

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA

THERE has been a large increase of settlers on public lands at the south this year.

OVER ONE hundred thousand Germans left their native land last year for the United States.

A. H. BARNEY, a New York capitalist, has been elected president of the Northern Pacific railroad company and Thomas F. Oakes vice president.

SECRETARY WINDOM has taken out a permit in Washington to build a brick residence in that city, opposite Senator Cameron's house, at an estimate cost of \$25,000. The main building is to be 48.6 by 50 feet, three stories in height, with two bay windows and a roof of slate and tin.

"THE rise and fall of the confederate government," by Jefferson Davis, is a bold and uncompromising presentation of the southern view of the war, and the causes leading up to it. Extracts from the advance sheets show that the work will be of great interest, and that it must elicit severe criticism, and much discussion, both north and south.

A Canada paper which assumes to speak authority abruptly says: It may now be taken as a settled fact, notwithstanding any quasia official denials, that the tonnage of Manitoba which Lord Lorne will shortly undertake will close his career as Governor-General of Canada. He is to be given another mission in the diplomatic service. The Princess Louise will never again be seen in Canada.

THE mania for stock speculation, both in this country and abroad, has nearly reached a climax, and a tumble of prices is expected by sagacious financiers. "The coming crash" is now a favorite topic for English journals. They cannot predict the date of the inevitable reaction and crash, but have no doubt that all things are tending towards the conclusion to which they have arrived.

THE new government officials at Washington have unearthed a good deal of extravagance and rascality, in the post-office department, especially, and promise that sufficient evidence shall be forthcoming to send the biggest rascals to the penitentiary. Thus far the investigation seems to have been conducted without fear or favor, and honest men begin to entertain hopes that rascality may, for once, be adequately punished, at the seat of government.

At the meeting of the Miller's national association held at Chicago last week, the secretary presented carefully prepared statistical tables, confirming previous reports of a great shortage of winter wheat. The secretary said that his extensive correspondence warranted him in predicting that the wheat crop this year will be fully 120,000,000 bushels short of last year. While spring wheat looks well in Minnesota and some other states, the yield generally will be below the average. The farmers are pretty sure to have a remunerative price this year for wheat, and it behooves them to lose nothing by failure to harvest it all in first class order, that it may take a first grade and price.

THERE is great commotion among all the eastern transportation lines at the scarcity of business offering at this season of the year. The Chicago Tribune says there is not now half the amount of traffic to be handled that there was at this time last year, and consequently the roads are compelled to compete for what there is or remain idle during the summer. There are but few lines that can afford this, and therefore they will try to get business at whatever rates they can, regardless of pooling arrangements. They are busily engaged in forming combinations and in making preparations for a lively tussle. What the final outcome of all these complications will be it is hard to tell, but this much is certain, that some one will get badly hurt before everything will again run in regular and smooth channels.

COLONEL FREDERICK A. CONKLING, brother of Roscoe Conkling, made an assertion at an open meeting of the chamber of commerce in New York, which has created a good deal of remark. He said that one prominent sugar importing and refining firm paid \$100,000 to a member of the last congress to prevent legislation on the sugar question. The truth of the statement appears to be generally credited in New York, and reputable gentlemen are to be found who say that they saw the check. According to these it was cashed in a prominent national bank, situated not far from the corner of Wall street and Broadway. The drawer is described as one of the leading sugar refiners in the city, and it is stated that the check was made payable to the brother of one of the leading members of the committee on ways and means. Colonel Conkling, when asked for the name of the person who gave the bribe, and of the member of congress who accepted it, answered that he had no information to give to reporters at present on the subject; that he would deal with the matter in his own way and time. There is little doubt that such transactions are common in Washington, but the difficulty of proving them often deters exposure. A congressman, scarcely supported by his salary, who turns up a millionaire, or even counts his wealth by the hundred thousands, after a few years service, will bear watching.

NEWS SUMMARY.

RAILROADS.

A New York paper says the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road is expected to begin this month the payments of dividends at the rate of 6 per cent a year.

The earnings of the first week in June of the Milwaukee and St. Paul show a gain of \$115,912; the Chicago & Northwestern, \$101,000, and the St. Paul & Omaha, \$59,921.

One of the government engineers employed on the original survey of the Canadian Pacific railway, has made a confession on his associates, charging them with defrauding the government.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway earnings for the fourth week in May, were \$713,756, against \$739,162, last year; decrease \$25,385. Earnings for the whole month \$1,863,676, against \$1,875,808 last year; decrease for May \$11,932.

