The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 36. LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

Another lively time in the Senate occurred yesterday upon the introduction of the congressional apportionment bill. The bill is known as the Davis bill—not such a one as the Democrats would have if they could get a better one, as it gives the Republicans six of the congressmen, to which they are not fairly en-titled. This made no difference to them, however, and they began the same sort of a "rumpus" over its passage as they evidently determined to do long since on the passage of any sort of a bill which looked to the overthrow of the present Republican gerrymander, so odious in its provisions that the Republican governor (Baker), at time of its passage, refused to

and never did sign it. Yesterday the Davis bill advanced to engrossment, where it remains for the present.

The general appropriation bill finally cleared the Senate vesterday afternoon, and was reported to the House. The House began consideration immediately, very little debate the House in the same shape in which it left the Senate. It now only needs the governor's signature. We have published the items of the appropriation several times

specific appropriation bill also The passed the Senate yesterday afternoon. The item of \$82,000, appropriating that amount for the purchase of the State fair ground, which provoked a long discussion, was not stricken out, as was proposed. The Senate agreed to the appropriation by-yeas 25,

The entire bill passed with no material change as reported from the finance committee. Some few items were added, but the main atures are as we published in yesterday's entinel-\$91,000 for the finishing of the Insane Hospital, \$40,000 to furnish it when finished. Twelve thousand dollars each to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Female Reformatory, \$2,000 to the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children, and \$62,000 to buy the State Fair grounds. Mr. Harris offered an amendment appropriating \$1,310,50 to the Normal School, for heating apparatus, if certified as correct by certain officials, and Senator Taylor offered claims to the amount of \$2,263 for ditching done 10 years ago-these claims only to be paid when the secretary of state is satisfied with their correctness. With

ment. The old claim of the Journal Company for the 51 sets of Indiana Statutes bought by the Senate, and for which at one time \$8 per set was voted, came up again before the Senate, It was explained by several senators that \$12 was the regular price everywhere, and that the \$8 per set already agreed upon would the Journal company out of pocket; so the Senate generously added the other \$100. The House will doubtless acquiesce when it understands the full situation.

these additions the bill passed to engross-

The state librarian was allowed \$100 extra for removing the State library and performing extra labor. The Senate feeling rather generous yesterday afternoon, and good feeling prevailed until the congressional apportionment bill appeared; after that their great grandmothers couldn't have procured an appropriation big enough to get calico gowns at a "bit" a verd

The bill of Mr. Overmeyer, creating a board of pardons," passed the House, yesterday. The board is made to consist of the governor, secretary, auditor and treasof State. This board must unanimously to be of any of State. in the pardoning of criminals, reprieves or remissions of fines. Applicants for pardons, etc., must give notice to the county prosecutor of intention to apply for such pardon, and must also publish the intencounty where the conviction was made.

The expert witnesses in the State House nvestigation case had made out their bills at \$20 per day, and some had been living high at leading hotels. The Legislature proposes to allow them \$1.25 per day for attendance as wit-

The Senate yesterday accepted its committee's report on the amendment to the prison bill. If the amendment goes through with the bill the troubles in the Northern prison directorship will be settled without any further trouble, and the old board with the warden now holding the position, will give way to the new board and the new warden.

The Senate decided yesterday in favor of Smith holding the seat in which he and Mr. Sansberry, of Anderson, were the contestants. The vote stood 37 to 8-four not voting,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

The fee and salary bill occupied the attention of the Senate all of yesterday, and was not finished at the time of adjournment. It is now perhaps attracting more attenan any other bill, except perhaps the "congressional apportionment" bill which for the present remains "in statu quo," as noticed yesterday. "Economy" is the name of hound used in the fee and salary hunt and he was partly present yesterday-bead and tall up. The first game started was the governor's clerk, to whom the bill gave \$600 per year. He was run down in about an hour and the money recovered. So the governor will have no clerk-only a plain secretary at \$1,500 per year. The auditor's salary was changed from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The salary of the deputy secretary of state was fixed at \$1,500. These were the only changes made among the State officers, except in the case of the adjutant general. His salary had been fixed at \$1,250. "Economy" tackled him, and reduced the salary to \$1,000, saving \$250 apparently, but the time used in the discussion was worth every cent of it. The salaries, then, of the State officers and their assistants, as settled by the Senate, are as follows:

