

By Telegraph

Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Otis P. G. Clark, Rhode Island, commissioner of pensions; Calvin B. Walker, Indiana, first deputy commissioner of pensions; Noah P. Lovredge, Michigan, second deputy commissioner of pensions; Luther Harrison, Pennsylvania, assistant commissioner general land office.

A California Sensation.

SAN FRANCISCO, N. V. 4.—William H. Neilson, in a deposition today before a notary in the libel case of Miss Hill, the plaintiff in the celebrated Sharon divorce case, versus the Daily Alta newspaper, stated under oath that the letters purporting to have been addressed to Miss Hill by Senator Sharon, in which he called her "My dear wife," and which she produced in the divorce trial, were forgeries; that he had seen them while in process of manufacture. The statement created a sensation.

The Electoral Votes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The electoral votes of the several states were received today by the president of the senate. The first which came by messenger was Pennsylvania; the first by mail was New Hampshire.

Trouble Feared.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The labor difficulties between the employers and striking haters of South Norwalk culminated tonight in a public demonstration. Rumors of the importation of force and while no open violence was committed the threats of the mob so alarmed the manufacturers that they telegraphed Governor Waller for aid. The manufacturers and officers are in close communication, while delegations patrol the streets and a large mob surrounds the depot watching all incoming trains.

A later dispatch from South Norwalk says a committee of strikers joined with the sheriff in issuing the following bulletin at midnight: "No riot; no disorder nor fires at South Norwalk; the city is perfectly quiet and has been, and good order prevails, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding." Despite this, however, few persons will go to bed in South Norwalk tonight, and fear of serious trouble in the morning is everywhere felt.

Growing More Desperate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5. 1 a. m.—Special dispatch here indicate that strikers are continually growing more desperate. Some of them are drinking freely and it will be more than remarkable if collisions do not occur. The report that a delegation of state militia will be ordered to the scene in the morning, is going to incite the turbulent. It is hinted by friends of the bosses that the disappointed men are generally carrying arms.

Will Go if Necessary.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—Governor Waller is here in response to a telegram asking for troops to quell a riot among the striking haters of South Norwalk. He sent word to advise with Attorney General Couch in Norwalk and it is necessary the governor himself would go to the scene.

That Dynamite Explosion.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 5.—Later particulars from Stafford show that Stephen Young, in whose house the explosion previously reported occurred, had a party last night; there was dynamite for blasting purposes on a shelf and one of the party, to scare the rat, fired a revolver and the jar caused the explosion of the dynamite. The house was blown to atoms and burned. One person, a Frenchman employed by Young, was killed outright; bonds to the amount of \$35,000 and an amount of railroad stock was destroyed. Miss Sadie Greenfield, of Rochester, was blown through a window and her head cut open. Several of those injured will probably die. Among them is Dr. Stephen Young, of Rochester and his uncle, Stephen Young, at whose house the explosion occurred.

Another Account.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 5.—An authentic account of the Stafford explosion states that Stephen Young, a well to do farmer of Stafford Corners, eighteen miles from here, had occasion to drill through the rock for a well in the rear of his house. He employed George L. Goodwin to do the work, assisted by Z. Taylor Berry. A basket of Atlas powder cartridges was used in boring the well, one of which Goodwin attached to the battery, which did not work. He placed the battery and cartridges in the kitchen in a basket containing other cartridges, and about 5 o'clock George C. Young, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a visitor, in company with Miss Sadie Greenfield, took the battery in hands and instantly a loud explosion followed. The house was demolished, the first floor being blown into the cellar and the back part of the house blown out. At the time eight persons were in the house and all were terribly injured. Geo. L. Goodwin, aged 27, died this morning; he leaves a wife and two children. The following four will die: Geo. C. Young, Jr., aged 37, single; James May, aged 25, lately from Philadelphia; Mary Ann Young, aged 53, and Z. T. Berry, aged 30, unmarried. Those injured, but not fatally, are Miss Sadie Greenfield, aged 25, Rochester; Ella Beady, aged 18, unmarried, and Stephen Young, aged 75, widower. At 1 p. m. Z. T. Berry, Jas. May and Geo. Young's deaths are hourly expected. Mary Ann Young may linger some days. The house took fire and with its contents was burned to the ground. Everybody was afraid to go near the house during the fire, fearing further explosion of cartridges. The explosion was heard a distance of fifteen miles. Money and notes of considerable value were lost.

