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AN IRISH MOVE.

Shortly to Be Put In Operation Here.

STILL PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

That Spanish-American Treaty—Events in Egypt—Huntington's Railroads.

A New Irish Move.

CINCINNATI, January 10. — A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication, to-morrow, of two letters, one from Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, to Major John Byrne, a well-known railroad man, and late vice-president of the Irish National League of America, asking Major Byrne to institute a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament. The other is Mayor Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of the "American-Irish Parliamentary Club," by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay $5 per annum each toward Irish members of Parliament, so long as the constitutional methods as conducted by Parnell are maintained. Mayor Byrne asks the Americans and more prominent and influential class of the Irish race in America to interest themselves in the movement, which he thinks will lift the Irish question to a higher plane and place it beyond personal or political use in this country. These gentlemen, because of the alleged control of the national league, by the secret oath-bound organizations, have withdrawn from that body. Eugene Kelly, banker, of New York, will have custody of the funds. The prominence and standing of those gentlemen have given significence to this movement. Everything of an illegal character is condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and moral law is advocated. It is said that many prominent Americans and leading men of Irish blood in this country are encouraging the movement, believing that a few years of Parliamentary struggle will give self-government to Ireland.

The Poisoning.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, January 10.—No more deaths have occurred from the Van Fossan poisoning. The victims are still very ill, but it is now believed all will recover. Anna Van Fossan, suspected of perpetrating the crime is not arrested. She is confined to bed and strongly asserts her innocence. Her health has been bad a long time and within the past two years she has made three attempts at suicide. A preliminary hearing will be given her this afternoon.

Literature.

CHICAGO, January 10.—The *Sunday Times* begins a new feature with the issue of to-morrow, January 11th. Nothing less than a complete magazine of a department of choice, original literature in each issue, the authors being those most prominently known in current literature. The contributors to the first issue of this sheet are Admiral Porter, Professor Proctor, Mark Twain, Senator Sherman and others.

The Spanish-American Treaty.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A petition in favor of the Spanish treaty addressed to the chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate, being circulated among merchants and manufacturers of this city, has already received a great number of signatures from prominent firms and representative houses in all branches of trade.

Bank Failure.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 10.—The Farmers' Bank, Elizabethtown, this county, owned by Samuel Eady, closed its doors to-day, owing to a run upon it. Eady, yesterday, confessed judgment to various parties to the amount of $96,000. The liabilities aggregate $80,000; assets unknown, but depositors will probably lose heavily.

From Tonquin.

PARIS, January 10.—Advices from Saigon say that transports are arriving there, crowded with invalid soldiers. It is reported that cholera and typhoid fever are raging among the troops in the Tonquin delta. The Annamile troops near Hanoi have revolted. They pillaged the commissariat and killed the French guards. They then dispersed with the intention of joining the pirates.

Liberty of Education.

THE HAGUE, January 10.—Dr. Schaepman, a political leader of the Catholics in the Netherlands, has issued a declaration in favor of absolute liberty of education. He would have the state exercise no control beyond the examination of teachers.

More Earthquaking.

MADRID, January 10.—Several earthquake shocks were felt yesterday at Larrex, twenty-five miles east of Malaga. Fissures were made in the earth by the shock.

Reinforcements.

PARIS, January 10.—The number of reinforcements to be sent to Tonquin in February is fixed at 6,400, making an effective force of 37,500 men, not including 3,000 in the Formosa expedition.

Gay Deceiver.

Huntingson's Railroads.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Mr. C. P. Huntington, who has returned from his railroad inspection, said to your interviewer that he had found his railroad interests in the southwest in as good a shape as he expected under the circumstances. He denied positively the statements that he had been selling Central Pacific and Chesapeke & Ohio securities. The local business of the Central Pacific system, he said, was increasing. When asked about the default on the January coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Houston and Texas Central railway, Huntington said the fact of the matter is, the Texas Central has not earned the interest on these bonds. The bonds were issued when the road was without competition and making money; they bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. "I am of opinion that it would be wise to refund the bonded debt and issue new bonds with a lower rate of interest, which will come within the earning capacity of the road. Before I went away I arranged with the Southern Development Company to buy the Houston and Texas Central coupons from any person disposed to sell them. I did this simply because I thought some of the bond holders would need their money. The total amount of the interest due on January coupons is $238,000. The Southern Development Company has already bought 264,000 of the coupons."

