

Thom, according to Mr. Belford, all other amittes men must bow down; yet Mr. Belford should congratulate himself that he is at the head of a committee that affords an ample field for the exercise of talents which...

Philanthropic Flapdoode. The free trader is an immense philanthropist. Originally his attention was mainly given to the interpretation of the constitution. That instrument he found did not grant any power to levy discriminating duties...

ANUARY 12, 1884. Party is for a high tariff on politics only. Main Butler is here to spend a little boom along with him? Dealers of this city claim to have solved into a nice hall, which dedicated to the purposes of their...

ATOR ANTHONY has formally announced that he cannot, in the present state of health, accept the honor proffered him, a election to the presidency of the senate.

The Tall Seneca of the Wabash declares that he would not accept a nomination for governor of Indiana, and modestly suggests that Mr. Holman could sweep the state like a whirlwind. Perhaps Mr. Holman would also object.

The overthrow of Pendleton and the triumph of Payne continues to be a painful subject of comment among the leading lights of the democracy. There is a fear that the party in Ohio has struck oil in a way that was not bargained for.

The new Egyptian prime minister started out well. He has approved Mr. Ford Lloyd's proposed municipal sanitary reforms for the city of Alexandria, whereby the sanitary affairs are to be remodeled in accordance with British ideas.

GEN. BIRNEY likens the proposed license law to the image dreamed of by Nebuchadnezzar, having a head of fine gold and feet of clay. Others are beginning to share these views. The general's opinions on this subject are given elsewhere at length.

The execution of John Jarvis, at Prince Anne Court House, Va., yesterday, was the most orderly hanging that has been reported in a long time. Not more than thirty persons witnessed the execution, and death ensued immediately on the fall of the drop.

LITTLE England is proud of the fact that while her people consume 906,685,000 gallons of beer annually, great America consumes the plentiful quantity of 576,775,000. Beer has come to bourbon and old rye in the British empire sings low. In assimilating the exhilarant corn juice Columbia leads the world.

It is next to impossible to keep enterprisers and talent down. Although locked up and somewhat disfigured in some of his earlier operative ventures, John Philby South has returned to Washington competent to be the front man in an opera, and has been accepted by a leading manager.

SENATOR CALL doubts a well, but his proposition for the establishment of a national university of medicine, where the allopathic, homoeopathic, eclectic, and other methods can be taught at the same time, is impracticable. The various schools of medicine do not mix, and they cannot be made to mix. Attempts to harmonize the warring elements will result in an explosion that will shake Capitol Hill to its center.

The Stanton (Va.) Fugitive (bourbon) says the question to be settled in the next presidential election is whether we are to have a national government or a sectional government. The bourbon thinks they are national because republicans get killed at the south, while democrats are not killed at the north. Democrats are protected everywhere, republicans only at the north. Hence republicanism is sectional.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, commenting on the recent killing of whites by blacks and of blacks by whites, in Yazoo City, plausibly remarks that "as a rule the two races in Mississippi are dwelling together in peace and harmony." This shows that "the sweet by-and-by" has arrived, and now holds in its loving embrace the gentle Missisippians. Thus do the asperities soften.

THOMAS Mr. Springer accepted the chairmanship (which he so adores) with painful reluctance. It is understood that he has worked himself up to a proper pitch of enthusiasm, and will proceed to make things hum. If the expenditures in the department of justice are not exactly what they have been, Mr. Springer is, by common consent, the man above all others who has superior qualification for seeing them up and holding them up at the end of a long pole for the delatation of a curious public. Though Mr. Springer may feel that an injustice was done him when he was not placed among what Mr. Jim Belford calls the brain aristocrats of the ways and means committee, and though he is not numbered among the white-bellied mandarins of the appropriations committee...

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows include First year's wages, Second year's wages, Interest, Third year's wages, Interest, Fourth year's wages, Interest, Fifth year's wages, Interest, Sixth year's wages, Interest.

