THE FAIR PLAY.

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—BY—
SMITH & WATHEN.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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FAIR PLAY.

VOL. VIII. STE. GENEVIEVE, MO., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880. NO. 44.

OUR JOB PRINTING OFFICE
IS THE BEST IN
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.
WE HAVE A
Large Power Job Press
suitable for all classes of work in the county. Job Printing at rates compete through with cities on account of the Printing Establishment being in the West.
TERMS CASH.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE House Committee on Ways and Means, on the 30th, took up the Tariff question and voted, eight to three, to place paper and paper-making materials upon the free list. They did not stop here, however, but added a large list of other articles, with the purpose, as claimed, of concentrating the friends of all protected articles against the bill and thus insure its defeat.

ABEL RATHBONE CORBIN, brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, died a few days ago at his residence in New Jersey. Mr. Corbin was forty years ago the editor of the *Missouri Argus*, the Democratic organ at St. Louis, the *Republican* at that time being a Whig paper.

THE John Kelly Democrats of New York have called an opposition State Convention, to be held at the same time as the regular Convention and also at Syracuse.

GEN. GRANT arrived at New Orleans on the 31st. He was met at Morgan City by a reception committee headed by Major Patton, who tendered him a cordial welcome to the Southern metropolis.

GEN. H. E. PAINE, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation on the ground that he can not well afford to hold an office which pays only $4,500 a year.

SENATOR TELLER has given notice of an amendment to the Ute Indian bill, providing for certain yearly allowances to Mrs. Meeker, her daughter and other sufferers by the White River massacre.

THE Democratic State Convention of Minnesota has been called at St. Paul on the 20th of May.

PRESIDENT HAYES and family visited New York City on the 30th.

THE House Indian Committee have voted against adopting the principal provisions of the Ute Agreement bill, and it is predicted that the treaty will not be confirmed.

THE Republican Senatorial Caucus decided to oppose the Marshal clause in the House Deficiency bill, on the ground that it is a political rider.

SENATOR THURMAN had an attack of vertigo in the Senate Chamber the other day and was carried out in an insensible condition.

THE Senate has again rejected the nomination of William R. Brown as Census Supervisor of the Eighth Illinois District.

J. W. THOMAS has been elected President of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad, in the place of Mr. Cole, resigned.

EDGAR M. MARBLE, Law Officer Interior Department, will be appointed Commissioner of Patents, and J. G. McCammon will succeed Marble.

DR. LECOMPTE and Capt. C. E. Western, 11th Infantry, engaged in a street duel at Fort Douglas, Utah, the other day. Both were wounded, and it is thought that Western will not recover. The difficulty is said to have been about a woman.

THE New York Democratic Union is the title of an organization formed to bring about a reconciliation between the two factions of the party in the Empire State.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention, held at Topeka on the 31st, nominated a full Blaine delegation to the National Convention. The resolution for the selection of the delegates in a body, instead of by Congressional districts, as formerly, was carried by 184 to 139, which represented the strength, respectively, of the Blaine and Grant elements. The Grant men protested against the action of the Convention, and, it is reported, will send district delegates to Chicago from at least one district—the Third.

AT the recent election in San Francisco the Citizens' Union ticket was elected by a handsome majority over the Workingmen's ticket—a defeat of Kearneyism.

SECRETARY SHERMAN, on the 31st, made a speech to his old neighbors at Mansfield, O., in which he avowed his candidacy for the Presidency, but said that "if the Republicans of Ohio do not fairly and fully in their Convention express a preference for me, and support me with substantial unanimity in the National Convention, my name will not be presented to that Convention with my consent."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

IT is stated that agents of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company are bringing 2,000 men from Canada to work on the Leadville extension of that road, and will have trains running into Leadville by the middle of June.

THE Western Nail Manufacturers held another meeting at Pittsburgh, on the 31st, and resolved unanimously to continue the suspension of all works for two weeks longer. A stop of four weeks is equivalent to a reduction in the supply of not less than 300,000 kegs, which it is calculated will be sufficient to keep the prices up to card rates.

THERE is said to be great distress among the striking operatives of the Harmony Mills at Cohoes, N. Y. It is rumored that their places are to be filled with French-Canadians, who are as obnoxious to the Eastern workmen as the Chinese are to the Pacific coast workmen.

THE Chattanooga brickmakers have struck for three dollars a day.