Persecuting Jews.

LONDON, January 10.—Telegrams from Tangier, say that a crowd of Jewish refugees from Demnat, who had been driven from their homes, have arrived there and presented to the foreign consuls a memorial stating that the governor instigated the police to rob their warehouses and shops, then bastinadoed them and imprisoned them in fetid dungeons, and afterward taking a ransom for their liberation. It is alleged the American consul at Tangier has sent a letter to the Sultan of Morocco, asking that the governor be removed. The Grand Vizier replied, charging the Jews with formenting rebellion and stated that a popular outbreak and massacre of the Jews was threatened. Earl Granville has ordered the British minister at Tangier to remonstrate with the Sultan.

Egypt.

LONDON, January 10.—General Stewart will start from Gakdul on Monday, with 2,000 men, to march to Metemneh, on the Nile, near Shendy.

The Ameer of Tangier, Mahdi's Lieutenant, opposed to General Stewart, has been reinforced by tribes sent by Osman Digna, from eastern Soudan. These reinforcements will raise his number to 8,000 men. The odds thus presented are not considered more formidable than existed at the battles of Teb and Tamanieb, a little less than a year ago.

Cable Clicks.

LONDON, January 10.—The police have received information that simultaneous attempts were about to be made by dynamiters to blow up Halborn Viaduct and the Mansion House railway station. Precautions are being taken at both points. All baggage is scrutinized with extreme care.

The Colonial Government of New Zealand has asked permission of the home government to annex the Island of Samoa to its jurisdiction. It holds a steamer in readiness to proceed to Samoa, pending the reply of Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies. This reply will probably be unfavorable.

The Fighting Editor.

PARIS, January 10.—M. Duc, editor of *Cri du Peuple*, who was savagely attacked by the brothers Ballerich, the other night, and dangerously wounded one of them, has been released from arrest. Radical papers announce there will be a meeting on Sunday to congratulate Duc on his narrow escape. A number of London Socialists will be present. Narbert Ballerich, the man wounded by Duc, is in a favorable condition. His life is not despaired of.

Big Burn.

NASHVILLE, January 10.— A freight and passenger depot, all the sheds, 100 loaded cars, all the freight in the depot, also Linck's hotel, were totally burned to-night. Nearly all the books were saved, but all the road records were destroyed. The loss on the depot is $150,000; wholly uninsured; the hotel, $2,500; fully insured.

Will Protest.

BERLIN, January 10.—The announcement of the desire of New Zealand to be annexed to Samo, hasa caused a sensation here. The newspapers conside it certain that Germany and America will vigorously protest against the annexation.

Acquitted.

JACKSON, Mich., 10.—Daniel A. Holcomb was acquitted of the murder of Jacob Crouch this evening, the jury being out two hours and forty-five minutes. The same evidence applies to Judd Crouch, now awaiting trial. The latter's acquittal appears certain.

A Defaulting Railroad.

PORTLAND, January 9.—A private telegram received here to-day, states that the Oregon & California railroad has defaulted in the interest due on the 1st inst., and that the road would probably go into the hands of a receiver.

Resuming Work.

PITTSBURG, January 10.—Carnegie Brothers & Co.'s Union Iron mill will resume in all departments, giving employment to several hundred men.

DEMOCRATIC DOINGS.

A Conference of Senators on Saturday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Fighting in Africa—Garlington Gets Clear—Earthquakes Still Shaking—Spain.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—A conference of Democratic senators was called this afternoon to consider the policy to be pursued in regard to treaties. Less than a quorum was present and no line of action was decided upon or proposed. The proceedings were gossipy and informal. The greater part of two hours of the conference was devoted to a comparison of views concerning the policy of the new administration, especially with regard to removals and appointments.