LATER.

Of the eight persons injured, Geo. L. Goodwin has already died, and of the seven survivors it is doubtful if any will recover except Miss Sadie Greenfield.

The Faces of the Victims are Black from Dynamite.

Two surgeons are in constant attendance and the moans of the sufferers are dreadful. The scene of the explosion is visited by crowds, but nothing marks the spot except a pile of brick from the four large chimneys.

A Risky Business.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A special telegram from Victoria, B. C., says: Five days since it was reported that a 3 ton sloop which left here with ten Chinamen, who were to be smuggled, and two white men, for the American shore, had been swamped and all hands lost. In addition to this disaster, two more white men, who left Fort Bay seven weeks ago on a leaky boat with twelve Chinamen for Washington territory have not since been heard of and all are believed to have been drowned. The temptation to smuggle Chinamen across the border is very strong, as for each one landed the owners of the boat receive \$25.

Accidentally Shot.

FARGO, Nov. 5.—A special to the Argus from Coopers town reports that the wife of H. G. Pickett, one of the owners of the bank there, while visiting the bank carelessly handled a revolver, which accidentally discharged, shooting her dead. She was some 20 years old, was married at Atchison, Wis., about a year ago and had a child some three months old. This was one of the first times out since her illness. Mrs. Pickett was a leader in social circles and was much esteemed. Great sympathy is felt for the afflicted husband.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

WINNEPEG, Man., Nov. 5.—An Italian named Giuseppe Fugiansi, lately arrived here from Minneapolis, was arrested this afternoon with a trunk full of counterfeit coin in his possession. The coins were dollars, half dollars and nickels, and the total amount was five hundred dollars. The prisoner gave his name to the police as Joe Johns and is understood to be one of a gang operating from Chicago. It appears the coins were either made or finished in Minneapolis and display good workmanship.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Star says it seems to have been settled down to a certainty that this will be a working session and much important matter before the house and in the committees be disposed of during the winter. Beckner says the banking and currency committee will try to pass through the house some bill to secure the national bank system and avert financial depression. He expects to meet with opposition, but says something must be done. Whatever action is taken, however, will have to be before the 15th, for after that time it will be too late to get a day assigned. The inter state commerce bill will possibly not occupy more than two days. Cobb will make an effort to pass some additional land grant forfeiture bills. There will be an effort made to pass a bankruptcy bill. The canal men are preparing for a fight to get their bills through this session. The hardest work will be done by those interested in the Hennepin, the Erie and the many Maryland and Delaware canals. The Nicaragua canal men will attempt to have some action taken by the house to advance their interests. There will be an effort made also to pass the bill restricting the coinage of silver dollars.

Fifty-one Feet of Protest.

BILINGS, M. T., Dec. 5.—The citizens committee of Yellowstone county, Montana, forwarded today to Hon. Henry L. Dawes, United States senator and chairman of the commission to treat with the Crow Indians, a protest against leasing any portion of the Crow reservation to the Colorado syndicate. The protest is fifty-one feet long and of closely written signatures.

A National Sangerfest.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the national sangerfest to be held in this city in 1886, this evening decided to offer a prize of \$1,000 for the best musical composition, Dr. Dameresch of New York, Mass of Boston, and Kitter of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to make the award. Ernest Othenhausen, of this city, was chosen conductor of the musical festival.

The Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The failures throughout the country as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, number for the last seven days: United States, 294; Canada, 26; total 320. There is an increase of seventy-one over last week. The increase is general in all sections of the country, but particularly noticeable in the southern and western states.

Moulton's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Francis D. Moulton was buried from his late residence today. Among those present were many of the deceased's employees; his former partners, J. P. and George Robinson, Franklin Woodruff, Charles A. Dana, committees from the Produce and Mercantile exchanges and many other persons.

Not True.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The statement published by special that Jay Gould had bought out the Postal company is pronounced without foundation by friends of Gould.

Respectfully Declined.