THE Pan-handle Railroad Company have issued an order restoring to all employees the wages paid prior to June 1, 1877.

MONEY-ORDERS can now be drawn upon France, it having united with the International Money Order Postal Union.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, has signed decrees terminating the case and Receivership and restoring its road to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company; also, turning over the entire line which has been in dispute with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company for the last two years, between Canon City and Leadville, to the Denver and Rio Grande Company, and dismissing all suits. The compromise thus perfected is based on a treaty of peace for ten years between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Union and Kansas Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Companies and their subsidiary companies. The line to Leadville will now be completed in two or three months.

A MAN who registered at a Salt Lake (Utah) hotel as George William Peters, Pontiac, Marshall County, Kansas, and who had been drinking freely for several days in company with two strangers, on the morning of the 31st was found on the street in a dying condition, with a bullet hole in his head. He died a few hours afterwards. After being shot he had walked fifty rods, as shown by a bloody trail.

THE Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the total number of hogs winter-packed throughout the West during the past season at 6,950,000, an increase of 539,000 over last year. The summer and winter packing combined, shows an increase for the year of 143,000, the largest year's business recorded.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

AT Leadville, Colo., on the night of the 30th, F. A. Prentice shot and killed F. C. Dixon, while engaged in a quarrel growing out of an alleged insult offered by Prentice to a lady whom Dixon was escorting home.

The boiler of Bell's soap factory, near Rochester, Ind., exploded on the 30th, badly scalding Thomas A. Bell, the proprietor, and O. M. Kenny, a boiler-maker. The boiler had just been finished, and this was the first time a fire had been kindled in the furnace.

Two tinsmiths were blown from the roof of the New York Seventh Regiment Armory and killed, during a recent high wind.

HOMER WELLINGTON, the wealthy young merchant of Cambridge, Mass., who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of having poisoned his wife and child, by reason of being infatuated with another woman, has confessed that he poisoned his wife, but denies having poisoned his child.

EIGHT persons, nearly all Mexicans, were recently massacred by Indians, supposed to be a portion of Victorio's band, near Santa Barbara, N. Mex.

A GUN fell from the hands of Mr. Boulder, living in the town of Waverly, Rice County, Minn., and the bullet passing through the door pierced the heart of his daughter, eighteen years old. She died in ten minutes.

A FIRE-DAMP explosion occurred in Thomason's coal mines at Fairmount, Va., on the 27th, by which miners James Reese and James Work lost their lives. A number of men were in he mines at the time and escaped more or less burned.

AT Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 27th, Frank Simmons, a box-maker, had a quarrel with one Alford, an ex-Penitentiary convict, regarding a woman of bad repute, when Alford stabbed Simmons in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

AT Springfield, Ill., on the 28th, Patrick Fenton, an employee in the rolling-mills, beat his wife's brains out with a sledge hammer. The circumstances of the crime indicate insanity.

Three daughters of Silas Gaun, aged fifteen, seventeen and nineteen years respectively, were drowned recently, by the sinking of a skiff in Dallas County, Mo.

PUE and March, citizens of Bandera County, Tex., had a dispute over a game of cards. Result, a shooting affray in which both were killed.

A LITTLE child of Mrs. Saluria Swearingen, who lived on Sulphur Creek, near Oakville, Tex., fell into the stream. The mother plunged in to rescue her child and both were drowned.

ANDREW WALLACE, of Indianapolis, a wealthy mine speculator, was recently shot and fatally wounded by his insane son at Pennington, Dakota.

Two Omaha boys, Wm. Largen, aged seven, and John Downs, aged eleven, were poisoned on the 31st by eating wild parsnips, and both died in terrible convulsions within two hours. A third boy was made terribly sick, but will recover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE religious associations of France will contest in the courts the legality of decrees of the Government against unauthorized religious societies, on the ground that the laws they are based on are obsolete.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says terrible distress prevails in Asia Minor. Cattle, sheep and goats are being carried off in large numbers by disease, and the country between Angora and Ismid is becoming a desert.

NEWS from Fort Ewell, LaSalle County, Tex., states that a detachment of Hall's State troops had a fight on the morning of March 29 at Crary & Case's ranch with Mexican desperadoes. The Rangers attempted to arrest an offender and were attacked. Thirty shots were exchanged. Two Mexicans were killed and one wounded. A young man named Peter Johnson, recently from Philadelphia, was killed by a stray bullet.