Representative Nutting, from the committee on library, to-day, presented for printing and recommitted a favorable report on the joint resolution introduced by Cox, appropriating $100,000 to aid in the completion of the pedestal for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." The report says: "The statue was a magnificent gift from the people of France to our whole people and not to the people of New York, and it belongs to the people as a nation. It would be arrogance for the State of New York to pay for the pedestal and claim the statue as its own. The statue is a national symbol. It is national property, and Congress should finish what has been so well begun."

Before the committee investigating the leases of Indian lands, Augustus C. Ivy, a member of the Cherokee nation, to-day, testified that numbers of men told him that money had been offered to secure the passage by the council of the lease bill. Among those mentioned as having been offered pay were John Sanders and Samuel H. Ranney. Sanders told the witness that he was offered $400 to vote for the bill. He heard that Major Drum, attorney for the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, says it cost pretty high to get the lease bill through. It was a great benefit and of course they had to pay for it. Drum also remarked: "Your fellows got as high a price as the Kansas fellows." Rumor fixed the amount paid for getting the bill through at $50,000. Ranney, now deceased, told witness he had been paid for voting for the bill. Witness frequently heard persons say, "So-and-So got so much." After considerable pressing as to who "So-and-So" were, he mentioned Major Scales, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee nation, as one of them. He had talked with Bushy Head, the chief, about leases. Bushy Head talked as if the investigation would hurt the nation, and said: "Gus, you are an aspiring man. You want to run for the Senate, and had better not do anything that will hurt you." Bushy Head said the lease was the best that could be done under the circumstances. Many thought that Bushy Head would veto the bill, as inferior lands were renting at 4 to 6 cents per acre, while Cherokees received but 1½ cents. Bushy Head said, however, that it was better to get 1½ cents from those they knew, than to rent to strangers. He believed the lease could not have secured 500 votes out of 25,000 if the question had been submitted to the people.

Fighting in Africa.

BERLIN, January 10. — Commander Knorr, of the German squadron, on the coast of West Africa, telegraphs that the corvettes *Olga* and *Bismarck* arrived at Cameroon's on December 18th, and landed 330 men and four guns, because the natives of Hickorytown and Fosstown had expelled King Bill, and threatened the merchants that they were going to burn Billtown. The expedition entered Hickorytown with little resistance, and then attacked Billtown to rescue the German agent, Herr Pantanius. The troops landed at this point under heavy fire, and immediately stormed the hill. One man was killed and several were wounded. Sixty men held the plateau two hours against 400 men, firing from the bush. When supports arrived they stormad and burned Fosstown. The natives, meanwhile, murdered Herr Pantanius. Subsequent to these engagements, the cruisers bombarded Hickorytown. No further outbreak occurred.

Sara.

PARIS, January 10.—Sara Bernhardt will sell her present residence and furniture at auction and go into a smaller house. She has settled a part of her income on her creditors. Bernhardt has entered into a contract to write Paris correspondence for several foreign newspapers.

Garlington Gets Clear.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Secretary of War has decided not to order a court martial for the trial of Lieutenant Garlington on the charges preferred by General Hazen.

Won't Pay.

PARIS, January, 10.—Madame Clovis-Hugues has refused to pay the $400 damages assessed against her.

Earthquake.

MADRID, January 10. — Earthquake shocks were felt to-day again at Malaga.

WOMEN ADMIRATION WIN who use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP to improve the skin.

HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHY WILL YOU COUGH WHEN Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. (11)

The House.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Immediately after reading the journal, Randall moved to dispense with the morning hour, for the purpose of pressing the navy appropriation bill to its passage.

This was strongly opposed by Stockslager, who maintained that the House should proceed to the consideration of the special order, in reference to public buildings.

Randall pointed out the importance of passing the appropriation bill speedily; not to do so would be to risk an extra session, which would be little good to the country and still less to the party to which he belonged.

Stockslager replied with some warmth that he was performing what he considered his duty in contending for the execution of the special order.

Quite a brisk and apparently personal colloquy then sprang up between Randall and Stockslager, but the confusion in the hall was so great as to render the remarks unintelligible. Stockslager demanded the yeas and nays on Randall's motion, which was lost, yeas 135; nays, 83; the necessary two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Stockslager then moved that the House go into committee of the whole for consideration of public building measures, and asked consent to make a statement.