Governor	\$5,000
Gevernor's secretary	1,500
Secretary of State	2,000
Socretary of state's deputy	1,500
Secretary of state's clerk	700
Clerk of the printing bureau	1.200
Auditor of state	2,000
Auditor of state's deputy	2,000
Auditor of state's insurance clerk	
Auditor of state's insurance ciefk	1,500
Auditor of state's land department clerk	
Adjutant general	1,000
Quartermaster general	300
Treasurer of state	3.000
Treasurer of state's deputy	1,500
Treasurer of state's night watch	=600
Attorney general	3,000
Attorney general's cierk	600
Superintendent public instruction	2.000
Two clerks—each	600
Law librarian	1.000
State librarian	1,200
Quata Mheavlan la contatant	200

Some changes were made in special items of fees connected with county; clerk's business Marriage license was fixed at \$2. Heretofore nearly every clerk in the State had a different price-ranging from \$1.25 to \$3.50, and in some instances even higher. Now a man can get married the State over for \$2. Dan Ransdell our clever county clerk, thinks the bill will smite him to the tune of about 30 per cent, and Senator Coffey gave the same per centage in a remarks to the Senate sy, adding that it would the county clerks in small

the bill at the usual adjourning hour. The hill will probably occupy a day or more long of the time of the Senate. That body is giving the bill very careful attention, and as the members of the House seem very anxious to get through and go home, it will probably not indergo many changes there.

The Davis congressional appropriation bill was laid aside in the Senate yesterday, for the purpose of pushing forward the "fee and salbill. Senator Keene will probably be present to-day, and there seems to be little doubt but that the bill will pass. The House will doubtless indorse the action of the Senate, and we notice that the longheaded ones of both parties begin to think that it will soon be a law. We therefore give the Congressional districts as provided for in

First district—Posey, Gibson, Vanderburgh, Warrick Pike, Spencer and Perry counties, Second district—Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Orange, and Du-

bois counties.

Third district—Jackson, Jennings, Washing-ton, Scott, Clark, Floyd, Harrison and Crawford counties. ties. district—Union, Decatur, Franklin, earborn, Jefferson, Ohio and Switzer-

land counties, Fifth district—Putnam, Hendricks, Morgan, Johnson, Owen, Monroe, Brown and Bartholomew counties. Sixth district—Delaware, Randolph, Henry,

Wayne, Rush and Fayette countles.

Seventh district — Marion, Hancock and Shelby countles. Seventh district — Marion, Hancock and Sheiby counties.

Eighth district—Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Vermillion, Parke, Vigo and Clay counties.

Ninth district—Tippecanoe, Clinton, Tipton, Boone, Hamilton and Madison counties.

Tenth district—Lake, Porter, Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Cass, Carroll, White and Benton counties.

enton counties. Eleventh district—Miami, Wabash, Hunting-on, Wells, Adams. Howard, Grant, Blackford

and Jay counties.

Twelfth district—Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb, White and Alien counties.

Thirteenth district—Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Starke, Marshall and Kosciusko coun-

A bill passed the House yesterday, doing away with coroner's jurors. As a member explained, "one man was as good as a dozen to find out what was the cause of death." If the Senate is in an annihilating mood it may do away with this last man.

The "loan bill" passed the House yesterday, It authorizes the State officers to borrow \$510,-000 to pay the debt due April, 1879, and \$200,000 for a like purpose on December 1, 1879.

Five acres of land, used for agricultural purposes in cities and towns, are exempt from taxation through House action yesterday. The Senate will hardly reach any of the bills passed by the House during the last few days It does no harm, however, and keeps "the boys" busy. As the old man said when his old woman was licking him, "It don't hurt me, and it does her a power of good."

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The congressional apportionment bill was passed through both Houses yesterday and ly requires the governor's to make it a law. Aconly signature cording to the figures furnished in an sarticle yesterday by the Journal, and which figures we reproduce to-day in our editorial columns, the bill shows a clear Republican majority in five of the districts upon the vote of 1876, and in the Thirteenth district a meagre Democratic majority of only 151. This central district, composed of Marion, Shelby and Hancock.counties, is as likely to go one way as another. It will be close enough to force both parties to bring out their best men. The Nationals will hold the balance of power in many of the districts.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the fee and salary" bill, getting nearly through the section in relation to the auditor. It leaves the matter about as reported by the committee, which is as follows: The salary allowed is \$1,300. When the population of the county exceeds 15,000 and does not exceed 20,000, the additional sum of \$125 for each 1,000 inhabitants in excess of 15,000 shall be allowed, in addition to the salary of \$1,300. If the population is over 20,000, then he shall receive \$100 for each 1,000 inhabitants in excess of the 20,000. The fees, as we have stated before. have been reduced from 15 to 25 per cent. There is quite a difference of opinion upon the "fee and salary bill." Some senators claim that the reduction is entirely too great, and the Republicans are charged with a desire to make it so great that the county officers will hold the Legislature in odious remembrance. The Democratic senators generally profess to

