now is to collect my salary, and if I should undertake to collect $100 more, I would be