SMALL-POX and typhoid fever are raging in Paris. There were 1,206 deaths in that city during a single week.

RIOTS have occurred in several of the close Parliamentary districts in England and Scotland, where the Conservatives have encouraged independent candidates in order to divide the Liberal vote.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., had a $45,000 fire on the night of the 30th.

THE St. Louis Merchants' Exchange is getting up a subscription, chiefly of provisions, in aid of Capt. Howgate's Arctic expedition, which is to sail in May.

THE Colombians are said to be much exercised over reports from Washington that the American Government will oppose the construction of a canal by a foreign company. They say they want no protectorate, neither French nor American, and will submit to neither without striking back as hard as they can.

THE United States ship Constellation, laden with food supplies for the poor of Ireland, sailed from New York on the 27th. Commodore Potter has discretionary orders to land his cargo either at Kingstown, Queenstown or Galway.

ANOTHER secret printing establishment has been discovered at St. Petersburg and sixteen compositors engaged in it have been arrested.

THE Chilian Legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Panama stating that Morgategna has been occupied without resistance by 14,000 Chilians, and that no fighting occurred. Arica was bombarded for three days by the Chilian navy, during which time considerable damage was done on land.

THERE were several severe shocks of earthquake at Cuba on the 23d of February during which many houses were injured or destroyed. No lives were lost.

C. K. ALLEN, the express agent who had charge of the bullion recently stolen at Sidney, Neb., has been arrested for complicity in the robbery.

THE annual session of the American Fish Culturists' Association was begun in New York City on the 30th.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MARCH 27.—*Senate*—Not in session..... *House*—Mr. Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to any frauds or corrupt practices on the part of any employees of the Indian service since the 1st of July, 1877; also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of the testimony taken by Gens. Hatch and Adams touching the late outbreak. Both were adopted. A number of bills were received and referred. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

MARCH 29.—*Senate*—Messrs. Allison and Teller gave notice of the proposed amendment to the bill ratifying the Ute agreement. Ordered printed. Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with an amendment the immediate Deficiency Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. This is the bill which contains the necessary appropriation of salaries for United States Marshals and Deputies, and salaries for the Government Printing office.) The Geneva Award bill was then taken up and discussed, principally by Messrs. Thurman and Blaine..... *House*—Under the call of the States, the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Herbert (by request), prescribing and defining the manner of guaranteeing to each state a Republican form of Government. It provides that whenever the President shall ascertain that two claimants to a seat in either House of Congress, each claiming to be the Legislature of the State, and such controversy can not be determined by lawfully constituted authorities of the state without resorting to military force, he shall communicate the fact to the Senate, which shall determine which, if either, of the two claimants is the Legislature of the State. Mr. Robertson (D., La.) introduced a bill for strengthening the Mississippi levees. Mr. King (D., La.) from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported a bill to increase the efficacy of the National Board of Health. Mr. McGowan (R., Mich.), from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to call a Sanitary Conference, to meet at Washington, D. C. Both were placed on the calendar. The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

MARCH. 30.—*Senate*—Bills were introduced by Mr. Ingalls—Providing for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians, Kansas; also, authorizing the President to prescribe certain regulations for the government of various Indian reservations, and to provide for the punishment of criminals for murder, manslaughter, arson, rape and burglary on Indian reservations; also, for the relief of settlers on alleyated Shawnee lands in Kansas, and for other purposes. The New York Centennial Exhibition bill was discussed, and at the expiration of the morning hour the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, but not disposed of..... *House*—Mr. Robertson (D., La.) introduced a bill appropriating $5,200,000 for sustaining a system of Mississippi levees in accordance with the plans submitted by the Mississippi Levee Commissioners. The Army Appropriation bill was reported from committee and referred to Committee of the Whole. The contested-election case of Bradley vs. Slemons, from the Second District of Arkansas, was then taken up, and Mr. Bradley, the contestant, was allowed an opportunity to speak in his own behalf, after which Mr. Slemons followed in support of his claims. The House adjourned without action on the case.