want only a fair reduction made. The auditor's insurance clerk's salary was reduced to \$1,200 from \$1,500 yesterday. The day before it was put at the latter figures, and o published in the Sentinel vesterday morning. This was the only change made in the list as published in the Senunci.

Senator Poindexter voted twice with the Democrats vesterday in the preliminary manipulations to get the "congressional apportionment bill" well before the Senate for final passage. He went hand in hand with his National colleague, Mr. Davis, who is the author of the bill, to the brink of the political Rubicon, but did not have the "sand" to make the final plunge. His Republican antecedents would not allow him to vote on a bill prepared by a National, although a National will hold the balance of power in many of the districts provided by the bill.

The governor yesterday approved House bill No. 667, an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize cities and towns to negotiate and sell bonds to procure means with which to erect and complete buildings for school purposes, etc., passed March 8, 1873. Eleven House and 24 Senate bills passed by the special session have been signed by the governor to date.

"up" yesterday, said he had never had the toothache nor lost a tooth in 35 years, seldom missed a meal, and that he was mentally, physically and religiously sound. He is a Quaker. Moral—Be Quakers. He did not speak so un-reservedly of the soundness of his politics. Without saying much on this point, he rather let it be inferred that he was not so enthusiastic as upon the other portions of his creed. He is one of the eleverest members on his side

of the House. FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

The Senate continued to be the point of attraction all day yesterday, as the "fee and salary" bill was still under discussion. It passed to engrossment yesterday close upon the time of adjournment. As it proved to be from the very first moment in the House a difficult matter of legislation, so it continued to be throughout its consideration in the Senate, The bill as passed the Senate in its main features remains as we gave it in Wednesday's Sentinel, although unimportant changes were made in certain tees of the clerk, auditor and sheriff. There is no telling what may be its fate in the House, as there seems to be a wide diversity of opinion regarding it.

The Senate passed a concurrent resolution to adjourn finally on next Monday at 6 o'clock p. m. After the House has decided what it will do with the "fee and salary" bill the question of adjournment can be very readily solved.

A resolution passed the House yesterday providing for the codification of the State insurance laws, with amendments, sections, etc. which will provide for the regulating of foreign insurance companies and all matters connected therewith. These are to counties with a little or nothing. This ought to be remedied before the bill gets too far along. Sheriff Pressley thinks also that it cuts the fees of the sheriff's office more than it can stand. The Senate had hardly pro-

It is presumed will be an adept in insurance matters, and for his services will receive not

more than 200.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the water works bill, and a conference committee on the part of the House was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sleeth and Fleming.

The party who accompanied Mr. Bearss to his home in Peru, were Mr. Speaker Cauthorne, Senators Kahlo and Leeper, Representatives Taylor of Daviess county, Herod, Briggs, Owen, Miers, Thayer, Van Valzah, Robeson, Reed, English and Campbell, with some others from this city. Ladies were present from Wayne, Rochester and in that section of the Fort and other The Indianapolis party named in the foregoing left here at 6:20 Thursday evening, arriving at Peru in ample time to join in the festivities, had just simply a magnificent time and were back to the city between 9 and 10 o'clock yes terday morning, Representative Briggs says "he never had so much fan in all his life," and at noon yesterday looked as young and fresh as a spring daisy. Representative Sleeth adds his testimony also to that of Mr. Briggs, and thinks it will mark one of the brightest moments in his life's history. Speeches were made by several members of the party, that the belies of Northern Indiana might have samples of the eloquence which rings out from our temporary capitol from day to day. "They danced all night till broad daylight," and would have galiantly "gone home with the girls in the morning," but only had eight minutes in which to make the train, and so gathering their "grip-sacks," they fled from the hospitable mansion without calling the yeas and nays on motion to adjourn. As the delegation from here was a juicy one we conclude that there must have been some humorous incidents, and therefore one of "the juiclest;" but the only sportive feature of the trip that we succeeded in capturing was that one of the party-a married gentleman-was trying to pass himsetf off upon a very fascinating Fort Wayne at a fairly moderate sort of gait when one of his companions made the third one of the party spoiled it all by saying, "Look, here, my good fellow, I'll tell your wife about this." gave his name, but perish the thought that we should ever reveal it.