MONTREAL Quebec, Nov. 5.—President elect Cleveland declined the invitation to attend the carnival, offering pressure of business as excuse.

The Connecticut Hatters.

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 6.—With the striking haters the situation today is unchanged. The leaders disclaim that the men are bent on any breach of the peace and will participate in none if possible to avoid it, although they seem disposed to prevent, if possible, any hands from outside towns taking their places. Sheriff Schwartz expresses himself confident of maintaining order without the necessity of calling in troops as has been reported had been done. General Smith of the national guard and Colonel Watson of the Fourth regiment have no apprehension the militia will be called out and fear no trouble that will necessitate such action. It is reported that Governor Waller will visit the scene of disturbance during the day. The streets are full of idle men and crowds of them are watching trains for outside workmen, but as a general thing the men are quiet and orderly up to this writing.

The Washington Monument.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The long expected completion of the Washington monument obelisk was accomplished this afternoon by the setting in place of the marble capstone and its pyramidal apex of aluminum. The ceremonies were few and simple, an elaborate celebration event being reserved for Washington's birthday. Shortly after two o'clock Thos. L. Casey, government engineer in charge, and his assistants, Captain Davis, United States army, and Bernard R. Green, civil engineer, together with Master Mechanic McLaughlin and several workmen standing on a narrow platform built around the sloping marble roof near the summit, proceeded to set the capstone, weighing 3,300 pounds, which was suspended from a quadrup of heavy joists supported by the platform and towering forty feet above them. As soon as the capstone was set the American flag was unfurled overhead and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by a battery in the white house loomed up faintly from the crowd of spectators gathered around.

Fatal Mine Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—A special to the Times from Shamokin says: A terrible explosion occurred in Henry Clay shaft, two miles from Shamokin, this afternoon, while 200 men and boys were at work in the mine. They who escaped the fatal damp made their way out through the manways and reached the surface. They told the story of a fearful explosion in No. 8 west gangway of the new slope. It shook the mine from end to end. Those who still remained in the mine and who worked in the vicinity of the explosion were Richard Tuckett, Jonathan Fox, Peter Koalman, Henry Noble, Joe Duseman, Thos. Williams and a Polish miner, name unknown. Coal and iron experts promptly made an examination and found the mine blocked up with gas, which decided the fate of those inside. Fans were got to work and every means employed to drive out the poisonous gases, and about 5 o'clock a rescuing party entered the mine and near the bottom of the slope found the body of Henry Noble. It was burned and disfigured almost beyond recognition. The crowd number 600 or 600 persons among them the families of imprisoned miners. Second and third attempts to enter the mine were unsuccessfully made, the fatal damp driving the men rapidly to the surface. The indications at a late hour are that the entombed men cannot be rescued tonight, though no effort to rescue them will be spared. The Henry Clay slope is owned and operated by J. Lundgren & Co., Elmira, New York, and has a shipping capacity of 100 cars daily and gives employment to between 300 and 400 men and boys, who will now be forced into idleness for some time. The explosion is described as the severest which was ever experienced in Northumberland county.

A Modern Borgia.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—One of the Sunday papers published a telegram from Whitewater, Wis., saying that last Tuesday Miss Annie Hoan of that place died suddenly under circumstances indicating that she had been poisoned; that about three years before her father, mother and one sister died within a short time of each other under similar circumstances; that though it had created considerable talk nothing was done. This was revived by Annie's death, and to settle the question definitely her stomach was sent to a chemist for analysis. The deaths of all were surrounded by complete mystery, no one being suspected. Tonight the Inter Ocean has a dispatch from Fort Atkinson, where the family formerly lived, and were much respected. The dispatch says that a report had been received there from Whitewater that the third sister, Miss Nettie, died there today of poison, making the fifth member of the family. That in this case it was suicide, Nettie having confessed before death to having murdered her parents and two sisters. It is also asserted that she confessed to poisoning another person, though this is doubted. No cause is assigned. Her own death was brought about by fear of exposure through the analysis of her sister's stomach. Nettie was a school teacher and has two sisters still living at Fort Atkinson.