MARCH 31.—*Senate*—Some discussion arose regarding the printed testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case, in which appeared the testimony of E. S. Webber, ordered stricken out on account of his non-appearance for cross-examination. The report was referred back to the committee for correction. The bill providing for an International Exhibition in New York City in 1883 passed. The Immediate Deficiency bill was then taken up and debated at some length, after which it was ordered to a third reading..... *House*—Bills were introduced, from the Committee on Banking and Currency: To prohibit engraved signatures on national bank notes, and authorizing national banks to loan money on real-estate mortgages. Consideration was resumed of the contested election case of Bradley vs. Slemons, of the Second District of Arkansas. The majority resolution declaring Wm. F. Slemons, contestee, entitled to a seat, was adopted by a vote of 149 yeas to 21 nays. Mr. Money, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported back the Post-route bill and it passed. The Star Service Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

APRIL 1.—*Senate*—Mr. Wallace from the select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late election, submitted a report on the subject of assessments for political purposes. Ordered printed and laid on the table. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to acquire for the United States title to the site of Fort Stockton, Texas, passed. Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to establish a semi-monthly steamship mail service between the States of the Mississippi Valley and Brazil. The Immediate Deficiency bill was then taken up and Mr. Edmunds supposed its passage in a speech of some length. Mr. Eaton replied to Mr. Edmunds. The bill then passed—yeas, 35; nays, 21—a party vote..... *House*—Mr. Chalmers (D., Miss.), from the Committee on Pacific Railways, reported a bill to complete the Pacific railway system. Printed and recommitted. Mr. Singleton (D., Miss.), Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 5,000 copies of the report of the Select Committee on the Depression of Labor upon the subject of Chinese immigration. So ordered.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THE Court-house and Jail of Brown County, Tex., was recently burned. Several prisoners lost their lives and all the records were destroyed.

GEORGE WARNER ENGLISH, Treasurer of Bordentown, N. J., hanged himself on the 1st.

THE public debt statement of April 1 shows a decrease in the debt during March of $11,710,297. Cash in Treasury, $201,106,986; gold certificates, $8,835,560; silver certificates, $11,280,920; certificates of deposit outstanding, $8,840,000; refunding certificates, $1,870,450; legal tenders outstanding, $340,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,625,297.

THE Grant delegates to the Kansas Republican State Convention from the Second and Third Districts met after the adjournment of the Convention and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention.

THE House Committee on Elections, in the case of Donnelly against Washburne, Third Minnesota District, have decided upon a report declaring the seat vacant and ordering a new election.

THE Nebraska Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus on the 31st, elected a solid Tilden delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE wife and babe of John Halloway, who lived near Silver Lake, Elkhart County, Ind., were burned to death in their house on the morning of the 1st.

BEN. JOHNSON, better known as Ben Plunkton, a negro, was taken from the Jail at Winchester, Ky., on the night of the 1st and hanged by a mob. His offense was a criminal assault upon a young white lady.

ADVANCED rates of wages in New York City in many trades went into effect on the 1st of April.

The Conquest of the Mule.

The Western pack-mule is small, sinewy, and, like old Joey Bagstock, "tough, sir, tough! but de-e-vilish sly!" Most of them are bred from Indian ponies and are born on the open plains. Having previously been lassoed and branded, when three years old they are driven (or inveigled) into a corral and exhibited for sale as *bronchos*. An untamed horse is a model of gentleness beside them. Sometimes they are accustomed at once to the saddle by one of those wonderful riders who can stick on the back of any thing that runs, and more rarely they are broken to harness; but ordinarily their backs are trained to bear the pack, which is generally the only practicable mode of transporting freight through these rugged mountains.

The first time the pack-saddles are put on the excitement may be imagined. The green mule, strong in his youth, having been adroitly "roped" or lassoed, is led out into an open space, stepping timidly; but, not seeing any cause for alarm, quietly; before he understands what it all means, he finds that a noose of the rawhide lariat about his neck has been slipped over his nose, and discovers that his tormentors have an advantage. He pulls, shakes his head, stands upright on opposite ends, but all to no avail. The harder he pulls, the tighter the noose pinches his nostrils, so at last he comes down and keeps still. Then a man approaches slowly and circumspectly, holding behind him a leather blinder which he seeks to slip over the mule's eyes. But two long ears stand in the way, and the first touch of the leather is the signal for two jumps—one by the beast and one by the man, for packers are wise enough in their day and generation to fight shy of the business end of a mule. The next attempt is less a matter of caution and more of strength, and here the animal has so much advantage that often it must be lassoed again and thrown to the ground.