The governor has signed the congressional apportionment bill, and now that the child is born-is shapely and comely-we hope that it may never disgrace its parentage. The bastard which has been enjoying a heritage to which it had no decent claim, died with the former'

The following card, published by request, re

onires no explanation: quires no explanation:

General charges of incompetency sgainst the engrossing and enrolling cierks of the Legislature having been made through some of the city papers, the undersigned committee on enrolled bills on the part of the Senate cheerfully testify to the incorrectness of the charge so far as it applies to the cierks of the Senate. Their work has been uniformly correct and neat, and there has been no complaint nor eause of complaint against them.

RICHARD L. COFFEY, F. W. VIEHE,
GEO. W. GRUBBS.

March 21, 1879.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

A CRUEL FATE.

General Slocum on the Murder of Mrs Surratt. [Rochester (N. Y.) Union.]

General H. W. Slocum, one of the most distinguished brigade, divsion, corps, and grand division commanders of the war, reently delivered a lecture in Brooklyn on events of the great struggle, during the course of which he expressed the opinion, always held by the Union, that Mrs. Surratt was a murdered woman. He said:

I am going to speak to you one word about the execution of Mrs. Surratt at the close of the war, for I think some good lessons can be learned from the story of her trial and death. I believe any people situated as we were ought to be cautioned against placing implicit confidence in evidence given at a time of high excitement. I could stand here to-night and relate to you fifty incidents that would serve to caution everybody against taking evidence against others when the people were all is a caution everybody against taking evidence against others when the people were all in a state of intense excitement. There never was a day, there never was an hour, that I did not believe that Mrs. Surratt was as innocent a woman as there is in this hall. [Applause]. She was the keeper of a boarding-house in Washington. She boarded Wilkes Booth and half a dozen other rebel sympathizers, and she had a son, John H. Surratt. Wilkes Booth was guilty of shooting Mr. Lincoln, and this poor woman was brought to trial in connection with Wilkes Booth, and through the excitement of the times her neck was brought to the halter. Her daughter, a young girl of 18 or 19 years of age, on the morning of the execution went to the president's room and begged permission to say a few words to him on behalf of her mother, and a United States sensitor from our own State, who acted as door-tender, repulsed her, saying, "No; no, you can notgo in." Worse than that, meaner than that, the poor girl three or four years afterward married a clerk in the treasury department. No charges were made against him, but because this clerk had married the daughter of Mrs. Eurratt he was discharged. Let us brag of our achievements, but at the same time let us learn to look at our faults and errors fairly and squarely in the face and acknowledge them when we have cause to.

The murder of Mrs. Surratt was the most cruel and cowardly act ever committed in

The murder of Mrs. Surratt was the most cruel and cowardly act ever committed in any civilized country. It is a curious and suggestive fact that all who were chiefly resuggestive fact that all who were chiefly responsible for the execution of that innocent woman have felt the unseen hand of the Great Avenger. Stanton, secretary of war, who, was perhaps the worst of the number, committed suicide in a fit of remorse, although the fact was sought to be concealed. Preston King, the senator from New York, who repulsed Annie Surratt at the president's door, in like manner ended his own life by deliberately jumping from a ferry boat into the North river at New York and drowning himself. Andrew Johnson, who signed the death warrant and despotically suspended the writ of habeas corpus that had been granted by the court, was stricken suddenly with death upon his return to the Senate after he had left the presidency. Judge Advocate Holt, who conducted the prosecution, long ago disappared presidency. Judge Advocate Holt, who conducted the prosecution, long ago disappeared from public view, and whether dead or alive nobody knows and nobody cares. And John A. Bingham, who assisted Holt, was driven from Congress in disgrace as one of the Credit Mobilier bribe takers, and sought refuge in Japan, where, we believe, he now is.