The coroner's jury, after a thorough investigation as to the cause of the railroad disaster the other day, on the Chicago & Northwestern, four miles west of Cedar Rapids, whereby Frank Horton and Thomas Hurley were killed, returned a verdict that the death of these men was caused by the culpable and criminal negligence of Charles B. Lewis, night operator at Cedar Rapids. Lewis was taken into custody.

A. H. Barney, Esq., who has been selected to succeed Mr. Billings as president of the Northern Pacific railroad until the September meeting, is a capitalist of large means, and with heavy investments in Minnesota. He has held high executive positions, notably president of the United States Express company, and is now the managing director of that great corporation, and also a director in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s line, and he is counted an able and experienced executive officer.

A new railway corporation has been commissioned by the governor of Wisconsin. The incorporators are E. W. Winter of St. Paul, C. W. Foster, W. H. Phelps, C. L. Catlin and J. C. Spooner of Hudson, with a capital stock of \$210,000. The line proposed to be built is from Eau Claire to Chippewa Falls on the west side of Chippewa river, and will compete with the Wisconsin & Minnesota division of the Wisconsin Central railway for the immense trade of the mills and drives at or near these cities.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIME.

At Chicago, Thomas Burns shot and killed Charles Bell, his partner, in a saloon. The men came from Dubuque and are unsavory characters.

At Denver, W. L. Beardsley, of the firm of Beardsley & Frost of Colorado, was arrested and taken to Chicago, charged with having in business transactions swindled J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago. The amount is said to be \$30,000 or \$40,000.

A forged check for \$3,456, purporting to have been drawn by the cashier of the Springfield National bank of Springfield, Ill., has been passed on the Hartford Trust company, Hartford, Conn., by a man who has been there three or four weeks, named A. E. Fisher. He pretended to be a grain operator, and dealt considerably in stocks.

Two burglars, of La Crosse, entered the house of ex-Mayor Hogan, and he, on being aroused, attacked them. One ran out of the front door, with Hogan close at his heels. The other followed, and Hogan turned and met him in the doorway, knocking him down and getting him by the throat. The burglar tried to shoot but failed. He finally got away, carrying off a black eye and leaving a button as a clue.

At Princeton, on the Run river, a crew of about 200 drunken river drivers undertook to run the town. Two women were grossly insulted and citizens were maltreated. Sheriff Howard summoned a posse to his assistance and endeavored to quell the disturbance. A ringleader of the rowdies, named McCarty, while resisting the officer, was shot in the neck and dangerously wounded. He is now in a precarious condition. After McCarty was shot quiet was restored.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

The Solomon Valley, Kan., has been devastated by a cyclone, and several lives were lost.

A man named John Lewis was drowned in Nininger slough, about three miles north of Hastings, while in bathing.

Thomas Croll, a wealthy farmer living near Henryville, Ind., was killed by lightning recently. He was found with his horse three miles east of Henryville, with one foot in the stirrup.

The village of Seven Star Springs, a small watering place lately sprung into existence about some healing spring near the Arkansas line, in Perry county, Mo., was nearly annihilated last week by a water-spout or a cloudburst, which in a few minutes' time converted the pretty valley into a raging torrent, sweeping away houses with their inmates and contents almost before an alarm could be given, or the frightened people escape. No lives were lost so far as known, but many persons narrowly escaped.

Additional particulars of the tornado in Kansas are that the tornado extended into Lyon county and did great damage to crops, buildings, fences, etc., all over that part of the country. The town of Americus, near Emporia, was almost totally destroyed, every building in it being more or less damaged. The Presbyterian church was torn to pieces and the Methodist church in Emporia was blown down. Several houses in Emporia were blown down and other property injured. The state normal school was unroofed and the walls partially torn down.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

There is no foundation for the story that James Russell Lowell, minister to England and Secretary Blaine are to exchange places.

It is said that Gen. Tyner's resignation will be accepted at an early day, and that ex-Senator Spencer of Alabama, will probably be appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Walker Blaine, the eldest son of the secretary, has been performing the duties of the assistant secretary of state in the absence of Mr. Hitt in Europe. Mr. Blaine will not return to Minnesota, where he has been practicing law, but will hereafter live and work at Augusta, Maine.

