THE TELEGRAPH:
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G. W. McCRANIE.
Editor and Proprietor.

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PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe. March 11, 1871. 25-1y

Dr. T. P. Richardson.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office at Dr. Calderwood's old stand. Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. n20:1y

Dr. R. C. Strother

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office over the store of Sturghnor & Mullin, Grand Street. At night, can be found at the residence of Mrs. Warfield. Feb. 5, 1870. n20tf

DR. J. CALDERWOOD. DR. THOS. Y. ABY.

Drs. Calderwood & Aby.

MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernhardt's building, Second street, between DeSiard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1871 d&w

S. L. BRACHY. S. F. M'CRAW.

BRACHY & McCRAW,

DENTISTS,

Monroe, La.,

Office on Grand Street,

We have all the modern improvements in the profession. One or the other to be found at the office at all times. [feb11, '71. 1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. H. Cobb.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA. Aug. 10, 1871. 6y14-tf

DAVID GARRETT. FRANKLIN GARRETT.

Garrett & Garrett,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, corner Wood and St. John Streets, (opposite Record-Office), Monroe, La. Jan. 1, 1871. 1y

C. H. MORRISON. W. W. FARMER.

Morrison & Farmer.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business intrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. n41y3

G. W. McCranie,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., will practice in Ouachita and adjacent parishes and in the Supreme Court at Monroe. June 17, 1871.

C. RICHARDSON. JAS. D. M'ENERY.

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n19tf

A. C. Hill,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA., will practice in the parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse and Richland, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office, in *Ouachita Telegraph* office. March 25, 1871. 27-1f

JOHN M'ENERY. S. D. M'ENERY.

J. & S. D. McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n17tf

A. E. Slack,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68.5tf

Frank Moore.

PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La. August 6, 1870.

MONROE MALE ACADEMY,

CHAS. F. EVANS, PRINCIPAL.

The second term of this institution will commence on **Monday, 4th of September next.** I have engaged the services of Prof. S. C. McCORMICK, B. S. of the Louisiana State University, and an efficient assistant for the primary department.

Regular classes, adapted for preparing students either for college or practical business life, will be organized. Strict discipline will be maintained, and close attention given to the instruction and advancement of pupils.

TUITION:

Primary classes, per month, $3,00; intermediate $4,00; academic $5,00; modern languages, each extra per month, $3,00; book-keeping, extra per month, $1,00; incidentals, per term, $1,00.

Boarding can be had in private families at $15,00 per month. The scholastic year will consist of forty weeks—ten months—divided into two terms of twenty weeks each. Except for protracted illness, there will be no deduction for absence in tuition from date of entrance till close of the term. Monroe, Aug. 12, 1871. 47-1f

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MONROE, LA.,

Rev. Charles F. Evans, Principal.

The second term of this Institution will commence on **Monday, 4th of September next,** in the Methodist E. Church in Monroe.

A thoroughly competent teacher has been employed who, with myself, will give faithful attention to the advancement of the classes.

Tuition per term of twenty weeks:

Primary classes $15,00; intermediate $20,00; academic $25,00; music, extra, $8,00; modern languages, extra each, $3,00; book-keeping, extra, $4,00; incidentals $1,00.

From the date of entry to the close of the term no deductions will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Reports of standing of pupils will be made monthly.

It will be greatly to the interest of the scholars in the school for those intending to patronize either the Male or Female school to start promptly on the 4th of September. For further information apply to

C. F. EVANS, Principal.

Monroe, Aug. 12, 1871. 47-1f

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

This institution, so long and worthily known to the citizens of Louisiana, will reopen on September 4th, 1871. It offers its students every facility for obtaining a thorough CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Terms: For board, tuition, washing, &c., (per session of ten months) $300. For details, see Catalogue to be had of Rev. L. Gergaud or M. R. Breard, Monroe, La. F. N. STUNTEBECK, S. J.

Aug. 19, 1871. 47-1f

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VII. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. NUMBER 2.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance.*

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and charged accordingly.

Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.

An extra charge of 25 per cent will in future be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

How Long?

[From the N. O. Picayune.

According to calculations based on official figures or fair estimates, the holders of property in New Orleans now pay, in Federal, State and municipal taxes, more than ten per cent. of the total assessed value of all personal and real property within the limits of the parish of Orleans. According to the judgment and deliberate opinion of business men, not only the people of this city and Louisiana, but the people of the entire South, are now paying out in the shape of taxes more than the actual income upon their property and industry. We are working merely for our subsistence, our victuals and our clothes; all our profits are absorbed in taxes.