The craze for dime necklaces has broken The craze for dime necklaces has broken out and promises to be a greater scourge than were the dreadful button strings of 10 years ago. The dime necklace is built by levying tribute by one's friends. A young lady concludes to possess o e. She asks every soul that she can ca'll a friend to contribute a dime with his or her monogram engraved upon it. After she collects some 25 or 30 monogramed dimes, she has a jeweler string them together, and the necklace is an incontrovertible fact. As it costs 50 or 75 cents to have every dime polished and engraved, the young lady with necklace intentions is avoided by those who have brains as well as cash.

Mr. Longfellow, How Could You? |Marie Roze to a Graphic Reporter.|

"I carry away with me many pleasant memories of charming incidents and surprises given me by kind friends while here, but the greatest compliment I have received, I think, are the lines written to me by the classical and spirituelle poet, Mr. Longfellow. Let me repeat them to you in my broken accent, which you will pardon." Here Mme. Rose recited with an exquiste timbre and tenderness of tone half a dozen verses of the poem, one of which ran thus:

"In vain to try the double spell By which thou wouldst ensue Alas! thou singest all too well, Or else thou art too fair."

OLD BEAU HICKMAN.

of "Ye Olden

How He Held Sway on the Social High way by His Wits-The Only Debt He Ever Paid-Loafing Reduced to a Science.

[Washington Post.] Besides being the capital of the United States, Washington is an old curiosity shop, crammed from floor to ceiling with the oddities of human nature. It can not very well help being. Owing to the peculiar political and social life of the place, it is the paradise of specialists. Sometimes these people want sympathy, sometimes they want advice, sometimes they want the social stimulus of the life here, not unusually they want an appropriation from Congress. As a rule, they get into an outside eddy of the maelstrom and drift out again, but sometimes, from pure inertia, they remain and become permanent institutions of the place. Among the social bric-a-brac of the Capital

city there has been no more unique specimen of humanity than "Beau" Hickman, who, if he did not schieve fame, schieved a notoriety which caused him to be pointed out to strangers as one of the celebrities of the town: A man who lived by wit instead of work; who never paid a debt in his life till he paid the debt of nature; who kept his books with the world by that severaly single entry system in which the entries are exclusively on one side. One would call him a prince of Bohemia, but for respect for those good Bohemians who pay their debts and keep most of the ten commandments, and who might decline the doubtful honor of allegiance like a pretender. A man who floated on a summer sea of success till he was dragged down at last by the undertow of death. Too proud to work and too honest to steal, he betook himself to the social highway, and by pure address and an 18carat impudence, on which there was no discount, he held his right of way. There must have been something of the eclat of a royal pronunciamento to "stand and deliver" with which he made his "assess ments," for we are told that in the beyday of his fortunes not to be patronized by him was considered a slight, and to refuse to pay the dues which he demanded was to be niggardly. He was Beau Brummel's American cousin, and there is a strong family resemblance in their two lives. Both were born of respectable parents, were possessod of moderate education, had inventive genius and executive ability, which, otherwise applied, might have led to brilliant results; both had their share of the roses and champagne of life, and both died at last in penury and disgrace. There was this difference: page of the, and both died at last in pennry and disgrace. There was this difference: Beau Brummel practiced his arts and aired his elegances in titled drawing-rooms, a car-pet knight without fear and without reproach in his toilets—a sensitive soul, to whom a discord in the color of a glove was positive pain; while Beau Hickman, cast in a sterner mold, and in a republican society, made himself popular by his good humor and courteous manners, and was the hero of saloons and hotel corridors, where he won his victories. But both belonged to the ge-nus dead-beat, and, barring the local color, the recording angel must have found an awful monotony in the record of their two