Hutchins objected, saying the Navy Department was without appropriation, and it was time the House should proceed to business.

Stockslager's motion was lost, 72 to 96, and the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports:

After the consideration of several public improvement bills, the House went into committee of the whole, Wellburn in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill, for the remainder of the current year.

Following is the report of the committee on appropriation in explanation of the bill: The bill makes provision for the naval service for the six months ending June 30th, 1885, on the basis of the bill which passed the House the first session of this Congress, giving for each item of expenditure just one-half the amount contained in said bill, with the following exception, for the current expenses at the bureau, yards and docks; in lieu of one-half, or $100,000, there is given $90,000 for the current expenses of the bureau of construction and repair; in lieu of one-half, or $500,000, there is given $450,000 for the current expenses of the bureau of steam engineering; in lieu of one-half, or $375,000, there is given $280,000, together with an unexpended balance of $140,000 from the appropriation in 1884. For monitors, for the pay of the navy and marine corps, there is given, in lieu of one-half the amount contained in said bill a sum equal to the balance remaining after deducting the appropriation of the first six months from the whole sum proposed in said bill. There is nothing in the bill for steel cruisers, the appropriations to complete them having already been made. The bill appropriates, in all, $6,120,155, which, added to the sum appropriated for the first six months ended December 31, 1884, $8,860,317 makes a total appropriation for the navy for the entire fiscal year of 1884 of $14,980,472, or $913,931 less than appropriated for the fiscal year of 1884. There was no debate on the bill and it was immediately read by sections for amendments.

On the point of order raised by Glascock, the provision that naval line officers may be detailed as instructors in any schools or colleges was struck from the bill.

No amendments were offered, and the committee having risen, the bill passed without a dissenting vote.

The House then went in committee of the whole, Wilson, Iowa, in the chair, on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Burns stated that the appropriation carried by the bill was $1,190,885 or $43,229 less than the estimates. An item of $224,000 asked for by the estimates for resurveying the boundary line between the United States and Mexico was omitted. Many things remained undone that under the treaty with Mexico must be done before that government would be bound to pay one-half the expense of the work.

Robinson, N. Y., said he was opposed to appropriating money to pamper a lot of incurable snobs. He did not want a Democratic snob to succeed a Republican snob (Lowell).

Holman raised a point to order against the item providing for a Consul-General at Madrid. The point was sustained and the item was struck out.

The committee arose and the House adjourned.

Help at Sea.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Baltimore, January 5th, for Liverpool, via Halifax, N. S., reports that on January 7th, when 150 miles north of Cape Henry, she broke a shaft and was returning to Baltimore under sail. January 9th she sighted the steamer *City of Washington*, from New York for Havana and Mexican ports, which took her in tow and brought her to anchor off Sandy Hook.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., January 10. — It is rumored that the small steamboat *Sallie Cooper*, plying on the Kentucky River, sank on Friday night, near Lockport, Ky., and that the captain and his family, with the crew, were all lost.

Expelled.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The executive committee of the association of amateur oarsmen, to-night, expelled John J. Murphy and Andrew O'Brien, both of Boston, for rowing in a race, upon which $1,000 was wagered.

The crape veil has received a deadly blow from a Baltimore physician, who says that the crape veil injures the complexion and carries poisonous matter into the lungs. Black silk and black cotton goods also produce bad effects.

DYNAMITE DEVILS.

The Story Told by Captain Phelan.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Latest Concerning the Stabbing—The California Deadlock—Oregon Notes—Our Mollie.

Phelan's Story.