It is a fine sight to witness the indignation of such a fellow! He falls heavily, yet holds his head high and essays to rise. But his fore-feet are manacled by ropes and his head is fast. Yet he will shake almost free, get upon his hind feet, stand straight up and dash down with all his weight in futile efforts for liberty. Secured with more ropes, allowed but three legs to stand upon and cursed frightfully, he *must* submit, though he never does it with good grace. It is not always, however, that this extremity is resorted to. Some animals make little resistance while the strange thing is being put upon their backs and the fastenings adjusted—all but one; but when an effort is made to put that institution called a crupper under a young mule's tail, language fails to express the character of the kicking! The light heels describe an arc from the ground to ten feet above it and then strike out at a tangent. They cut through the air like whip-lashes and would penetrate an impediment like bullets. But even mule-flesh tires. Strategy wins. The crupper is gained and the first hard pull made upon the sinch (as the girth is termed), which holds firmly every hair-breadth, and will finally crease the contour of the mule's belly into the semblance of Cupid's bow. But this one pull suffices to set him springing again—bucking, now, with arched back and head between his knees, landing on stiff legs to jar his burden off, or falling full weight on his side and rolling over to scrape it free. He will sit on his haunches and hurl himself backward; will duck his head and turn a somersault; finally will stand still, trembling with anger and exhaustion, and let you lead him away conquered.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Scribner's for April.*

This Beats the 13-15-14.

The following somewhat simple puzzle has been furnished by a gentleman of Manchester, N. H.:

A
A
A

B
B
B

The object of the puzzle is to place three articles of a kind on the lines marked "A," and three of a kind on the "B" lines, with a blank line between. Take, for instance, silver dimes and one-cent pieces. Place the dimes on the "A" lines, and the cent-pieces on the "B's." Now change the cent-pieces to the "A" lines, and vice versa, by advancing directly forward, either moving to the next unoccupied line, or jumping a coin over one another (and only one at a time) of the opposite kind. Continue until the dimes and the cents have changed places, and are in regular order one above the other. There can be no repeating; the moves must all be made forward.

A Physical Wonder.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—F. M. Davis is a heater at the rolling-mill of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company. In June, 1878, he met with an accident. An iron clamp was thrown from a revolving fly-wheel, and one of the sharp angles struck him in the forehead, breaking loose and partly forcing through the skin a crescent-shaped fragment of the frontal bone, measuring three inches in supreme length and seven-eighths of an inch in width in the center or widest part, thus producing not only a compound fracture of the skull, but cutting through the longitudinal sinus or large blood-vessel of the interior of the top of the head, permitting an extension and loss of a considerable portion of the brain substance. The wound was pronounced fatal, but days grew into weeks, and weeks into months, and the man still lived. Finally the wound was closed by soft tissue, and later about one-half the cavity was closed by a new bony formation, and the remaining part is now covered by soft tissue, through which the pulsations of the brain is plainly visible. It is said that there is but one other such case on record. Davis possesses all his mental faculties.—*Chicago Times.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—It is said that Tremont Temple, Boston, offers the Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Denver, a salary of $10,000 a year to accept its pastorate.

—Mr. Moody, in his winter's work in St. Louis, has given special attention to the colored people, of whom there are 30,000 in that city. He has preached to them nearly every Sunday morning, and has made a great impression on many of his hearers. It is said that a number of prominent colored men have been converted.

—The Rev. Dr. Morehouse, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, who has just returned from the South, tells this story to show the need of educating the colored preachers: A colored minister in explanation of the "cherubims" informed his hearers that "there were cherry beams across the temple, and the Holy Ghost came down and sat on the cherry beams."

—The Atlanta (Ga.) Baptist Seminary has ninety students. Most of the freedmen under its charge are studying for the ministry, and some of these are making heroic efforts to obtain an education. One of them had to sell his overcoat. Another tried living on one meal a day. The wife of another takes in washing to support him. Another worked for some months as a cook.

—Dr. Jessup, Presbyterian missionary, writing from Beyrout, Syria, says the Government at Constantinople has given notice that hereafter any Moslem who becomes a Christian will be put to death, and that any foreigners subverting Moslemism by teaching Christianity shall be imprisoned without notice to their Consuls. In Syria, however intelligent Moslems condemn this action.

—The movement out of which the "Salvation Army" grew was begun in London in 1865 among the churchless poor by one man. Now there are 122 corps engaged in the work, under 195 officers. They are using weekly 148 theaters, warehouses, and other buildings for services. They held, last year, 45,000 out-door and 60,000 in-door services, and employed 257 persons as officers, ministers, missionaries, colporteurs, and bible women, and 3,256 others occasionally.