Robert S. Hickman began life with \$10,000 Robert S. Hickman began life with \$10,000 and the instincts—such as they were—of a Virginis gentleman. He ran through the \$10,000 in two years. The instincts clung to him as long as he lived. It was by virtue of them, no doubt, that to the last he retained something that commanded the liking of something that commanded the liking of many people, that he never broke a promise, never told a lie, and with a feeling of delicacy that did honor, never alluded to his family, who felt themselves disgraced by his career. There is something pathetic about this phase in his life which reminds one of Hale's "Man Without a Country." He came to Washington in 1833, when about 21 years of see Washington was the say metrocolic of age. Washington was the gay metropolis in those days, and be found himself welcome in its best circles, flattered and feted, attractive alike to woman and to man. He had all the elements of social success—good looks, fortune and the talent of pleasing. After ward, when his money was gone, the problem of life stared him in the face, and found him absolutely without resources. Then he made up his mind. He deliberately went to work up his mind. He deliberately went to work to reduce loafing to a science, and dignify it by adopting it as a profession. He used to live, whenever it was possible, at hotels, finding there a good field for his experiments of human nature. His diagnosis of the disease of statesmanship is so accurate and so equally adapted to the congressman of to day that it will bear repetition. A young man from the country was complaining of the mistreatment he had received from his "member," and Beau Hickman case him southing syrup as follows: ceived from his "member," and Beau Hick-man gave him soothing syrup as follows: "My dear sir, Washington is a new world to representatives. As soon as they reach the capital they feed on Caesar meat. That is why they are grown so great. The obesity of their political importance becomes wheezy. The air here seems to be impreg-nated with a kind of gold dust which makes nated with a kind of gold dust which makes them asthmatic. Why, bless you, sir, as a rule, they are all 'light weights,' or they wouldn't have 'run' so well. Did you ever hint to your representative that you were well acquainted with his people at home, and ask him to take a drink. Try it, and—well, thank you, I do sometimes indulge." Beau Hickman never was a politician. He professed to belong to the East Virginia school of Whigs, but he never allowed his political prejudices to stand in the way of business, and never hesitated to "assess" a man because he happened to be a Democrat. With a zeal worthy of a better cause he devoted himself to his profession.

himself to his profession.

Many of the most noted men in the pro-Many of the most noted men in the pro-fession contributed regularly to his de-mands, and those who would not have en-couraged any other form of dealing paid their assessments without remonstrance. Perhaps they thought as he did, that they owed it to him as a pension for services ren-dered in his palmier days. For he never presented his "bills for quarterage" in a begging manner, but as though it was a just due, and entitled to instant consideration. To a wealthy Southern member, who at one due, and entitled to instant consideration. To a wealthy Southern member, who, at one time, complained that the bill was excessive, "My dear sir," he replied, "your assessment is strictly in proportion to your means; and, sir, knowing that I am no d—d Hebrew, you should not expect me to compromise myself by entertaining such unbusiness-like propositions of compromise. Why, sir, if I reduce the ratio of your assessments that d—d stickler from the other side of the House would refuse to pay one side of the House would refuse to pay one cent." Such an argument, of course, could

cent." Such an argument, of course, could be answered in only one way.

When Washington appeared to him a pentup Utica, he used to go over to New York or Baltimore, stop at the best hotels, and affect the companionship of wealthy sporting men. One day, in New York, after a stay of some weeks, a hotel bill was presented to him, which he was utterly unable to pay. He borrowed a thousand dollar bill of a friend for a few moments, and asked the clerk to deduct the amount of his bill. The official, reduced to obsequiousness by the sight of a bill larger than he could change, begged Colonel Hickman to make himself perfectly easy about the matter, which he undoubtedly did. He went over to Baltimors to the

races one day, and worked his way home thusly: Placing an old card under the brim of his high white beaver (he always had a hat as individual and as well known as Horace Greeley's), he took a seat in the gentlemen's car, and on the approach of the conductor leaned out of the window. Being tapped on the shoulder by the conductor, he jumped back, knocking the hat off out of the window. A scene followed. Great rage on Beau's part at the rudeness of the conductor—the train should be stopped to recover his hat and ticket; apologies from the conductor and the promise of a free passage and a new hat, which was fulfilled. How he beat the tailors out of fashionable suits by urging that his patronage would bring them valuable custom; how he once overswed the ninth part of a man with the nonchalant remark that "his friend, President Jackson, who, by the way, was a dead good fallow. the nonchalant remark that the President Jackson, who, by the way, was a President Jackson, who, by the way was some President Jackson, who, by the way, was a d—d good fellow, no matter what some folks might say about him, had borrowed a thousand dollars of him last night, and it would really be impossible to pay that little bill just now;" how he got a pair of boots by ordering two pair sent to his room, and then, sending back one right and one left, to have it stretched on the instep, walked off with the others. All these exploits live in the memory of those who laughed at them. He chaperoned strangers, and charged them for it like a Niagara hackman; he displayed a marvelous ingenuity for getting free drinks. marvelous ingenuity for getting free drinks, but was so little addicted to dissipation that he would rather have the 10 cents than the drink. He was charitable when he could be, and often showed a kindness of heart that won him friends. In all the years that he postured in his grotesque gentility on the social boards of Washington, he is not accused of low or vicious habits. It was only the burlesque of villatny. Gratitude was a strong trait; he never forgot a favor and never betrayed a friend.