KANSAS CITY, January 10.—The interview with Captain Phelan, heretofore mentioned as published in the *Journal* of this city, December 1st, is devoted chiefly to the publication of a plot to blow up a steamer and a description of the manner of manipulating their mysterious dynamite machine. The story, as told by Captain Phelan, is substantially as follows: In June, 1883, he made a voyage to Europe to secure information, which would prevent the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, the Irish agitator, and his removal to England. He visited Paris and accomplished his mission. Meanwhile, however, the British government abandoned the effort to extradite Sheridan and the matter dropped. Continuing the story, Phelan said: Before leaving New York, he met a number of Irish agitators, among them John P. Kearney, who blew up the Caledonian Railway station, at Glasgow and afterwards escaped to America. He sailed in the *Belgravia*, and Kearney was to follow three days later in the *Queen*, and they were to meet in Edinburgh. He new that there was a plan to blow up the *Queen*, after the passengers landed at Liverpool. When the men met at Edinburgh, Phelan asked Kearney why he had not carried it out. The latter replied that he had placed a sufficient quantity of dynamite to blow up the pyramids in the vessel's hold, but when the ship arrived at Liverpool she anchored in the stream and the passengers were taken in a tender. Kearney was not permitted to go into the hold, so he came away, leaving in the vessel fifteen pounds of dynamite, which would probably explode about two weeks later and imperil hundreds of lives. Phelan determined to go to Liverpool and warn the officers. Kearney protested that that would be suicidal. Phelan, however, persisted; visited the *Queen*, informed the officers and learned that they had received a cable message from New York fifteen minutes after the vessel landed, describing the plot, which led to the discovering of the explosive, and saving the vessel. Phelan remained a day or two at Liverpool, aware that he was being constantly shadowed by detectives. He was approached by Inspector Marsh, of Liverpool, head constable Murphy, of Ireland, also Mr. Jenkinson, who had charge of the criminal prosecution in Ireland; all of whom tried to get him into the service of the government. They told him the names of several pretended Irish patriots, who were working for the government, and he began to see how the authorities secured some of their information. He could not conjecture how they discovered the *Queen* plot, as Kearney said it was known only to Roesa, Kearney and himself. He supposed some one dropped upon Kearney's plans in New York. Concluding his narrative, Phelan said he was finally permitted to leave Liverpool. When he arrived at Glasgow, he found his valises had been broken open and searched, done, he thought, by the man who introduced himself in Edinburgh, as James Powers, and whom Phelan believed was a British detective, who had shadowed him from New York, and endeavored to get into his confidence. Kearney had to lay very low, but Phelan succeeded in getting him out of England by disguising himself as Kearney, and throwing the officers off the track. The captain also described the mechanism of the deadly battery. The machine is simple, but works with fatal precision. It consists of a reservoir of acid, which drips upon a tube, enveloped in sheets of tissue paper. It takes a minute for the acid to eat through each sheet of paper. In this case, 120 sheets were wrapped around the tube. When the last sheet is eaten through, the acid runs down the tube and upon the percussion cap beneath, and then the explosion. The machine is noiseless and almost infallible in its working a terrible injury. Speaking of himself, the captain said he was a dynamiter out-and-out; and belonged to the Irish National society and was obedient to their call, having participated in many of their plans for terrorizing the English government. He determined to return to Liverpool and save the *Queen*, in order to protect the lives of hundreds of people, who would sail on the next voyage. Many of these were his own countrymen, men, women and children going to join their friends in America.

Labor Press.

PITTSBURG, January 10.—The first annual meeting of the Associated Labor Press was held in this city to-day. J. M. Kelly, of Pittsburg, was elected president; T. J. Smalley, of Akron, Ohio, secretary and treasurer. The object of the association is to form a closer alliance between the labor journals and to exchange weekly letters on labor topics.

Mary Anderson.

LONDON, January 10.—The agents of Mary Anderson are seeking ground near the Strand, upon which to build a theatre. They made an offer to Bancroft to take the Haymarket theatre, agreeing to make a deposit of $50,000, and a yearly rent of $25,000. Bancroft wanted, in addition, the power to veto the productions. The negotiations are now off.