At the end of six years, said the laborer, "I took my money from the bank and invested it in stock at par that paid me 8 per cent.—80 per year—being within \$40 of my father's annual wages; so that he had to work eight months to get the money my little savings afterward earned for me. In four years more my dividends amounted to the same annually, within \$3, as my father's yearly wages under the anti-tariff policy; and hence I could sit under a shady tree and not lift my finger to work and have the same money coming in as he got a year, working hard thirteen hours a day. Now, my worthy friend Moore, I do not exactly see where the 70 per cent. robbery came in. You don't mean to say you expect me to believe that after I have been robbed of 70 per cent. in six years that I still can have \$405 more than my father got in the same time, and he not robbed of a penny? You are a cute fellow, I know, but the man who invented the slate and pencil and a common school education is one ahead of you, and has put it out of your power to pass off such flapdoode as that upon any but a few college professors. You and Mr. David A. should go in before it begins to rain. I think I see a shower coming."

The Florida Everglades. Not the least interesting among the notable achievements of modern times have been the important and valuable additions to our knowledge of the remote and obscure regions of the world which have been contributed through the enterprise of newspapers. The New York Herald has the honor of having been first and foremost in this particular. To its enlightened enterprise and liberality the commercial world is indebted for the discovery of the vast, rich, and populous Congo valley, and the world of science for the solution of problems that have been the puzzle of ages. But the Herald does not stand alone in this honorable field of distinction. One of the brightest and best of our southern contemporaries, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, by the explorations carried on during the two last seasons in Southern Florida, under its direction and at its expense, deservedly takes high rank in the same line.

It does not seem strange that in the wild mountainous regions of the west there should exist portions of unexplored territory, but it is rather anomalous that in the state where is situated the oldest city on the Atlantic coast, there is a region as wild, as unexplored, and, until lately, as unknown as the romantic shores of the "Land of Flowers." Yet the vast moor, known as the Everglades, covering a superficial area equal to the state of Connecticut, has, during the three centuries Florida has been occupied by the white man, been until now as much terra incognita as the center of Africa. That this is no longer so is due to the liberality of the Times-Democrat, and the energy of its brave attaches in successfully prosecuting a very difficult and laborious exploration.

Last year the Times-Democrat sent an expedition that went by water from Kissimmee City down the Kissimmee river, and thence through the canals cut by the Diston company from the river through several minor lakes into the great inland lake, Okeechobee. Thoroughly exploring for the first time this large body of water, they proceeded through the canal from the lake to the Caloosahatchee river, and thence to the gulf, bringing with them valuable data as to the character and value of much hitherto untraversed territory.

It has long been supposed that parts of the Everglades were elevated fertile lands, capable of being made accessible by drainage of the surrounding swamps. The great value attached to Florida lands of late years through the development of their capacity for the production of tropical fruits served to vest this supposition with new interest.

To settle this question and the practicability of building a telegraph line across the peninsula to Point Jupiter on the Atlantic coast, among others, the expedition of this year was sent out. Starting from Punta Rosa the party went up the Caloosahatchee by their old route of last year into Lake Okeechobee. Leaving it in canoes by one of the minor streams flowing from the south, they made their way with great labor into the saw-grass country. This is a rank tropical prairie, growing to a great height and having serrated, cutting edges to its blades. They got through it by firing it in front of them. Our readers will recall that it was reported for a time that the members of the expedition had lost their lives in the burning saw grass. Getting through this the party made their way south through flooded swamps, interspersed with lakes full of alligators and alligator fish, but nowhere did they find any land that can ever be made of value. Striking Shark river they made the best of their way down stream, reaching its mouth, where it flows into the Gulf of Mexico near Cape Sable, having made a distance of about 300 miles in their canoe after leaving the lake. Some idea of the labor involved may be gained from the fact that on several days the best efforts of the party could advance them no more than half a mile from the morning's starting point.

This expedition dispels for good the hope of luxuriant and fertile lands within the bosom of the Everglades. The region is a vast sponge, where it is not even practicable to run a telegraph line. The adventurous spirit of the hunter, lured into their fastnesses by the marvelous abundance of game and fish, will in the future reveal to us the secrets of the parts untraversed by the expedition; but the Times-Democrat has ended all hopes of the discovery of rich tracts in the old refuge of the Seminoles, whose future industry might reap rich returns from the orange and the sugar cane.