—A young clergyman of the Episcopal Church went to a seminary of another denomination because at his own they spent so much time teaching them to read the service properly. It would not be amiss if more attention were given in other seminaries to the study of prayers. Many men fall into a form which is not as good and is quite as formal as a written ritual. We all know it, in the pulpit and in the prayer-meeting. Not all spontaneous prayer is edifying to the hearers, however it may be accepted above. It ought to be possible to have both sincerity and variety in prayer.—*Christian Union.*

—Dr. J. L. Diman, of Brown University, in the sixth of his Lowell Institute lectures, advanced views which are looked upon as important, in that they are perhaps the first public avowal on the part of a professed theologian of full faith in evolution of a philosophical principle, applicable in the historic sciences. He avowed his implicit confidence in it as a valuable if not entirely fresh addition to formal philosophy, and it will exert, in his opinion, a wholesome influence upon the methodology of historic and scientific theology. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

His Telephone.

"I guess I haf to git me my delephone already," said an old citizen of Gratiot Avenue yesterday, as he entered the office of the company with a very long face.

"Why, what's the matter now?"

"Oh! efery tings. I got dot delephone in mine house so as I could spheak mit der pays in der saloon down town, and mit my relations in Springwells, but I haf to git it up. I neder haf so much droubles."

"How?"

"Vhell, my poy Shon, in der saloon, he rings der pell und calls me oop und says an old frent of mine vhants to see how she works. Dot ish all right. I say: 'Hello!' und he says: 'Come closer.' I goes closer und hellos again. Den he says: 'Shtand a little off.' I shtands a little off and yells vunce more, und he says: 'Shpeak louder.' I yells louder. It goes dot vhey for ten minutes, und den he says: 'Go to Texas, you old Dutchmans!' You see?"

"Yes."

"And den mein brudder in Springwells he rings de pell und calls me oop und says how I vhas dis earnings? I says I vhas feeling like some colts, und he says: 'Who vhants to pay some goats?' I says: 'Colts—colts—colts!' und he answers: 'Oh! coats. I thought you saidt goats!' Vhen I goes to ask him of he feels petter I hears a voice crying oudt, 'Vhat Dutchmas ish dot on dis line?' Den somepody answers, 'I doan' know, but I likes to punch his headt!' You see?'

"Yes."

"Vhell, somedimes my vhife vhants to spheak mit me vhen I am down in der saloon. She rings mein pell und I says 'Hello!' Nopody spheaks to me. she rings again, und I says 'Hello!' like dunder! Den der Central Office tells me go aheadt, und den tells me holdt on, und den tells mein vhife dot I am gone avhay. I yells oudt dot ish not so, und somepody says, 'How can I talk if dot old Dutchmans doan' keep shtill!' You see?"

"Yes."

"And when I gits in bedt at night somepody rings der pell like der house vas on fire, und when I shumps oudt and says hello, I hear somepody saying: 'Kaiser, doan' you vhant to pay a dog?' I vhants no dog, und vhen I tells 'em so, I hear some peoples laughing: 'Haw! haw! haw!' You see?"

"Yes."

"Und so you dake it oudt round vhen somepody likes to speak mit me dey shall come right avay to mein saloon. For my brudder ish sick he shall get petter, und if somepody vhants to pay me a dog, he shall come vhere I can punch him mit a club!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Martha's Ideal.

When I was a boy Martha was twenty years of age. She was an almost constant companion of my sisters and a very familiar object to me. Martha was peculiar. I didn't know any thing about this, but I used to hear my sisters speak about it. I knew she was a quiet girl and imagined she was somewhat of a dreamer. I believed, without knowing much about it, or reasoning over it, that she was particular. Perhaps her peculiarities arose from her nature to be particular. But that is neither here nor there.

Martha was a dreamer. She had an ideal—not of life, which we all should have, but of a husband—the man who was some time to come to her out of the future and lay his all at her feet. Time has developed that the husband in question was pretty deep into the future at that period. This picture of the ideal was carried so long in Martha's heart that it became a constant thought with her, and eventually it was confided to the admiring gaze of my sisters. Of course she found plenty of sympathy with them. I suppose Martha must have taken a great deal of comfort in dreaming of the ideal, and wondering when he would come, and under what circumstances he would appear.