Millions after millions come into our Southern country every year. New enterprises are springing up. Our people are hopeful and sanguine. We have been favored with peace, health and fine crops. We have had but few causes of trouble and disorder. A general desire to recuperate from the losses of the war has been felt. But here we are, after six years and four months of peace, actually poorer than we were at the time of Lee's capitulation. We have all been hard at work in the honest attempt to make a living. We have not attempted the impossible feat of retrieving our ancient wealth and prosperity, but for our homes, our families, our friends and for the needy within our borders we have labored faithfully and steadily. From the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande there is a population as industrious as any other on the green earth. What has our labor amounted to? What have we to show for our industry? In what respect are we better off now than five years ago?

Every dime of profit on our Southern farming has been paid away in taxes. In the past five years we have raised for export fifteen millions of bales of cotton, all paid for by foreign buyers, not in cash, but in merchandise, which paid an average duty of more than thirty per cent.; or in other terms, the South has contributed to the Government five hundred millions bales of cotton in five years. Our indirect or tariff tax has equaled thirty or forty per cent. upon the aggregate exported product of our States in all forms. Besides this, in divers ways, we pay an internal revenue tax of more than two cents in the dollar. After these heavy exactions come our State and municipal or parish taxes, amounting to six or eight cents in the dollar. So that our triple taxes, imposed by governments in which we are not represented, amount annually to one-tenth part of all the property of the Southern States.

This is more than the total profit on our aggregated labor. Some millions are brought into each State every year and invested in lands, and such accessions are always most cordially welcomed and very thoroughly appreciated. But notwithstanding these accessions we are all poorer to-day than when Lee capitulated at Appomattox. We have had our victuals and our clothes, but all the profits of our labor have been paid away in taxes. Literally we have been working for the Government, getting in return only what was necessary for subsistence.

There is a limit to taxation. When public burdens are piled so high that they can no longer be carried, they must be shaken off. When taxes absorb all profits and trench upon the original capital, they are past endurance. Sacred as the laws should always be, the law which taxes the people more than they make, and eats in upon their capital, is past all toleration. The laws which so tax the people are not true laws, and ought not to be obeyed, and when the people of a State, without their consent, are so plundered by the domestic publican and the alien sinner, it is their right and duty to refuse payment of these exactions, let the consequences be what they may.

It is time for our citizens to consider how much greater imposition and exaction they can bear. It is time for them to concert measures which may be needed to prevent their absolute ruin. An unbearable destructive tax has no sanction of law. A tax which eats in upon the substance and capital of a people, after exhausting all profits, can have no possible justification. The end of such a tax is utter pauperism and ruin, perverting all ends of all just government. Whatever pretended legislators may decree, the right rests in the hands of the PEOPLE to refuse exactions manifestly ruinous.

The National Convention of Spiritualists, recently held at Troy, has adjourned, fortunately for the cause of virtue and good morals. It was characterized throughout by contempt of everything sacred in religion and open and unqualified repudiation of every requirement of established law as to social and marital relations. Many of the speakers indulged in the wildest blasphemy. One of them, opposing a resolution rebuking profanity, said: "I can swear in twenty different languages if you will give me time, and all the resolutions in the world won't stop me. I assert my God-given right to damn everything and everybody whenever I please." Another said: "It's just as natural for me to swear as it is for some people to pray, and my swearing does just as much good," with much more of the same sort, but yet more infamous. Other speakers proclaimed themselves Atheists, while still others—one of them a woman—declared unblushingly in favor of abolishing the institution of marriage and substituting therefor that of "natural affinities." A suggestion that the association should appoint regular officers whose duty it should be to solemnize spiritual unions between "affinities" in this world was received with general favor. How much longer are these abominable doctrines to be proclaimed from the housetops to an indifferent, or, at best, but feebly protesting public.—*N. Y. Mail.*

The National Democratic Committee, says a Washington special, has issued a brief tabular statement of Government expenditures under Grant's Administration, as compared with Democratic Administrations. The Lincoln Administration is omitted in the comparisons, because it had the expenses of the war. The cost *per capita*, exclusive of interest on the public debt, according to the Pierce Administration, was $1 96; according to Buchanan's, $2 19; and according to Grant's, $4 76, including the principal and interest on the public debt. The amount per head in a population of forty millions is under Grant ten dollars and twenty-eight cents. The figures further show that Grant spends per year $190,796,355, exclusive of principal and interest on the public debt, being more than Polk, Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan spent in four years. The total amount of taxes collected for the fiscal year is placed at $411,255,000. These tables are compiled from the official reports submitted to and printed by Congress.