The Democratic Fight Against Payne. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN cannot be suspected of partiality toward any wing or faction in the democratic party. It, therefore, is disposed to accept its proper and natural position as a disinterested umpire in the fierce warfare now going on between the Payne and Pendleton factions in Ohio, and their respective backers and sympathizers outside of that state. As we understand the case, Mr. John McLean, who besides being himself, is likewise the son of his distinguished father, got disgusted with Mr. Pendleton. It matters not how or why. Accordingly he gave him undesirable attentions in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and flouted him in the nominating convention of Hamilton county. The story of Pendleton is briefly told. He raised his voice for civil service reform. His party would not have it. He died. Enter Payne. Now, Henry B. Payne is a man for whom more than eighty men voted at the last democratic national convention. This, too, without any aid from his own state, his delegation having failed him, after the arrangement seemed to have been made for him to receive its vote. The master hand of Tilden was in the work, and the story goes that his desire to nominate Payne was only defeated by the halting course of Judge Hoody.

Mr. Payne is an eminent citizen, a man of the wisdom that comes of experience and a democrat of the very strictest sect. For what purpose he would have a tariff we know not, but like all other democrats, we presume he is for a tariff for votes only. As a patriarch in his party, he is entitled to better treatment than he is receiving from many of its irreverent editors. He is to be a senator for six years, if he shall be elected, and live so long. All the democratic papers which now hoot at him would do well to reflect that they must all be led in their praises of him after he is sworn in as a senator. They say he is a Standard Oil man and that his seat in the senate was bought. This should of course be investigated. Indeed, that work ought to be commenced at once before the election of Mr. Payne to the senate. If votes for Mr. Payne were bought, they were bought of democratic members of the Ohio legislature, and those who say there was buying can, of course, name the men who sold their votes. Inclination and opportunity count at least to prove. The act itself is *ipsum* seen.

It has not been usual for the democratic party to give these spasms of virtue over its own performances, and when there is a conceded outbreak, as there is against Mr. Payne, it generally has more purpose than is apparent. It is beginning to be suspected that the wily Tilden has Mr. Payne's nomination for the presidency in view, as he had in 1880. The senatorial election in Ohio has given him a tremendous boom. Something had to be done to stay it. Hence the fierce onset against him. It is undoubtedly true that he was the candidate of the Standard Oil company, and there may have been lubrication in the caucus; but it is more than probable that much of the apparent indignation at this in democratic quarters is the fear that when Ohio presents his name for the presidential nomination at the national convention New York will make him the nominee. This would disturb Carlisle, Morrison, Hewitt, McDonald, and, last though not least, Mr. Pendleton himself. Whatever may be the motive of democratic assaults upon Mr. Payne, we shall view with delight any tendency of his party to examine itself conscientiously and to send its strong men sprawling to the ground for whatever cause.

THE meeting of citizens which took place last night at Masonic hall to devise ways and means for relieving the poor of the city was in every way a gathering that reflected credit upon Washington. The substantial interest manifested by those present shows that the appeal of THE REPUBLICAN in behalf of the poor has not been in vain. Nearly \$1,500 in cash was raised, and this to be considered only as the beginning of a good work that cannot be pushed too far. Committees to solicit additional funds were appointed, and the prospect is that a sum sufficient to relieve the wants of the suffering will be raised. Every man who has a purse-string should untie it in behalf of this good cause. The unusual severity of the winter has brought destitution to hundreds of families that never knew poverty before. The demand for charity is such that none not lost to a sense of human kindness can refuse to lend a helping hand.

THE Chinese have blockaded the Canton river, and issued calls for recruits for the army. That looks as if they were preparing for a peaceful solution of the differences between the Chinese and French governments should fail.

THE departure of the Comte de Paris for Spain was made the occasion of a royalist demonstration in Paris, and cries of "Vive le Comte de Paris" and "Vive le Roi" were raised.