Martha had selected a model for her ideal. The ideal was to have black hair and eyes. The ideal was to have a dark complexion. The ideal was to be faultless in dress and manner. I remember one thing particular about the ideal. He was not to smoke. I never heard Martha say so exactly, but I once heard her say that no gentleman would smoke in the presence of a lady even on the street, and this implied as much. The ideal was a gentleman, of course. The use of tobacco, Martha said, was nasty and vulgar. The ideal was certainly not vulgar.

Martha went on cherishing her ideal, and eighteen years after my acquaintance with her began she married. A greater part of that time the two families were separated and I rarely saw Martha. Since her marriage I have seen her less than formerly. It was a year after that event that I first saw her husband. He is a mason, sober, industrious and frugal—a very good man indeed. They have been married three years or more.

This afternoon I was looking aimlessly from my window when I saw Martha's husband coming across the street. I was looking at him carelessly when the far-away past suddenly flashed before me.

This was not Martha's husband alone coming towards me, it was the ideal as well. Here was a fulfilled dream, a hope come to fruition. I looked at him closely.

The ideal clothed with real flesh and blood is a man about forty-five years old. In height he is five feet seven or eight. He weighs about two hundred and ten pounds. He has got a round face and wears short side whiskers (round faced men should always wear side whiskers). His hair is sandy, thick, and curls outward where it curls at all. He wears a soft hat and there are marks of mortar on it. On his legs are a pair of brown overalls, the ends of which are stuck in his boots. I noticed as he passes the window that the ideal runs over his boots at the heel. A thick, heavy coat, with the original color burned out of the shoulder by the sun, is on the ideal's back. About the ideal's neck, loosely wound and with the knot located in an unpleasantly suggestive manner under his left ear, is a red and green and yellow comforter. The ideal carries a white-wash brush in one hand and the other hand is housed in his coat pocket.

In the ideal's mouth is a short-stemmed clay pipe.

I can not help but wish that I had not seen this; or, having seen it, that I might believe it was got from the formation of soap bubbles—but a delicate column of smoke curls up from it and carries the desired illusion skyward.

A Torpedo After a Man.

The inventor has constructed a self-propelling torpedo which possessed the peculiarity of being able to be used on land as well as in water—a result which was obtained by fitting it with wheels. He undertook to exhibit this torpedo to a Committee of naval officers at Lyme, Conn., last August. A canal boat to be blown up had been anchored some distance from the shore, and it was understood that the torpedo would start from the beach, proceed to the canal boat, blow it to pieces, and return to the shore, where a subsequent experiment would demonstrate its efficiency on land. Whether the inventor had been guilty of ill-treating the torpedo, or whether it was a peculiarly vicious one, we have no means of knowing. We do know, however, that after it had gone a few rods in the direction of the canal boat, it turned round and came rapidly and with undue ferocity toward the group on the beach. The naval officers hastily retreated, but the torpedo paid no attention to them. On landing it made for the inventor, who fled with every symptom of extreme terror. In vain did he seek to outstrip his pursuer. The torpedo followed him across the country, jumping ditches, climbing fences, and actually gaining on him. Happily, he recollected that the torpedo could not turn quickly, and so when he was nearly overtaken he suddenly doubled on his pursuer and ran toward the village. The torpedo turned and followed him, gaining so long as the inventor kept straight on, but losing a little at every turn. He was nearly exhausted when he finally reached his own workshop, the door of which stood open. He dashed in, shut the door, and dashed out again through a rear window, just as the ferocious and baffled torpedo flung itself against the door, and, exploding, blew the workshop into small pieces. No account of this incident has hitherto been published, for the obvious reason that the inventor was interested in keeping it secret. It is, however, every bit as true as many of the stories which have been told of the wonderful feats accomplished by other and tamer torpedoes, and it gives us a glimpse of the terrible consequences which may follow if our torpedoes should become rebellious and devastate our cities and towns, instead of annihilating the ships of the enemy.—*New York Times.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—One man eloped with the wife of another from a spelling bee in Tennessee. Such bees interfere with the honeymoon.

—Mr. Smalltalk: "Is that a Virginia creeper behind you, Miss Violet?" Miss Violet (wildly): "O, where? where? O, do take it off!"

—A New York belle has ordered a $700 corset. Great squeeze! what extravagance. This is entirely too much for artificial hugging.

—A young lady modestly informs us that if her sex have nothing to do with cheeky chaps they will not have chappy cheeks to contend with.