The Survey of the Tennessee river from Brown's Ferry to the railroad bridge at Florence, was completed yesterday evening. A complete survey of both banks and also of the bed of the river, has been made. The report will favor the building of a canal from Florence bridge to the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry, about twelve miles below Decatur—a distance of thirty-six miles. The bed of the old canal will be used on that part of the shoals for the new. The estimated cost of the improvement is $6,000,000. The canal opened, the Tennessee will be navigable to Knoxville, Tenn., a distance from Florence by water of about 500 miles, and from its mouth about 900 miles.

There is a man out in Wyoming who did not want for woman's wit when forced to do woman's work while his wife was on the jury. He appealed to her to come home, but she wasn't in any particular hurry, as "he would now find how nice it was to stay at home and mind the children, while she was loafing around the Courthouse, as he used to do." The man went home and hired a good-looking cook, and sent his wife word to be sure and not come home until she wanted to, on his account, but as soon as the news reached her, she bolted immediately, and is now one of the loudest opposers of female suffrage.

Hall's Journal of Health says: "If a man will give himself sleep enough and will eat enough nutritious food at proper intervals, and will spend two or three hours in the open air every day, he may study, and work and write, until he is as grey as a thousand rats, and will be still young in mental vigor and clearness."

Interview with Chief Justice Chase---His Political Views.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer has interviewed Chief Justice Chase at Waukesha, Wis. The following conversation is reported to have taken place:

Reporter—"Mr. Chase, if you have no objections to conversing upon political topics, I desire to obtain your views upon a few subjects for the information of the public."

Mr. Chase—"In regard to politics generally I have little to say. I am not now an active politician, taking part in the measures which mould the politics of parties. I am, however, an attentive observer of events, and deeply interested in the political welfare of the country."

Reporter—"What measures do you regard as necessary to insure the ultimate success of the Democratic party?"

Mr. Chase—"I think now, and have always thought, that the success of any political party depended upon its being consistent with itself, and its adherence to principles of truth and justice. Any party which does not shape itself in accordance with these principles, no matter what temporary triumphs it may enjoy, must ultimately reap the reward of its indiscretions and follies, and succumb to a nobler influence."

Reporter—"Do you approve of the 'New Departure' doctrines of modern Democracy?"

Mr. Chase—"I object to the term 'New Departure.' I think the Democratic party have taken no *new departure.* The change is simply a return to the original principles of Democracy as advocated by the great founders of the party, and does not embrace the creation of any new political ideas."

Reporter—"Do you think the political aspect of things looks favorable to the success of the Democratic party."

Mr. Chase—"I believe that a consistent adherence to Democratic doctrines is all that is necessary to secure the success of the party. The leaders of the party should let the people know they are in earnest, and that justice is on their side."

Reporter—"What do you think of the nomination of Mr. Doolittle and the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy."

Mr. Chase—"I fully approve of the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy, and I do not conceal my hope and wish that Mr. Doolittle shall be elected."

"As regards politics I have nothing further to say, nor do I deem it necessary at this time for me to say anything further. My words and actions for past years on various occasions in my public life and elsewhere, have declared more fully, intelligently and emphatically than I could possibly do at this time, my views upon every question of political importance which now interests the people. I remark again that strict adherence to the ancient principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of equity and justice which underlie the foundations of the government, will secure the ultimate success of the national Democratic party, and result in the overthrow of less honest and more unscrupulous organizations."

Reporter—"What is the state of your health at the present time?

Mr. Chase—"I regard myself no longer upon the list of invalids. My condition of health is much improved, and I have considerable faith in its permanency. At my age, however, having suffered with a previous attack, it is quite probable that, were I to attempt to perform the almost limitless labor which I have allowed myself to endure at previous periods of my public life I should be more subject to a second attack than I would be had I not suffered at all."

This is substantially the result of my interview with Mr. Chase. His health is undoubtedly restored. He is not as strong as he was five years ago, nor as heavy, but as far as his general health is concerned, he is as well as he has been in seven years. He expects to return to Washington in time to take his seat upon the opening of the Supreme Court, with strength enough for the performance of every duty devolving upon him. It is not probable, however, that he will undertake so great labor as he was accustomed to perform in former years.

It is the hardest thing in the world to do nothing.

The Need of the South.

[From the New York Tribune.

Having been surveyed, all the lands that the owners did not wish to retain should be brought in market. That is impossible under the present no-system. Owners are anxious to sell; they would gladly accept very low prices, but there are no buyers. He who has a thousand or even five hundred acres to sell cannot afford to advertise as his land should be advertised; the cost would be ruinous, and probably his advertising would sell ten other estates and not sell his after all. An inquirer who started southward expressly to look at his place would encounter so many would-be sellers on his way that he might never reach that place at all.