PARIS, January 10.—News of the capture of Lang Son, in Tonquin, is hourly expected. When the town is captured, the troops will advance and occupy Thatlhe pass, thus closing the northern entrance to Tonquin

The Phelan Stabbing.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Captain Phelan yesterday in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned in court to-day. Few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter, but refuses to say anything. At the hospital, the physician said Phelan's condition has improved since midnight, and it was barely possible he might recover.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Very few new developments in the matter to-day. O'Donovan Rossa was reticent when approached on the subject. Mayor T. B. Bullene, of Kansas City, and a friend of Phelan's, called on him to-day.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Captain Phelan, of Kansas City, who was attacked in O'Donovan Rossa's office, New York, yesterday, was a lieutenant of the capitol police during the Forty-sixth Congress. He held the place two or three years, but when the Kansas City district became Republican through a split among the Democrats, Phelan lost his position and returned to Kansas City. Since he left Washington rumors from time to time have reached here connecting him with the dynamiters. It was at one time said that he had gone to England on a dynamite expedition, and this is the trip which he referred to in the interview published in the Kansas City *Times*.

The California Deadlock.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—The deadlock which exists in the State Senate will probably be broken when the Senate reconvenes on Monday, by the Republicans voting with the "Readouts," for knight. The Senate consists of twenty Republicans, twenty Democrats, Lieutenant-Governor Daggett in the chair. Five Senators read out of the Democratic party in the late Democratic State convention, insist on Knight, one of their number, must be elected Speaker *pro tem*. Other Democratic members, known as straightouts, refuse to vote with them, which causes a dead lock. On a party tie the ballot of the chairman would cast the deciding vote with the Democrats.

Oregon Notes.

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 10.—The principal engineer and attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad left to-night for the Simcoe reservation, for a conference with Colonel Gardner, the agent specially delegated for the purpose relative to the settlement of the details of the treaty made last summer, whereby the railroads secure the right of way through the Yakima reservation. It is believed that nothing will interfere with an amicable settlement.

The small-pox patient at Huntington, Oregon, died this morning. He was a young man, Frank Haagin, en route from Iowa to Portland. No new cases have broken out and the exposed passengers and baggage are kept in close quarantine.

A Drummer Sold.

"I wonder if that pretty girl over there is not a flirt," said one drummer to another on an incoming Illinois Central train the other day.

"She looks like it," said his companion, "and what is more, she and I have passed a good many happy hours together. I've staid many a night at her father's house; but I don't do that any more, and if you can make a mash on her, go ahead."

The other drummer went over to where she sat and said: "Permit me, madam."

"Certainly," she replied.

"My friend over there says he has known you some time," he continued as he sat down. She blushed and smiled sweetly as she acknowledged the old acquaintance.

"Very nice fellow," said the drummer.

"Do you think so?" said the woman, modestly.

"Bully fellow, but he ain't very popular with the girls. Don't seem to care much about 'em."

"Don't he?" she archly inquired.

"Not very much."

"But it is different with me. I like him ever so much."

"Happy old boy! Say, you couldn't love me a little as his proxy, could you?"

"Goodness, no!"

"Well, that's pretty tough on me; but if you think so much of him, I'll get up and let him come over and sit by you?"

"Oh, I wish you would."

The masher looked red and blue by turns, and got up and went over and told his companion what she said, and added:

"Say, old fellow, you've got her dead. She's mashed on you the worst way, and wants you to come over and sit by her."

"Is that so?" queried the other with a satisfied smile, arising and bowing to the lady, who beckoned him over to the seat with her. And then he went over and put his arm around her, and when the conductor came along, he pointed them out to him and began to tell him what a mash the other fellow had made, when the conductor smiled blandly, and told him to go and soak his head; and that was the other drummer's wife and he had known her ever since she was a baby.

The masher got off the first time they came up with a freight train and went the balance of the way as live beef.—*Ex.*

God took his sofest clay and his purest colors and made a fragile jewel, mysterious and caressing—the finger of woman; then he fell asleep. The devil awoke, and at the end of that rosy finger put a nail.—*Victor Hugo.*

Fashionable Ma—"Children! children! stop that noise. Sit down and keep quiet."

Children—"Why, what's the matter, ma?"

Ma—"Doggie is taking his nap."—*Ex.*

It is rumored that Mrs. Langtry went to Brussels to look at carpets. Her carpet while travelling in this country is a piano.—*Miserable Exchange.*