BARNUM'S WILL. New Orleans Dispatch. It is said the will of P. T. Barnum covers 700 pages of legal caparison. No wonder that he wanted three physicians to testify that he was of sound mind when he signed the document. The old man will have it published to set in the ring next summer. His testamentary lecture made to aid the sale of circus Louisiana is about played out.

THE Limits of Frigidity. New York Tribune. It is reported that the thermometer stands 42° below zero at Barro, Vt. That's certainly chilly. But Holman of Indiana says that the blood in the sea murdered his boom was a good deal colder than Barro.

Certain About One Thing. Chicago Herald. There is doubt in some quarters about Henry Villard's poverty, but the puffed condition of the man who put their faith in his enterprises is not questioned anywhere.

A Bewildered Editor. Indianapolis Journal. Mr. Swinburn has written four sonnets under the title "Post-Mortem." He should give an apter mortem statement to explain what the sonnets mean.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE. Small Talk About Men and Measures. "Mr. Tilden puts his ear into Ohio politics in a very shy style," said a somewhat disgusted admirer of Mr. Pendleton yesterday; "but he is responsible for the election of Hoody and the nomination of Payne, and he and his able coadjutors, the McLeans, ought to feel proud of the way in which they sat down on the preferences of the larger portion of the democratic majority in the state. But Mr. Payne had expected there was enough in just how to appreciate this sudden interest felt by the Granney park statesmen in his political welfare. He remembers, no doubt, that but for the manner in which Mr. Tilden's behemoth monkeyed with the New York delegation at Cincinnati, in 1880, he would have been the presidential nominee of the democratic party. It is evident that Mr. Tilden's policy is to hold himself in readiness to accept the democratic nomination—should it be his health, or his interest, or his ambition to enable him to go in the campaign."

A marshal of the United States, whose bailiwick comprehends an important southern state, tells a story of a seizure recently made under the revenue laws that embraced four kegs of whisky and one keg of water. When the usual notice was published for the owners of the property to come forward and defend their proceedings, there was a prompt response, so far as the whisky was concerned, but the unfortunate rascal of aqua pura could find no one to put in an appearance on its behalf. The spirits were rescued from the clutches of the law, and while the judge was filling out the order to restore it to its owners the marshal spoke up and said: "This settles the whisky case all right, your honor, but what am I to do with this keg of water?" "Sell it," responded the judge briefly as he handed over the authority to dispose of this also.

"But, judge, who in the thunder do you suppose I can find in the state of — to bid on a keg of water?" "That's all right," said the judge. "You go ahead, do your duty, and put the property up at auction. You'll find bidders. Some one of these red-nosed old citizens here will buy it as a curiosity. It will be regarded by them as a piece of bric-a-brac, to be placed in a prominent place at their parlors."

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," said the West End society man, "and I tell you there's a certain prominent official here who will pray for the rocks and mountains to fall upon him to hide him from the gaze of a round half dozen lady society writers who were denied admission to a swell reception given by him the other night. You know it has always been the rule to admit the feminine society writers to the receptions of leading people here, without requiring that they should have cards of invitation. The lady society called at this last reception, but the 'Jeems Yellowplush' on duty at the official door 'denied' them admittance unless they could produce a card of invitation. Six mad female women have poured gall into their ears, and when the wheel goes 'round, and they have the opportunity, they will find life a burden and a barren waste."

EFFICACY OF PRAYER. An Ohio Widow Prays Up Bags of Gold and Other Material Wealth. Virginia Exchange. Harrison Raymond lived for many years in Hinckley, Medina county, Ohio, and amassed considerable property, most of which was in cash. He would not touch it, and he would not touch it, but hid it about his own premises, keeping a hiding place secret even from his own family. A short time ago he told his wife that he had about \$200,000 in cash, and that pretty soon he would inform her of its whereabouts, so that, in case of his death, she would know where to look for it. He neglected to do this, and about a week ago he died of apoplexy. After his death an examination of his papers showed that he had \$33,000 in money all hidden about his premises. The most thorough search failed to reveal the hiding place, and the widow began to despair. Then she was inspired with the notion that if she prayed with faith the Lord would direct her to the place where the money was hidden. On Wednesday she prayed all day and all night. On Thursday she was inspired to go to the place where she hid her money, and she found it in an excitement of expectation she knocked over one of the hives, disclosing to her view the top of a bunch with a pile of greenbacks of large amount. A search under the other hives resulted in finding a total of \$15,000.