Now, there should be very extensive advertising of Southern lands; not merely at the North, but in Great Britian and Germany; yet it cannot be done in an isolated way. But let all those who have lands to sell in Virginia put them in the hands of one agent or company, and let that agent advertise them so as to reach every fireside in the North and half those of Great Britian and Germany—let him advertise so many acres in this, so many in that county, with capacity and prices—let him make arrangements with steamboats and railroads for the cheap transportation of those intending to purchase, and advertise where and how excursion tickets may be obtained, and there would be no difficulty in selling ten millions of acres per annum. The agent or company should pay all expenses, take all risks, and be allowed a liberal commission, such as would warrant and incite the most extensive advertising, and, unless exorbitant prices were asked, there could be no failure. We are confident that one hundred thousand tenant farmers, or sons of farmers, could be drawn from the British isles alone to Virginia within the next two years, if adequate efforts were made to enlighten them with regard not merely to the cheapness and value of the lands, timber, etc., but to the means and cost of reaching those lands, the enhancement of their value by railways, already built or in process of construction, and the ease wherewith their owner could be recalled to Europe by telegraph, and set down at his father's or brother's door, within two weeks from the dispatch of the telegram.

The masses in Europe know just as much of this country as we do of Australia, and are generally in doubt whether Virginia is in Boston or a little north of Chicago. Show them that it is within a day's ride of New York, with ample and excellent harbors, bays, rivers, etc., supplemented by canals and by railroads, and they will much prefer it to the remoter regions and harsher climate of the Northwest. The fact that Indians no longer stray within hundreds of miles of its borders and that it has Episcopal churches, roads two hundred years old, an established social order, etc., will prejudice multitudes in its favor.

The South needs more people, greater diversity of pursuits, more skill, more energy and thrift—more mills, more shops, more factories, more furnaces—she does not need more capital than will inevitably flow in upon her if she can but utilize what she already has. We submit these suggestions to her leading minds, in the hope that they may sow some seeds of future thrift and progress.

The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, which is steadily pushing its track towards Dallas and Red River, is also building a branch road west from Hempstead via Brenham to Austin. It is expected that the cars will be running between Houston and Austin by January next.

On the Texas Central Road is the new town of Hearne. The "International" Road—a new enterprise, to run diagonally across the State from the southwest to the northeast—comes in at Hearne from the east and connects with the Central. Both companies are erecting large and substantial buildings at Hearne; a hotel, depots, etc. The hotel is spoken of as designed on a large and handsome scale.

Mr. Alvan Clark and his two sons, of Cambridgport, Massachusetts, are now constructing a telescope which, when completed, will be the largest ever made. It is for the naval observatory at Washington, and will cost $42,000.

A Nut for Financiers and Economists to Crack.

Not a month passes that the rate of gold interest, in New York, is *not* so largely in excess of the rate of currency interest, that it is evident the quotations of gold at the Gold Room, which is the gold-currency metre of the country, are false. For instance, the rate of currency interest in New York, yesterday, was certainly not over 8 per cent. per annum, but the rate of interest on gold, according to "Antelope's" special telegram in the Picayune, was five-eighths of one per cent. per day. If a man has credit or collaterals upon which he can borrow gold, he can, upon the same credit or the same collaterals, assuredly borrow currency to buy gold. So a man wanting $100 in gold, if it were purchasable at the Gold Room quotations, could discount a currency note for $119 13–48, payable in six months, the proceeds of which would be $114½ currency, and, with that $114½, he could go into the market and buy $100 of gold. But it is manifest he can do no such thing, or gold would not bring an interest of five-eights of one per cent. per day, or its equivalent, 228⅓ per cent. per annum.

The problem then occurs: if the gold quotations are false, what are the true quotations? The formula will always be the same, thus: the interest on gold being so much, and the interest on currency so much, what amount of currency will be equal to a given amount of gold? As to yesterday the question was: the interest on currency being eight per cent. per annum and the interest on gold 228⅓ per cent. per annum, what amount of currency was equal, in value, to a given sum, suppose $100 of gold?

The answer is that $100 gold is equal to $2851 9–16 currency. The result is startling, but it is mathematically accurate. Whoever understands "the why and the wherefore" of this can measure the depth of the abyss into which the people of the United States may be plunged at any moment.—*N. O. Bee.*

To Every Soldier who Worthily Wore the Gray.