It is again reported that ex-Senator Spencer is to be appointed first assistant postmaster general, but that he will not be appointed until after the star route trials, as Gen. Tyner does not want to vacate until these trials demonstrate that he had no knowledge of any frauds in Brady's division of the postoffice department.

The acting commissioner of the general land office says that applications for entry and homestead settlement on the public lands in Minnesota and Dakota have been delayed considerably this spring on account of severe floods in the northwest. At present, however, there is a large demand for the public lands in Minnesota, and he expects that the area of land pre-empted this year will exceed that of the year previous.

Secretary Blaine will leave Washington next week, it is understood, to be absent on the coast of Maine the greater part of the summer. Mr. Blaine is greatly in need of complete rest, notwithstanding the contradictory dispatches which have been sent away from Washington affirming and denying that Mr. Blaine's health is impaired, his friends well know that he needs rest more than anything else. He has lost a great deal of flesh during the past three months, and for the last ten days he has hardly once visited the state department. There is no immediate danger of the secretary's dissolution, but it is nonsense to affirm that he is a well man.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Troops have gone to Millstreet, county Cork,

where many thousands persons are expected to assemble for the purpose of obstructing the execution of writs. The troops are ordered to stop the meeting at any cost.

Archbishop Cooke, on his arrival in Tipperary, was escorted from the station by land league brass bands, playing to a large crowd of people, who drew his carriage through the streets. The archbishop addressed an immense crowd. He warned the people not to come in collision with the forces of the empire, not to give way to looting and stone-throwing, but to appeal to the enlightened consciences of Europe's and America's people. He declared he had no sympathy for those who could pay a fair rate and would not.

In a debate on the land bill in the house of commons Mr. Forster, home secretary of Ireland, said that instructions given to the magistrates and to the commandants of the military forces in Ireland were that crowds assembled ostentatiously to prevent the execution of writs in an offensive manner, were to be dispersed. The leaders of such assemblies were to be arrested, and in cases of absolute physical resistance the troops will be ordered to fire upon the populace.

Dublin special: Serious rioting occurred at Cork Thursday. In attempting to quell a disturbance at the race course, the police attacked the mob, driving them into the city at the point of the bayonet. There the fighting was resumed with desperation, and people in several houses in the vicinity of the riot so severely pelted the police with stones that many of them were disabled. Later reports represent the rioting as being very alarming. Head Constable McNamara received a terrible blow, which cut through his helmet, making a severe wound on his head and knocking him down. Constable Stearne was also severely wounded in the head. The police made several prisoners, and while conveying them to prison were again desperately assaulted with stones from by-ones, stones falling like hail. The police were then ordered to charge on the mob, which they did, beating back with the butt ends of their guns all that were in front of them.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce is to be reorganized and a splendid edifice erected for its use.

Unprecedented rains at this season of the year are reported in Pennsylvania and a great deal of damage done.

Father Larocco, general of the Dominican order of the entire world, accompanied by Lieutenant General Carberry has arrived at New York from Europe.

Wm. Pickney White, ex-United States senator, has been nominated by the Democratic-Conservative party of Baltimore as their candidate for mayor of that city.

In New York, at Calvary Church, Miss Aldrich, daughter of the late H. D. Aldrich, was married to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Underwood Dudley, Jr., assistant bishop of Kentucky.

Diphtheria has become epidemic at Ludington, Michigan. One hundred and twenty children have died recently in a population of 4,000 people. The schools are closed and special policemen stationed at the houses where there is sickness to prevent ingress or egress.

At the supreme court of Minnesota on Friday Gordon E. Cole, Esq., chairman of a committee of the bar of the state, presented the memorial of the late Justice Cornell, adopted by that body, and moved that the same be spread upon the records of the court. After remarks by Messrs. G. E. Cole, E. M. Wilson, I. Atwater, W. M. McClure, Wm. Lochron, Judge R. R. Nelson, J. M. Shaw, J. B. Sanborn and M. J. Severance, and the chief justice having replied to the memorial, it was ordered that the memorial be entered upon the records of the court as a testimony to the memory of Justice Cornell as long as the records shall be preserved.

NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

The vote on the 8th for Conkling's successor stood: Jacobs (dem.) 50; Conkling 34; Cornell 19; Wheeler 21; Lapham 9; Rogers 15; and eight scattered. The vote for a successor to Platt stood: Keran, 51; Depew 51; Crowley 4; Platt 29; Folger 4; Tremaine 1; Cornell 18; Lapham 4; B. F. Tracy 1. In the assembly a concurrent resolution that the legislature adjourn sine die on the 10th inst., was laid over under the rule.