In the afternoon one of the family dropped a bunch of keys through the barn floor, which they were using to open the door. When the young man put his hand down he struck half a gallon fruit jar, which he pulled out and it was partly filled with \$20 gold pieces. Other jars and a grain bag were also found containing gold and silver, and all been counted the total amount figured up over \$215,000. The widow was overjoyed, and in her statement to the correspondent said she believed that the discoveries were in direct answer to her prayers.

COST OF FREE TRADE. The Burden Will Fall on the Food Producer—The Case Plainly Stated. Toledo Blade. What would free trade cost the farmers of this country? It would cost them at least 30 cents on every bushel of grain they raise, as well as a proportionate amount of their meat, cotton, and other agricultural products. Why? Because the farmer must not only pay the expense of transportation to market, but grain he sells abroad, but he must take for what he sells at home the price he would get abroad, less the cost of transportation to market. What would be the average annual cost to each farmer of being compelled to find a foreign market? Not less than \$200, or about twenty times the average tax he pays now for all purposes.

No! he must also pay the expense of carrying the goods he buys in return back to him. Why? Because the bread producers of the world vary outside the manufacturer; consequently the competition is one-sided. The 45,000,000 farmers in America must enter the market and compete with the 300,000,000 in Europe and 200,000,000 in India and at least 100,000,000 in other parts of the world who are offering breadstuffs to Europeans. Here we have 100,000,000 competing with each other in free trading, while there are only about thirty-three million in France, England, Germany, and America engaged in manufacturing and compelled to be customers of the food producers. It stands to reason that the competition between the 700,000,000 food producers must be almost destitute of expression, and a man who has all the California characteristics—free and easy in address, tall fellows well met with all their friends, blazon on the contrary, could sit for a picture of a good Connecticut farmer. He is thin, angular, unadorned, flat-chested, with straight, thick hair, whiskered by age, combed down smooth over his small head; a pallid face almost destitute of expression, and a man who does nothing to the countenance. When he looks at you, however, you notice a pair of eyes as sharp as those of a weasel.

Thus Doth the Busy Bee. Journey's Progress. The knowing exchange editor has now half a hundred of his subscribers carefully stewed up. About Dec. 1st he will bring them out, divide them among the able staff, and then soon will appear "our Christmas number, for which we have spared no expense in procuring contributions from the brightest pens."

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. The Origin of This Disease Among Cattle and the Way to Cure It. A meeting of members of the house committee on agriculture and the members of the committee of cattle men appointed recently at Chicago was held yesterday morning at the capitol. A general discussion of contagious diseases among cattle was indulged in. The committee of cattle men, in answer to inquiries of the representatives present, said that the disease existed in Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, New York, and possibly in other places. In New York a few counties were reported as infected. Mr. Hunt, of New Jersey, said if congress would appropriate an adequate amount, payable to the order of the authorities of the different states, to protect New Jersey for six months from the importation of diseased cattle, that state would, in six months, stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in its own territory. In answer to Representative Hatch, Dr. Law, of the cattle commission of the treasury department, said the disease was undoubtedly the result of importation, and once established the plenty of money and a federal law it could be eradicated in twelve months. New York city had, at one time, stamped it out in three months. Dr. Law advocated the burning of buildings where the disease occurred.

Judge Carey, of Wyoming, gave a history of the disease, saying that it was Asiatic cholera, spreading through Europe and reaching New York about forty years ago. It existed in the continent of Europe, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and this country. All that came with the disease was that the line of transportation was from east to west. Had it been otherwise the western plains would have been infected, and once established it would have spread over the entire country, and could not be stopped. He said \$100,000,000 was invested in the cattle business of the United States.