In 1871, when the finishing of the pave ment on Pennsylvania avenue was celebrated by a carnival, the prince of bummers, on a gallant pony, was a notable figure in the infirm and poor, he was rapidly going down. Old friends were no longer on the scene to testify to his early prestige. New-comers knew him only as the shabby bummer. It was increasingly difficult to make "assessments." He had fooled fortune to the top of her bent. He had made the fatal mistake of her bent. He had made the fatal mistake of living too long, and at last, one afternoon, in the Sisters' Hospital, with neither word nor moan, he passed away. And so ended a life whose comedy was sadder than tragedy, and over whom the daily press of the city pronounced brief funeral honors when it said he "had no friends, but he died without engine".

A WIFE'S RIGHTS OF PROPERTY. A Plea for the Woman's Share of the Property Earned During Marriage.

(Cincinnati Gazette.) What are the rights of a married woman in the property which has been made during marriage? A wife who has done her part of the family duties—has managed the household, has brought forth and brought up the children, and has devoted the same zeal to the making of the home that the man has to his part of the business, is in fact the earner of one half of the property, and is in justice the owner of it. That is to say, she has the same right to it as he, and what she spends of it in her reasonable wants is no more his gift than his personal expenditure is her gift.

Yet there are men whose wives have managed their province with as much zeal and capacity as their husbands, have managed the family expenses prudently, have made their household run smoothly, so that no aunoyance from their troubles reached the annoyance from their troubles reached the husband, have brought forth and brought up broods of children, and trained them in the right way during all the years while property was accumulating, who do not perceive that their wives have done anything in this, and do not recognize that they have any rights in the property which has thus grown; who think that they made it all, and that their wives are paupers living on their charity; who acturally talk of their wives' raiment and food and personal furniture as things which they, the husbands, had given them; who commend themselves for giving something to their wives—a dress, a jewel, a piece of furniture; who bring home at rare occasions things they have bought with the common property, making presents of them to their wives, and commend themselves for their liberality, and think they gave their wives so much to make them happy that they are quite too good for this world.

husbands think it such a farce for their wives to make them presents. In their views it is making them presents out of their own money. And they make the poor, subdued creatures think the same, and regard it as a creatures think the same, and regard it as a childish playing at giving presents to the man who has to pay for them. The man simply lays his robber hand on all the property of the firm—on the joint earnings of the two, in which she has in reality been as efficient as he, and doles out driblets to her as if she were a beggar, and, as a special favor, allows her to take a little of his money and buy him a present with it, just to go through the motion of owning something. In justice she is as much the owner as he. She has the same right to the control of her personal expenditure as he, and she is enti-tled to a share in proportion to the greater expense which custom and his wishes impose on her in clothes. And the money which she spends is not his, but hers. In paying over to her what she needs, and what paying over to her what she needs, and what is her reasonable share, he is not giving her his money, but paying her own. He is not doing anything liberal or generous, but that which is simply honest. He is an Ananias if he utters it as a gift. This is not a matter of political rights, nor of the subversion of the marital relation; it is simply a matter of the just rights of the wife in the common property during the life of both parties.

Match-Making as a Business. Marriage-brokers are quite important business men in Genoa. They have pocket-books filled with the names of the marriage-able girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, etc. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections, and when they succeed they get a commission of 2 or 3 per cent. on the portion. Marriage at Genoa is quite a matter of calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another, and it is only when everything is arranged, and a few days previous to the ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life. Should be find fault with her manners or appearance, he may break off the match on condition of defraying the brokerage and any other expenses incurred.

A sandusky Cinderella.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A young lady in Sandusky can probably boast of the largest feet in the world. A Detroit gentleman, who was in a shoe store in that city when the lady left an order for a pair of shoes, brought back a "chart of the foot which was taken to secure proper lasts. The young lady is 17 years of age, is four and one-half feet high, and weighs 110 pounds. There is nothing remarkable about her except her feet, an idea of the immensity of which can be obtained by the following accurate measurement: Length, 17 inches; size around the heel, 22 inches; around the instep, 18½ inches; around the smallest part of the ankle, 16½ inches. The feet are not unsymmetrical, and the only discomfort the lady experiences is from the muscular exertion required to carry them around. A Sandusky Cinderella.

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Hon. THURLOW WEED

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(Signed) ,THURLOW WEED.

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