On Thursday, the 9th, a startling sensation was produced by Mr. Bradley, in the assembly, who rose to a question of privilege and stated that he had received \$2,500 to pay him if he would vote for Chauncey M. Depew instead of Platt, which sum he had handed over to the speaker. He therefore asked for a committee of investigation. The speaker corroborated the statement, and said he had the money in his pocket. In the course of the debate several members said they had been offered money for their votes. The investigation was ordered, and Mr. Bradley said it was Mr. Sessions who offered him the money, but Mr. Sessions denied the charge.

The balloting of the day was without material change, Depew had 52 to Platt's 29.

On the 10th there were two ballots taken for each vacancy, but with no material changes. The special bribery committee held a long session, at which Mr. Bradley testified that he had been offered \$2,500 to vote for Depew (38) against Platt. The prediction is made that Rogers will succeed Conkling and that Depew will succeed Platt. The bribery investigation was continued, and Assemblyman Trimble told how a lobbyist hinted that he could have money if he would vote against Conkling, but nothing more striking was elicited.

On the 13th there were votes on both vacancies, but very small, a large number of members being paired. There were no suggestive changes. The investigation of the Sessions-Bradley bribery case was continued, with some testimony adverse to Bradley's character.

The Flour Making Patents.

Chicago Special: It is learned to-day that the business done in secret session by the executive committee of the Miller's National association was in reference to the Cochran suits. The subject was wrangled with for many hours. The terms of the settlement are withheld from the public, but it will be welcome news to the milling interests represented in the national association to know that a compromise has been effected and there will be a discontinuance of the long and vexatious litigation already of several years' duration. There is a provision, however, that will not be glad tidings all along the line. The terms of the settlement are only for members of the national association. All who are not now in good standing in that body are excluded from its privileges. President Bain said to-day that the association would hereafter look out for the interest of its members, and that millers who refuse to co-operate in the struggle against the patent sharks would have to fight their own battles. The next few months would probably develop some very likely prospects among the men who had failed to come to time. The committee decided not to compromise the Denchfield patent cases, and they will contest the claims. It was ordered that all the Denchfield should be taken in hand by the national association, thus relieving

ing all millers from the necessity for individual defense.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Nearly 700 Buildings Destroyed in Eight Hours, With a Loss of Nearly \$2,000,000—Burning of St. John's Church.

One of the most disastrous fires with which this unfortunate city has been afflicted commenced Wednesday night and was only got under control at 6 a. m. of Thursday. The origin of the fire was in a stable on St. Oliver street, near St. Marie's street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings, to the streets above and below St. Oliver. Latourelle, St. Marie's and Richelieu streets were quickly masses of fire, for some 100 feet the flames from the other side of the street overlapped in the middle and completely closing them. The wind from the north drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's church, and various country local currents scattered theinders around in every direction. The brigade found the fire more unmanageable than ever. At 1 o'clock the clanging bells of St. John's church, in rapid and alarming tones, told of the danger to that property and summoned assistance. The whole efforts of the fire brigade were immediately bent on saving the sacred edifice, but to no avail. Nothing was saved but the sacred vessels of the sanctuary. The church was worth at least \$100,000 and had an insurance of only \$10,000. The total loss is estimated at 1,500,000; insurance probably \$600,000. The city engineer estimated the number of houses destroyed at about 600.

Five lives have been lost. Three bodies have been recovered—those of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, 118 Oliver street, and that of Merion, a joiner of Richelieu street. Mrs. Grange, a pepperer and two children are missing, and believed to have perished in the flames. St. John's church was insured for \$63,000. A subscription list has been started for the relief of the sufferers. The governor general gives \$500, the archbishop of Quebec \$1,000, and the mayor \$100. The approximate losses of insurance companies doing business here are from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Briefly summed up the streets consumed are running east and west. Richmond in part, principally the side, Latourelle, St. Oliver, Richelieu, Duquillon and St. John's street in Montcalm ward, Gabriel, Nouvelle, and Broad. Running north and south the principal streets are Sutherland, Deligny, St. Clair, St. Marie's and St. Genevieve on the west side, besides Jupiter street in Montcalm ward also the west side.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

Won by an American Colt Owned by James R. Keene of New York—Americans Exultant.