The first Confederate soldier killed in the war between the States was Henry Wyatt, of North Carolina, who fell at Bethel, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Virginia. A brief inscription on his tombstone, telling the eventful history, attracts the attention of every visitor to the Cemetery; and on Memorial Day no Confederate grave is more lavishly decorated than that of young Wyatt. The dead son is remembered and honored, while the living father is neglected or forgotton.

John Wyatt, the father of Henry Wyatt, is now in the Poor-house in Pitt county, North Carolina. The boy, who would have been the prop of his old age, shed his blood for us in the first battle of the war, and it rests with his surviving comrades to save the patriot-father from further humiliation. A trifling contribution from the Confederate soldiers will make the venerable old man comfortable for the rest of his days, and we sincerely hope that every Southerner, who wore the gray with honor, will send a few pence, for the father of Henry Wyatt, to Captain W. J. McKerall, of Marion, South Carolina, who has kindly volunteered to forward all these donations to their destination.

The Vicksburg Times says: 'A singular fatality has attended the parties connected with the prosecution of the great sugar frauds in New Orleans a year or two ago. Captain A. A. Long, the District Attorney, is supposed to have committed suicide. Captain W. F. Perkins, his most intimate friend, who could never be brought to admit that the Captain took his own life, finally committed self-murder himself. Captain Robert L. Bradly, the chief informer, and the claimant of half the reward, was provoked into a war of words with two strangers and stabbed to death.

The most persistent enemies of the South, are the men who are plundering the people, increasing their taxes until they have reached the legal rate of interest, and those journals that slander the Southern people, in order to prevent decent and honest men coming from the North. The sooner the people get rid of the one and muzzles the other, the better it will be for their interest, peace and happiness.

New Orleans Police.

The cost of the Police of New Orleans, at present, is thus commented upon the Bulletin:

The expenses for "running" the Metropolitan Police for the month of September, are officially estimated at sixty thousand dollars. This sum, multiplied by twelve, gives the snug little amount of $720,000 per annum. The yearly estimate of police expenses, if we remember correctly, has, however, been put down at a sum in the neighborhood of $900,000. According to the last census returns, New Orleans has a population of 191,418. St. Louis, whose population is over 300,000, and Cincinnati with a population of 216,000, pay less than half what New Orleans does for the maintenance of their police; and they have, acknowledgedly, more efficient police than New Orleans can claim at a much greater expense. Our police force, as at present constituted, is efficient only in one thing: it is a convenient machine for party purposes — nothing more.

Every Tooth is Worth a Diamond.

Feats of strength performed with the teeth are absurd; those who indulge in them ought to be punished like that youth who, says Dr. Demartie, broke all his front teeth, who bet that he would throw over his head a chair, which he held with his teeth by the upper part of the backboard to achieve that noble feat. Another fellow, more imprudent, caused himself to be hoisted up from the ground to a window by means of a rope, which he held in his teeth. When he reached a certain height he lost his four incisors, and broke one of his legs in the fall. Some others, says the Doctor, find pleasure in grinding drinking-glasses between their teeth, and wounding their mouths grievously in the attempt. One would suppose that the life of these maniacs is a perpetual challenge to the Almighty who gave it to them. The loss of a tooth is a real misfortune, since it cannot be repaired. A tooth is worth a diamond, says one of our authors. Remember these few words, and try to put them in practice.—*Herald of Health.*

The New York Tribune confesses that the treasurer of the stock concern of that paper is the president of the printing company which is daily accused of outrageous swindles upon the tax-payers of New York. The whole Tammany ring is composed of an equal number of republicans and democrats. The stealings have been squarely divided.

The sentence of Lieut. Fenno, 17th Infantry, to be cashiered, 5 years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to refund $1500, has been approved. Fenno was convicted of embezzlement of public funds and betting while he had the funds in charge.

The Louisville Commercial says that several of the medical institutions in that city are already laying in a supply of subjects for dissection next winter. One of them has a stock of 30 bodies salted down in a large vat.

The Congressional Library at Washington is the largest in the country, *containing about 206,000 volumes.* Next to this stands the Public Library of Boston, *with its 179,250 volumes.*

Twenty-five miles an hour is shown by signal service observation to be the average velocity of a storm; when it has twice that velocity it becomes a tornado.

Speaking of the late frauds in New York, a Teutonic friend of ours says there is a "tam-many of such dings mit der Radicals." *St. Louis Times.*

A breaking wave is the only thing in nature that is the most beautiful at the moment of its dissolution.

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary to the enjoyment of love or sausages is confidence.

A boaster is never loved by his companions; and generally the more one boasts the less real worth he possesses.

What is the difference between a coat and a baby? The one I wear, the other I was!