A Policeman's Pal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—Chris Clark, leader of a gang of burglars who was arrested at Springfield, Mo., Saturday and brought here has confessed to robbing the office of the city clerk of East St. Louis of \$300 in money on the night of May 21, last. He also says Lieut. Thomas Duffy of East St. Louis, policeman, stood in with him and shared the money. Duffy has also been arrested.

A County Seat War.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 8.—The adjoining towns of Ashton, Frankfort and Redfield, Dakota, were excited in 1880 for the position of county seat, the records being at Ashton. The people of Redfield claim that at the election their town secured a majority of all the votes cast and was entitled to possession of the county records, but that the returns being in the hands of the host town, the result was not declared till a few days ago, whereupon the citizens of Redfield determined to take possession of the records. The result as gleaned from dispatches to the Inter Ocean from Frankfort and Redfield, giving both sides, seem to be as follows: Saturday night a body of men from Redfield went to Ashton and took all the county records from the recorder's office and conveyed them to Redfield and deposited them under guard in the town hall. Sunday evening the sheriff and a posse came from Ashton and demanded the records, which were refused; they retired, threatening to come in stronger force. The Redfield people prepared for resistance by barricading the town hall, and placed a company of armed men inside and threw out a line of defense all around the town, rumors being current that the town would be burned. This morning about 1,000 armed men from Ashton and Frankfort visited Redfield and demanded the delivery of the records. At this point the court stepped in with an order which forbids the removal of the records from Redfield, but commanded their delivery to the sheriff and county commissioners. The order was obeyed and the forces on both sides drawn off. The dispatch from Frankfort concludes: The matter is not yet settled: it is the intention to wait a few days and then proceed with all the force which can be raised, if the court refuses to grant the request of the people for the return of the records. All county business has been suspended and intense excitement prevails in every portion of the county.

The J. I. Case Company.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 8.—The J. I. Case plow company of this city executed this morning and filed with the clerk of the circuit court an assignment to Chas. H. Lee for the benefit of its creditors. This course was rendered necessary on account of foreign attachments being levied against the company's property and because of similar actions being threatened at home. The nominal value of assets is \$668,000; total liabilities estimated at about \$750,000 to \$800,000. It is hoped arrangements may be made hereafter for discharging the assignment and allowing the company to go on with its business. The failure will not affect any of the institutions with which Mr. Case is connected. Banks are secured for all advances made and Mr. Case is undoubtedly worth in available property approximately of two million and the assignee has filed bonds in the sum of \$675,000 with J. I. Case and Stephen Bill as sureties.

The Chicago Election Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Cook county democratic central committee, was arrested this evening on complaint of A. M. Day, secretary of the citizen committee, which has undertaken to unearth the frauds in the Sixth legislative district of this state, Henry W. Leman and Rudolph Brand being the republican and democratic candidates.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the postmaster general recommending a larger clerical force at postoffices. The senate naval appropriation recently passed by the house was taken up. Hale explained that it was a mere renewal for the coming half year of the lump appropriation made last session on appropriation. He thought the senate should take up and refer to a new conference committee, the regular appropriation bill which was subject to a conference at the close of last session, especially as that bill contained an important provision in relation to the new ships.

Mitchell read a letter from General Grant in reference to a bill recently introduced to pension General Grant, expressing the hope that the bill would be withdrawn, as under no circumstances could he accept a pension even if the bill passed both houses and received the approval of the president. Mitchell stated that he introduced the bill because he was chairman of the committee on pensions and the president had recommended a pension for General Grant. He (Mitchell) had always felt that General Grant ought to be lauded where he was when he accepted the presidency; he laid down the office of General which he won in war. In deference to General Grant's wishes Mitchell withdrew the bill.

HOUSE.

Mr. Keifer, of the committee on appropriations, reported the military academy appropriation bill, which was referred to the committee on the whole. The speaker laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general asking an appropriation of \$100,000 for rail road postal car service for the remainder of the current fiscal year. Referred. Bills were introduced and referred: By Townsend, proposing constitutional amendment and providing that treaties shall be made by and with the consent of the house as well as the senate; by Moulton, to amend an act making a loan to aid the celebration of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial exposition.