Representative Hatch said Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, had offered \$100,000 reward for an animal infected with pleuro-pneumonia, but no one had accepted the offer. Several members of the cattle committee at once offered to show the disease to anyone doubting its existence.

Representative Waller gave notice that he would offer a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 by the government for the suppression of contagious diseases in cattle, this sum to be distributed among the several territories in the ratio of representation in congress provided, however, that each state appropriate a sum equal to the amount given it by the government.

After the adjournment of the meeting at the capitol the subcommittee of cattle men appointed yesterday to prepare a memorial to congress and to formulate a bill, expressed the opinion of the Chicago committee met at the department of agriculture. The memorial and bill it is expected will be ready to submit on Monday. They will be given to the house committee on agriculture, and the bill will be considered by that body before it is reported to the house. The memorial will recite what has been done by the department of agriculture, and the appropriations that have been made for it, the result of certain experiments in regard to contagion and inoculation, and the value of live stock in the United States, together with statistics in reference to exportation. The legislation proposed is to make the shipment of cattle known to be diseased a penal offense, to establish a cattle bureau, a department of agriculture, to increase the power of the commissioner of agriculture, to provide funds for an elaborate investigation of diseased cattle and to provide an appropriation for the purchase of diseased cattle that they may be destroyed. The appropriation to be asked for the first year will probably amount to \$400,000, though a smaller sum may be determined upon.

MR. BUTLER AND HIS ROOM. The Governor Has Arrived in Washington—Lee Crandall's Operations. Ex-Gov. B. F. Butler reached the city yesterday, and is now occupying his granite mansion on Capitol Hill. He proposes to remain here for the rest of the winter. Col. Lee Crandall, who will be in charge of the Butler room, left yesterday for Philadelphia where he will begin his preparations for the campaign. One of the leading features of this will be a national convention of the representatives of the business and professional classes to be held in this city in May next, which will bring Gen. Butler forward as a presidential candidate. The object of locating the convention here is to bring congress see what an unruly of the masses means. The convention will represent the greenback labor party, the patrons of husbandry, the anti-slavery bureau, and the Knights of Labor, meeting together in one convention. The basis of representation for the greenbackers will be by states and congressional districts, and for the anti-slavery bureau and the Knights of Labor, by delegates from each assembly. The declaration of principles will be against the growth of corporate power and in favor of the elevation of labor.

The Biological Society. At the annual meeting of the Biological society last night the following officers were elected: President, Prof. C. A. White; vice-presidents, Prof. Theodore Gill, Prof. C. V. Riley, Prof. S. F. Ward, Mr. Willis H. Dall; secretaries, Mr. Richard Rathbun, Mr. G. Brown Goode; treasurer, Dr. T. H. Bean; counselors, Prof. Otis T. Mason, Dr. George Vasey, Dr. W. A. Patten, Mr. F. W. True, Mr. John A. Byder.

Duty on Silk Warps. The secretary of the treasury has made a decision that silk warps shall pay a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of the new tariff relating to spun silk, and not a duty as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent. ad valorem. The question arose on the appeal of William H. Lamb, of Philadelphia, the collector of customs at Philadelphia, who had assessed a consignment of silk warps at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Contract Awarded. The contract for furnishing cut stone for the superstructure of the new public building at Buffalo, N. Y., has been awarded to M. A. McGowan, of this city. The contract is for the understanding that he furnish half Amberst stone, similar to that used in the basement extension.

The Greely Relief Board. Chief Engineer Melville was before the Greely relief board yesterday for the purpose of correcting his testimony and making some additional suggestions as to the fitting out of the proposed relief expedition.

The Cabinet. All the members were present at the cabinet meeting yesterday. Considerable routine business was transacted, but no questions of importance were considered.