—Mumps are so common as to be quite fashionable among Boston young ladies. In fact, they are declared by some to be "very swell."

—The wife of a wealthy and retired grocer to her artistic dressmaker: "Dress me in such a manner that my vulgarities will pass for mediæval affectations."

—A Western paper, describing a young lady putting on her corset, says she "went to work hauling in the slack of the cord something after the style of a vaquero placing a saddle upon a fiery, untamed mustang."

—A Michigan farmer's wife who can handle a shot-gun or revolver never has any tramps at her door. How the chaps find it out is a puzzle, unless the first one shot makes a sort of telegraph of himself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Ethel"—Yes, bark rhymes with lark, but there are other objections to your poem. You talk about balmy zephyrs in the first verse, and have the child freeze to death in the third. Even poetic license must give way to the weather. *Chicago Tribune.*

—When you find a sun-bonnet floating around on the surface of a pond, it is not always safe to conclude that there is a woman at the bottom of it. She may have eloped with the hired man and thrown the bonnet in there so as to get a good start while the neighbors are dragging the pond and the husband is trying to beat down the undertaker on the price of a rosewood coffin. *Keokuk Gate City.*

It must have been tremendously embarrassing to that nice young man out at Bowling Green, Ky., who escorted the preacher's fair daughter to church Sunday night, and arrived late, to hear the reverend gentleman read from the Bible as the couple marched up the aisle, "My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil," which verse occurs in an account of a New Testament miracle. The whole congregation snickered, and it would be hard to tell which felt worst, the preacher, his daughter, or her escort.

—A poor old deaf man resided in Fife; he was visited by his minister shortly after coming to his pulpit. The minister said he would often call and see him; but time went on, and he did not visit him again until two years after, when happening to go through the street where the deaf man was living, he saw his wife at the door, and could therefore do no other than inquire for her husband. "Weel, Margaret, how is Tammas?" "None the better o' you," was the rather curt reply. "How! how! Margaret?" inquired the minister. "Oh, ye promised twa years syne to ca' and pray once a fortnight wi' him, and ye hae ne'er darkened the door sin syne." "Weel, weel, Margaret, don't be so short; I thought it was not so very necessary to call and pray with Tammas, for he is sae deaf ye ken he can not hear me." "But sir," said the woman, with a rising dignity of manner, "the Lord's no deaf!" And it is to be supposed he felt the power of her reproach.

The "Father" of the House of Commons.

The "Father" of the present House of Commons—that is, the one who has sat in it continuously for the longest period—is Colonel Christopher R. M. Talbot, who has represented Glamorganshire uninterruptedly since 1840. He is a Whig, and although he speaks very rarely, has always been distinguished for his influence in the House and for his great knowledge of its opinions and feelings, for which reasons, for a long time he has been one of the most trusted advisers of the Liberal leaders. He has twice declined a peerage. Lord George Cavendish has represented North Derbyshire since 1851, Mr. Charles Pelham Villiers Wolverhampton since 1835, Sir Philip Grey Egerton (who was also a member in 1830-1) Cheshire, and Mr. Cowper Temple different constituencies since the same year. Mr. Edward Ellice has been a member since 1837. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn (the "Prince of Wales") was elected on coming of age, for what may be called the hereditary seat for Denbighshire, from which the Liberals, although they have captured the other seat, have never succeeded in displacing him. He too, like his father and grandfather, has refused a peerage. Mr. Gladstone was first elected in 1832, but was out of Parliament in 1845-7. Mr. Bright was first elected in 1843, Mr. Lowe and the Speaker in 1852, Sir Stafford Northcote in 1854, Lord Hartington in 1857, and Mr. Forster in 1861.

A Street Scene in Panama.

The washerwoman's art is a very necessary if not particularly elevated one, and no one with proper sympathy for a large, laborious and not particularly highly remunerated class would think for a moment of attempting to circumscribe their liberty or render their weary task more burdensome. However, we think it is not one of their inherent rights to occupy the streets with their clothes-lines—to string them along above the sidewalks, where, burdened with their dripping load, they compel the passer-by to seek the middle of the streets; or, projected by long poles still farther into the street, they constantly endanger the safety of persons mounted upon or driving spirited and nervous animals, as well as interfere with ordinary travel. We recommend the matter to the consideration of the Governor and hope to see the nuisance abated.—*Panama Star and Herald.*