There was great excitement at Paris last Sunday over the race for the grand prix de Paris, 100,000 francs in specie for three-year olds of every description and country; second horse to receive 10,000 francs, and third to receive 5,000 francs out of the stakes, distance about one mile and seven furlongs. The race was won with ease by the American colt Foxhall, owned by James R. Keene, the great California speculator, now a resident of New York, in 3:17.

Foxhall was in front through the race, and despite all the efforts of Archer, who brought Trister in with great reach at the distance, Foxhall won by a head, amidst tumultuous applause from the Americans, who seemed to go quite mad, and the waiting of stars and stripes. The throng on the course was simply tremendous, and exceeded anything ever witnessed at Longchamp. President Carnot, Magin and Ferry were present. Rochefort, the Duke of Hamilton, Prince Soltykoff and Marshall MacMahon were in the paddock. Among the throng in the grand stand were many foreigners, including Americans, who had come in large numbers from various parts of Europe for the purpose of witnessing the race, their interest being centered on Foxhall, on whom they had wagered large sums. Foxhall was one of a batch of thirteen colts purchased by Keene at the annual sales in 1879. He was bred by Mr. Alexander (in Kentucky), and Mr. Keene paid \$500 for him. When the colts were brought to New York, Mr. Keene saw them for the first time. They were led out without any announcement of their pedigree and of the lot he was most pleased with this colt, which he immediately christened Foxhall after his son.

The Army of the Potomac.

The reunion of the soldiers of the old army of the Potomac at Hartford was largely attended. Great crowds all along the line of march greeted the veterans with cheers. So far as possible the corps organizations were preserved. Gens. Burnside, Wright, Franklin Devens, and others marched in the ranks with the boys. Several corps associations held meetings in the forenoon. Gen. Miles made a speech to the second corps. The society met in public session in the opera house. Mayor Buckley made a speech of welcome, and an oration and poem followed. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia was the orator. Secretary of War Lincoln occupied a seat on the stage, which was fitted up like a military camp. The battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments were also on the stage. After the oration brief speeches were made by Gen. Sherman, Hawley, Sickles, Devens, Slocum and Biglow of Connecticut.

The feature of the evening banquet was a raid on Jeff Davis' book by Gen. Sherman, who approved Gen. Grant's movement from Washington to Richmond by land instead of by water. "War is an awful game, and demands death and destruction. A certain amount of fighting, of killing, had to be done, and the banks of the Rapidan and Leticapung were as good a place for it as those of the James and Appomattox." Sherman also vindicated himself from the charge of burning Columbus and driving north the people of Atlanta. He complimented our little army and said "All are employed save the sick and wounded, and that small fraction which exists under all governments, who live upon the reputation and influence of their mothers, cousins, sisters and aunts. These favored ones may flourish for a time, but like such gentry in the past, they will be swept away by the first blast of war, when the more manly element will, as always leap to the front."

A Wife's Right.

It is a great mistake for a husband to keep his wife in ignorance of his business affairs. We have to regulate the expenditures and we ought to know the income. How shall we be sure whether we are living beyond our means or not? We cannot get any idea of what we may spend and while we try to be very careful, of course one might spend less if told we are getting in debt. A loving and anxious wife suffers untold fears if she sees a tired or perplexed expression on her husband's face, unless she is assured that he reposes the truest confidence in her and knows that no great concern of his is kept from her. It is the skeleton in the closet that has rendered so many homes, earth, so broken in upon by little storms, as to lose half their hallowed sanctity. It may seem lordly, and no doubt is very flattering to some men to know that they control the purse and manage the finances of the family. Some men are so selfish and unfeeling as to refuse their wives a few cents to buy a ribbon for their hair, and yet these same ones will go down the street and drop in and take "social smiles" with some boon companion, which cost a great deal more.

Miscellaneous Matters.

There are \$140,000,000 more gold in actual circulation in this country now than two years ago; the amount of silver in circulation is much larger than ever before, and the National bank circulation is \$316,800 larger than any previous time since banking was made free in 1875. Hence the plentifulness of money and the low interest rate.

The greatest drain of money from the United States at this time is to purchase sugar. Nearly \$2,000,000,000—two thousand millions of dollars—in gold has been paid out by the United States to Spain for sugar during the last thirty years. The sugar problem now before the people of the United States is how to keep that money at home—how to produce the sugar instead of buying it.