By Mr. Buckner, to suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars. The speaker said: "Under the rules the bill should be referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures." Mr. Buckner asked that it be referred to the committee on banking and currency. The bill was referred as indicated by the speaker. By Mr. Robinson, New York, for restoration of inaugural ceremonies to Jeffersonian simplicity. By Mr. Cox, New York, a resolution requesting the opinion of the attorney general whether the provisions of the eight hour law apply to letter carriers.

Same Old Story.

Last Tuesday the proprietor and guests of one of Bismarck's leading hotels, as well as a number of citizens in the immediate vicinity in a position to "hear the news," were entertained and somewhat surprised by the unveiling of a little sensation, which involved as principals Miss Blak a young lady who not long since furnished music at a popular saloon in this city, her supposed husband (whom she had just wed) and a very respectable young gentleman, whose inquisitiveness and tender heartedness led him to visit the rather attractive lady to see if she was happy and ascertain whether her husband was kind and thoughtful, or cold and negligent toward her. You know, there are such people in the world. They have a deep interest in the welfare of their fellow humans, and especially the female portion. Well, 'twas night, when the husband discovered that his sacred rights had been usurped, and during the silent watches of the night he kept an open eye on the room until, by the sound of his darling's familiar voice and another voice not so familiar, he knew that his suspicions were built upon facts and immediately notified an officer, who told him (the husband) to keep cool and the offending parties would be brought to an account. But morning had dawned, the dazzling orb of day had begun its daily dandle, the sounds of the hundred arms of industry were plainly hearable, and before the minion of the law reached the chamber of sin the young gentleman had slid down the stairs and with a manufactured smile greeted the world as a representative of virtuous manhood. Mr. and Mrs. (?) Blank are now enjoying their honeymoon in Maudan.

A Girl of Grit.

St. Paul Day: Miss S. E. Mills, editor of the Hawley Star, has resigned her position. During the past six months she has furnished all the news that made the "Star" shine, has proved up on a pre-emption, planted five acres of trees on a tree claim, built a saw mill, raised the largest turnip and roundest squash in Hyde county. She now proposes to rest awhile and reside on her homestead. When Miss Mills moves up on this she will have 480 acres of land and probably as many offers of marriage. Young woman, go to Dakota.

The First Crossing.

Stanton (Mercer Co.) Pilot: The first crossing of the Missouri this season was made by a hunter named Atherton, on Thursday, November 27th, from Elm Point on Saturday.

LIFE ON A COASTER.

Jack's Position Nearly as Good as the Captain's.

Obliged Only to Obey His Most Important Orders and Not at All Afraid to Answer Him Back.

[New York Times.]

The discipline maintained on American coasting schooners is very different from that enforced on men-of-war and even on merchant vessels which sail on deep water. The common sailor on vessels of the two latter classes is a subject who owes allegiance to some three or more liege lords, but on the American coaster of small tonnage he finds himself at liberty to practice some of the most advanced democratic doctrines. In the navy considerable ceremony is observed and the laws of etiquette which have been laid down would fill a small pamphlet. Some ceremony is still maintained in the deep-water merchant service and a rough but strict code of etiquette is observed. But on American schooners the happy sailors, although obliged to obey all important orders, are accorded the proud privilege of being at all times and under all circumstances as unceremonious and disrespectful as they choose.

The majority of the men who sail on coasting schooners have never been on deep-water vessels. The coasting sailor usually comes from the neighborhood of the port from which his vessel sails. He is not gifted with many of the qualities which distinguish the regular sailor. He is somewhat amphibious in his disposition, and is given to occasional retirements from the sea in order to devote himself to bucolic pursuits. He is as a rule as much at home in the hayfield as on the schooner's deck, and he handles the pitchfork and the capstan bar with equal grace. When at sea there lingers about him a hayseed flavor, of which the tempest is incapable of entirely divesting him, and when on the farm he displays many peculiarities which he is unable to cast off, even with the help of the fresh country air.

When on shore he regards himself as "just as good as the boss," and when at sea he would be offended if any one should suggest that he was not in every respect the equal of the captain. On shore he sits at the same table with the boss, and at sea he must eat on the same boards as the commander. The fare on American coasters is much better than on other vessels. As the voyages are short fresh meat and vegetables are easily obtained, and these not only have to be good, but they must be well cooked and served in abundance. If the captain attempts to reserve any little delicacies for his private palate he must do the deed secretly if he wants to avoid a grand row.