Four Bonanza Chiefs. Globe Democrat. Flood, Fair, and Mackey are bravely, full-blooded men, with good courage, and good living and drinking. They dress coarsely and have all the California characteristics—free and easy in address, tall fellows well met with all their friends. Blazon on the contrary, could sit for a picture of a good Connecticut farmer. He is thin, angular, unadorned, flat-chested, with straight, thick hair, whiskered by age, combed down smooth over his small head; a pallid face almost destitute of expression, and a man who does nothing to the countenance. When he looks at you, however, you notice a pair of eyes as sharp as those of a weasel.

It is asserted that as much nutriment is contained in twenty pounds of cheese as will be found in a sheep weighing sixty pounds. The English say that the cooking of cheese is practically an unknown art in America, the only form commonly known being the Swiss cheese. A cheap, savory, and highly nutritious food may be prepared by adding grated cheese to oatmeal porridge, boiled rice, mashed potatoes, lumpy pudding, or any other food. The Swiss cheese, which is as a staple food, also takes the position that "booth" when honestly prepared from good beef and mutton fat and sold as "butterine" or "oleo margarine" is an excellent substitute for cream cheese.

A SISTER of M. Thiers, Mme. Brunet, lives in a village of Burgundy, in comparative poverty. Having applied for assistance to Mlle. Douze, who, after the death of M. Thiers' widow, inherited all his wealth, estimated at 20,000,000 francs, she was informed that the erection of the building which in it contained the art treasures left by Thiers to the state absorbed so much money that nothing could be done for her. This is said to have been the cause of M. Brunet's poverty, having received from Mme. Brunet up his profitable trade as watchmaker, of which Thiers' friend advised.

CURRENT GOSSIP. MY SWEET SUNNY HOME. Take me back to my sweet sunny home, Where the jasmine clammers so free, And the waters are lashed into foam On the sands by the murmuring sea. There the cotton plant blooms in the sun, While the red bird chirps loud in the vale, And the dard, when labor is done, Picks his banjo to tell me a tale. I have wandered o'er billows as blue, Seeking pleasure in palace or cot; But my heart foundly turned to you— My old homestead I never forgot. Broken-hearted, alone, how I sigh For the red vanished years of my youth, Where the smoking bird hangs at my side, 'Mid the friends that I loved for the truth! —John A. Jay.

It is estimated that it costs \$3,000,000 a year to support the churches of New York City, while the revenue of the theaters is set down at \$7,000,000 per annum. TRYING a man's hands behind his back and placing a stick behind his neck, as a punishment on a child held on a level with his mouth, the thing being actuated by a friend, is a new holiday game in the interior of California.

THERE are about 5,000 English people in Colorado, and they are among the largest capitalists in the state, when labor is cheap, composed of Englishmen, gave a dinner and ball Dec. 30, which was attended by 300 people of that nationality.

THE old house selected by Dickens as the scene of many of the incidents recorded in the "Old Curiosity Shop" is about to be demolished in consequence of its dangerous condition. The house is 14 Portsmouth street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in London.

THERE were 650,000,000 menhaden taken in the waters about New York and in Long Island sound last season. But they were not all the oil secured from them was only 1,200,000 gallons, against nearly 2,500,000 gallons from 350,000 fish taken in 1882.

MR. EDISON wishes to remark that the incandescent light, the perfection of success and the success of perfection. He says that he has made up words in twelve to twenty at this moment, and in a year you will see it shining out of every window from the Brooklyn to the Harlem bridge.

PRINCE OROFF, the Russian ambassador to France, lives more luxuriously than almost anybody else in Paris. He is invited to all the available epineurs; he is invited to which is considered a mark of high social attention. The prince is very wealthy, and, in his way, something of a philanthropist.

HOLLAND, in the last three centuries, has recovered more than 100,000 acres. The Lake of Harlem became terra firma between 1490 and 1852, and the Zuider Zee is in process of transformation into 500,000 valuable acres. Holland has now 1,475,000 oxen and cows, and her present output of cheese is estimated at worth \$5,000,000.

A TRAMP who had been given a hearty meal in Nathan Tallora's house, in the city of New York, Pa., hurried back breathless half an hour later and gave the family warning of a terrible snow-storm that was moving down the coast of the city. He had been taken out of the house just before the avalanche, with a slight ray, except over the house.