While the circus with "the most beautiful woman in America" was parading through Chicago the other day, the absurd cry was raised by a practical joker: "The \$10,000 beauty has got loose!" The crowd ran away in every direction. Some women fainted, and one was thrown through a window, nearly killing a telegraph operator. The Chicago people are not accustomed to "\$10,000 beauties."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in a recent letter about public libraries, says: "When a library is once fairly begun, it becomes more and more valuable every year, as a matter of course, for it grows like a rolling snowball. Such a library is as necessary to a town as a nest to a pair of birds. Scholars are sure to be hatched in it sooner or later, and in all such institutions, you will see a good many old birds love to nestle and find themselves very warm and comfortable, whether they breed and sing or not."

Suicides abandon life for all sorts of reasons. A few days' perusal of the papers of the country shows that within a short period a New York man killed himself because he couldn't pay his beer bill; an Alabama father, because he thought his wife loved their daughter more than she did him; a California girl, because her father married a woman younger than she was; a Rhode Island mason, because he carelessly built a wall out of plump; a Georgia negro, because he could not feel that he had a satisfactory quantity or quality of piety; a Maine farmer, because he couldn't cure his balky horse, and a Michigan bride because her husband of three days swore at her.

A well-known Bostonian, who is acting as business manager for a prominent dramatic star, tells an amusing story to the effect that during the season just closing the company played an engagement in that part of the country where bowie knives are an indispensable feature in the make-up of the regular inhabitants. He was alone in the ticket office when a burly specimen of humanity stepped up showing a heavy revolver inquired, "Is that good for an admission?" "Certainly," replied the manager in his most urbane manner, and the man with the shooter passed in. The next day he called at the ticket office again, and laying a dollar bill on the window said, "That was a darned good show, mister, and so here's your money. I never pay to see a show till I know whether it's a good one."

Hearing Restored After Many Years.

From the Rochester Democrat. Charles A. Cowles, a compositor employed in the Democrat and Chronicle printing-office, has been afflicted for 37 years with serious and increasing deafness. Last evening, while eating his supper, he suddenly began to hear sounds which he had not heard before since the fourth year of his age, when he was rendered deaf by a severe attack of scarlet fever. The ticking of a clock, the ordinary conversation of people near him, other like sounds fell upon his hearing, bringing with them a grateful hope that his years of deafness were drawing to a close, if not already at an end. This certainly appears to be one of the most remarkable instances of a complete restoration on the part of nature herself, independent of medical or surgical agencies. Mr. Cowles is a man whose mind is well stored with information, although it was impossible for him to get even a common school education when a child. He was too deaf to acquire any benefit from attending an ordinary school. He could not have heard the teacher's instructions unless they were screamed in his ear. Consequently, when only 11 years of age, he went into a printing-office to learn his trade and acquire an education at the same time.

The Fault of Sergeant S. Prentiss.

The Philadelphia Press contains a glowing biography of Sergeant S. Prentiss of Mississippi, considered by many the most eloquent orator of his time, concluding as follows: "But with all his God-like mind and great nobility of soul, there was crawling about him the serpent that was to crush him. Indulgence was his fatal habit, and it was soon apparent that the power of wine was mastering his will and threatening ruin. Slowly but surely the poison was doing its work. Exalted genius feeds upon excitement, craves it, and when not found in the turmoil of life, then it will seek it in the social bowl. The genius of Prentiss was fiery; it kindled with his surroundings, led him captive in defiance of his better sense, and ultimately usurped the control of his will until he yielded resistance, and in its fatal folds, by slow degree, finally perished, while yet in young manhood. Prentiss was but forty-two years of age when he died, when his fame was filling the nation and his usefulness most required. His last words were uttered in delirium. He imagined himself in court. Turning his head towards his friends in the chamber, he said: 'Will your Honor adjourn the court until to-morrow? I shall then be better prepared and better able to go on with the case.' Closing his eyes, for a moment he was silent. Again arousing himself, he said: 'I am grateful to your Honor for this indulgence.' In a few moments he ceased to live."

Babies Need Water.

An old physician relates his experience with a sick child, to which he was called. It was crying and struggling, and the mother in reply to a query said she could not remember when she had given it any water—that she seldom did so, and did not know that it needed any. The doctor called for cold water, gave the infant a few tablespoonfuls, and it was relieved of all its trouble, stopped crying and sank peacefully to sleep in its mother's arms. Let this be a reminder to mothers and nurses. Infants who nurse at the breast may often suffer as much from want of water as adults who eat more solid food. Often when a child cries it is only thirst which causes it.