If the coasting sailor does not approve of the behavior of his captain he remonstrates with the latter frankly, and tells him how he ought to have conducted himself. If, however, the captain criticizes the conduct of a sailor the latter's pride is touched. He informs the captain that he did the best he knew how; that he could not do any better; that he "want brought up to take back slack from nobody," and that just as soon as the trip is over he will leave the vessel and either go back to the farm or else ship with some one who can appreciate his honest services. The coast captain, however, is usually allowed to handle his own vessel, and his important orders are promptly obeyed. But in unimportant matters he cannot look for the same obedience.

Oil for Wagon-Wheels.

[Popular Science News.]

"Many farmers think that as soon as wagon-fellies begin to shrink, they must go at once to a blacksmith shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that (which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to dish), they will get some linseed oil, and heat it boiling hot, and give the fellies all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size, and tighten to keep them from shrinking, and also to keep out the water. If you do not wish to go to the trouble of mixing paint, you can heat the oil, and tie a rag to a stick, and swab them over as long as they will take oil. A bru h is more convenient to use; but a swab will answer, if you do not wish to buy a brush."

Charlotte Cushman's Grave.

[Hartford Times.]

"Bury me in sight of old Boston," was the dying request of America's greatest actress, Charlotte Cushman. And how faithful that wish has been gratified. On a sloping bank, in full view of the gilded dome of the state house and the piles of brick and granite which cover the hills on which Boston is built, in an ivy-covered grave, and the tall, Turkish granite shaft bears the words "Charlotte Cushman." A bouquet of withered flowers lay near the head of the mound, telling of friends who have not forgotten the great favorite, although more than eight years have elapsed since her death. The lot is surrounded with beds of ivy, granite posts marking the corners.

Away from Home.

[New York Sun.]

"Conductor," said a Chicago man on board an Illinois Central train, in a loud tone of voice, "are you sure we haven't passed St. Louis?" "Yes, we are twenty miles this side yet." "This train stops there, doesn't it?" "Yes." "Well, don't fail to let me know when we get there."

One Redwood Tree.

[Santa Rosa (Cal.) Republican.]

A redwood tree, cut in this county, furnished all the timber for the Baptist church edifice in Santa Rosa, one of the largest church edifices in the county. The interior of the building is finished in wood, there being no plastered walls. Sixty thousand shingles were made from the tree, after enough was taken for the church. Another redwood tree cut near Murphy's mill, in this county, about ten years ago, furnished shingles that required the constant labor of two industrious men for two years before the tree was used up.

Miss Field's "Book of Mormon."

[Inter Ocean.]

Miss Kate Field has become the possessor of a perfect copy of the first edition of the Book of Mormon, published at Palmyra, in New York, in 1830. Its title page announces Joseph Smith as "author and proprietor" of the book, held to be the word of God. Later editions omit this extraordinary statement.

Great Fun.

In Boston they have great fun watching the sparrows fighting with their reflection in small bits of looking-glass fastened on the picket fences.

An "old stager" says: "I have heard men acknowledge themselves guilty of stealing, murder, deceit, but I never heard a man say that he was ungrateful."

THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.

The Popular Idea Incorrect—Stroll Through the "Museum."

[New York Herald.]

The first thing a stranger wants to see is the rogue's gallery. The experience of years has attested that. But the public's idea of this criminal portrait gallery is not a room full of portraits of offenders. It is not a gallery at all. It is a large black-walnut frame which contains in small spaces, tabulated and numbered, all the criminals who have been known as professional culprits for years. An accompanying hand-book contains the records of each. The law directs that an offender must be convicted before his picture is placed on exhibition. But there have been instances years ago where men who have been only arrested for common crimes and whose guilt was unsustained were photographed for the gallery. During the investigation of the Stewart grave robbery an example was brought to light and a suit was begun against the police. Since that time the letter of the law has not been violated.