"JOHN," said Mrs. Parker, "what's all this in the papers about a Baker's peach and the Sudan?" "Oh," said her husband, "it's some furthering in the east. I don't know much about it." "Frothing" said Mrs. Parker, "well, you might expect it. I always said them New England folks was no earthly use except for pumpkin pie and darning stockings."

MRS. EMMA MOLLOY has been engaged to conduct missionary work among the Cherokees, in Indian territory, during the winter, cancelling engagements in Nebraska and other places in order to continue her labors in the territory inaugurated a few weeks since. She has the cooperation of Chief D. W. Bushyhead and others of the council. Her meetings have been very successful.

ST. MARK'S, at Venice, is not, it would appear, the only famous building where the old mosaic is fast perishing. Mr. Edmund About, who was lately in Constantinople, reports that the mosaic constantly falls or is picked out of the walls of St. Sophia and sold to strangers. The whole mosque is in a bad way, according to him; the arcades and walls are roughly shored up, and nothing is to be done but "conservative restoration" can arrest the evil.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta states that Kesub Chunder Sen, the philanthropist and the promoter of the Brahmo-Samaj sect in India, is dead. This Theistic church, which owes its origin to Raja Ram Mohun Roy, was founded in 1828, and had only a bare existence until 1841. It discards the entire Hindu mythology, believes in one God, the Creator of heaven and earth, and accepts the moral teaching of the Bible, but not the doctrines of the trinity, atonement, &c. It is regarded as a sect of Bibles.

SOME interesting relics of Napoleon I were recently sold at auction at Hastings. They consisted of three views of St. Helena, an occasional table made from a willow tree which grew over the grave of the emperor, and a chair which bore the following inscription in brass: "This chair, which was the last Napoleon Bonaparte sat in, was at his bedside when he died, and was brought over to this country by the Emperor's order. The articles, which belonged to the late Mr. W. S. Alexander, were sold for £15 3s, the chair realizing £11.

A COMPANY has been organized in Boston, composed of prominent telephone people, to give to telephone subscribers, who care to pay for the exact standard time. This company controls an invention which consists of a clock located in the central office, arranged to give signals once a minute, either in the subscribers' telephone or by a bell. The bell is a small bell, the former seems to be the kind of signal likely to be used. The signal given is first the hour, by strokes, then the minutes past the hour, followed by the seconds, which are given by a small bell, the exact minute or second.

A WELL-KNOWN lawyer in the north of England entertained recently a brother clergyman from some distance. The evening being unpropitious he asked him to remain for the night. At dusk the clergyman asked his guest to sleep into the room while he gave orders to the conveyance ready in the morning. As the visitor entered the man the clergyman's wife mistook him in the dusk for her husband, and, setting the pulpit Bible on the table, she said to him, "I thought the full weight of it across his shoulder, exclaiming emphatically, 'Take that for asking he ugly wretch to stay all night!'"

WHEN it is remembered that some seventeen municipalities of Brazil have voluntarily liberated their slaves during the present year, it does not seem strange that the new wave of popular enthusiasm will sweep the institution entirely from the South American empire. On Oct. 10 the provincial assembly of Ceara took a step in this direction by raising the tax on slaves to \$100 and by prohibiting the renewal of slavery in all municipalities in which it has been abolished. The new law goes into effect on Jan. 1st, and the Rio News thinks that thousands of slaves will be liberated by their owners rather than pay the tax.

It is asserted that as much nutriment is contained in twenty pounds of cheese as will be found in a sheep weighing sixty pounds. The English say that the cooking of cheese is practically an unknown art in America, the only form commonly known being the Swiss cheese. A cheap, savory, and highly nutritious food may be prepared by adding grated cheese to oatmeal porridge, boiled rice, mashed potatoes, lumpy pudding, or any other food. The Swiss cheese, which is as a staple food, also takes the position that "booth" when honestly prepared from good beef and mutton fat and sold as "butterine" or "oleo margarine" is an excellent substitute for cream cheese.