Through a small apartment the museum is reached. It is a handsomely-furnished room, but the eyes takes in few details of upholstery or the like. About the room are objects invested with a fearful interest. A glass case rises to the ceiling on either side, and in each are the most tragical objects to be seen in any collection on the continent. Great, old-fashioned pistols that have long ago passed out of use, murderous revolvers of every caliber, and strange unfamiliar weapons that clearly have been made to serve special murderous uses—they all hang together, with a scroll attached to each, and an inscription upon it. These inscriptions are gruesome reminders of half-forgotten crimes. They each commemorate a tragedy.

But that is not all. The cases bristle with daggers. There are long, sharp stilettoes, and broad dirks, and keen-edged bowie-knives, with tiny, innocent-looking shreds of steel that, for all their fragility, have destroyed human lives. And here behind them is the most painful sight of all—a cluster of black boards that have mercifully hidden the convulsions of strangling murderers. The walls are decorated in harmony with the rest. There are portraits suspended on them, brutal, distorted faces as they are and horribly deathlike as they seem in this tragic chamber. They are all large pictures of prominent criminals which Inspector Byrnes prepared the better to impress their features upon his men. Looking upon them, one can understand how difficult the recognition of a culprit can be made, for most of the cunning rogues of the collection have during the enforced "sitting" twisted their faces out of all semblance to their actual appearance. To aid the work of identification a record is kept of some peculiarity which, despite the twisted features, generally enables the culprit to be singled out.

Victorian Circumlocution.

[Inter Ocean.]

The ridiculous tautology and absurd circumlocution of legal documents have been laughable features of court practice in this country, despite the fact that in a measure simplify the old English practices. In this respect the English go to the very extreme of dignified burlesque, and we find a most amusing illustration in a recent correspondence, through which it was the pleasure of Earl Granville to inform the earl of Northbrook that he had been appointed a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the state of affairs in Egypt. The following pretty relic of feudalism is an excerpt from the "Victorian document" which commissions "Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, etc., to our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Thomas George, Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, etc. Whereas, there are at present certain weighty affairs to be adjusted in Egypt, especially in connection with the present exigencies of Egyptian finance; now know you that we, reposing especial confidence in the tried fidelity and prudence of you, the said Thomas George, earl of Northbrook, have named, constituted, and appointed, and do by these presents name, constitute, and appoint you to be our high commissioner to repair to Egypt, and to collect such information touching the premises as you may deem fitting, and to report and advise her majesty's government touching the counsel which it may be fitting to offer the Egyptian government," and much more to that effect. The entire correspondence, and a painting which might have been stated as follows: NORTHBROOK: The que n wishes you to run down to Cairo and find out what you can about government affairs, finance especially, and report accordingly. GRANVILLE.

The Jug and the Jar.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A Jug and a Jar which found themselves on a shelf together began to plume themselves on their "Me's." "I cost 28 cent," observed the Jug. "And my owner walked ten miles to secure me," replied the Jar. "I hold two gallons of water." "And I am nearly always filled with milk." "My master takes me to the hay-field and gives me the shade of a spot." "And my women carry me in their arms up and down the hill-steps." "They were still dipping when the peasant's wife entered the room and said to herself: 'My husband having brought home a new tin pail, I can now throw the old Jug and Jar out of the back door.' MORAL—Our merits are best known to ourselves; our faults to the world.

The Agricultural Outlook.

[Lime-Kiln Club.]

The committee on agriculture reported a feeling of greater confidence throughout the country. In localities where wheat had been short turnips were coming on finely. Where corn had been retarded by the drought in one section another had experienced freshets, and the fishing had been extraordinarily good. Although the price of wheat would probably be low this winter, barbed-wire fence and lightning-rods were being sold at unheard of low prices as an offset. After carefully looking the whole ground over the committee had come to the conclusion that there was no real cause for complaint.

Grant's Pay as Author.

[New York Tribune.]

It is stated that Gen Grant will receive \$1,000 for his history of the war from The Century. The great general prefers a local sale outright to a royalty.

The American Huzzay.

Englishmen who have visited this country declare that the lightest, pleasantest and most comfortable vehicle to ride in is the American huzzay.

Michigan farmers use collars instead of yokes on their oxen, and they find that the animals pull better.

Mr. Bennett had the ice-cream served in cups and saucers made of ice at his Newport grand ball.