

# SPRINGFIELD GLOBE

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE.  
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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1885

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLIC  
Volume XXX. Number 34.

**OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.**  
Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Cloudy weather generally cooler, variable winds, lower barometer.

The cold wave flag suggests warm clothes, and the cold weather that is here to verify the prediction, converts the suggestion into an imperative demand. The first step in the process of habituating one's self in harmony with the weather, is to see that the nearest, most confidential envelope, in point of fact, the Underwear, conforms to the requirements of the season. These All Wool Knit Undergarments (Domestic and Imported) in all the colors and grades, and those Camel's Hair Textures too, are particularly calculated to put a man in comfortable relations with low temperatures, and will surely yield to those who invest in them big and long continued dividends of satisfaction.

To particularize each separate line throughout our immense stock would require more space than our contract allows. Therefore we mention but those most called for. Lot 2700, Camel's Hair with Chest Shield and Double Seated Drawers, \$2.00. Lot 2260, Fine Medicated Scarlets, with Chest Shield and Double Seated Drawers \$2.50. Lot 56,000, Fine White Lamb's Wool with Chest Shield and Double Seated Drawers \$2.50. Lot 400, Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers \$1.65. Lot B. L., Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers 75c. Lot 10, Scotch Wool 40c.

## TOP COATS.

We need not go over the tale of the last half year. The general predictions are many weeks yet of cold, bleak, marrow freezing weather. Weather when Top Coats as outside friends will come mighty handy.

It is not necessary to borrow, when from this stock may be purchased good looking, serviceable and comfortable garments in Men's sizes for \$5.00. Youths' sizes \$5.00. Boys' sizes \$3.50. Children's sizes \$1.75.

**OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Retailers at Wholesale Prices.

## PIANOS.

# BEHNING



These Renowned Pianos are kept in all the different styles by **R. F. BRANDOM & CO.,** 74 Kelly's Arcade.

**SPRINGFIELD MARKETS.**  
CORRECTED BY CHAS. W. PAYNTER & CO.

Butter—25c retail.  
Eggs—Good supply; 25c.  
Poultry—Good demand; chickens, young, 20c; old, 25c each.  
Apples—41 1/2 per bush.  
Potatoes—30c per bush.  
Sweet Potatoes—\$1.20 per bush.  
Carrots—Dull; 20c per bush.  
Onions—\$1.00 per bush.  
SALT—Snow-date brand, \$1.30 per bush.  
COAL—Ohio—\$5.50 per ton.  
LARD—10c.  
SUGAR—CUBA—10c; Sides, 10c; shoulders, 9c; hams, 14c; Bacon, 15c.  
Wool.  
Flax washed, 25c; unwashed, 1/2 off.  
SERRISERS.  
SQUARS—A large demand and prices low; granulated, 7c per lb.; "A" white, 6c per lb.; extra C light, 5c per lb.; yellow C, 5c per lb.; C, 5c per lb.  
COFFE—Market lower; Java, 20c per lb.; Rio, golden, 15c per lb.; Rio, prime green, 12 1/2c per lb.; Rio, common, 10c per lb.  
SUGAR—Domestic, 25c per lb.  
MOLASSES—20c per gallon; sorghum, 6c per gal.  
RICE—Best Carolina, 5 1/2c per lb.  
DRIED APPLES—1 1/2c per lb.  
DRIED PEACHES—10c per lb.  
DRIED FRUIT—Dried, \$2.75; Raisins, 50c per dozen.  
TANNERS—1 1/2c per lb.  
HERRIS—1 1/2c per lb.  
DRIED FRUIT.  
RAISINS—New 10c per lb.  
CURRIES—New 10c per lb.  
APPLES—New 10c per lb.  
COAL—Ohio—\$5.50 per ton.  
FRUITS—New 7 1/2c per lb.

## PARNELL.

The Irish Agitator is Thundered Upon by the Times.

The Latest News From London and Egypt.

Fire in an Insane Hospital at Indianapolis.

**Sensational News from Paris.**  
Paris, January 27.—Le Gil Bias makes some sensational statements about the London explosions. It declares positively that the authors of the explosions are the same men who made the dynamite attack on London Bridge and the Gower Street Railway station. The organizers of both plots, Le Gil Bias asserts, have been for a long time past, and are now employed in an English printing office in Paris, and until a recent date lodged in the St. Denis quarter of Paris, where they manufactured infernal machines used in committing the diabolical deeds.

**Congress.**  
WASHINGTON, January 26.—SENATE.—The oath was administered to Jonathan Chase, senator-elect from Rhode Island. The credentials of Hon. J. D. Cameron, senator-elect from Pennsylvania, were presented.

Remonstrance received from the Legislature of Kansas against the establishment of a cattle trail across or through the State. Resolution passed: Referring to the indignation of the Senate upon hearing of the attempt of dynamites to blow up the House of Commons, Westminster Hall and the White Tower. Eulogies were delivered on Hon. W. A. Duncan. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—Resolutions offered: Relative to the origin of the fire on the roof of the House; abolishing the offices of commissioner of internal revenue and the entire system of internal revenue taxation; seeking information from the secretary of state as to whether any citizen of the United States is in any way connected with the recent dynamite outrages. Bills introduced and referred: Appropriating \$100,000 to provide for the further aid of gun manufacture; for the punishment of crimes committed by means of explosive compounds. Bills referred: Army appropriation bill; bill appropriating \$6,000 to keep the peace on inauguration day.

The House then adopted resolutions of respect relative to the death of Hon. W. A. Duncan, of Pennsylvania, and after eulogistic speeches the House adjourned.

**The Thunderer on Parnell.**  
LONDON, January 27.—The Times continues its onslaught on Parnell with a stinging article, which says: "Parnell's studied silence regarding the dynamite outrages calls to mind his attempt to ignore Forster's indictment of the Parnellites as being the moral accomplices of the Phoenix Park assassins." The Times accuses the Irish agitators of their present policy of murder and silence will not pay. They will never succeed in coercing the House of Commons into a naked resolution by means of spoil.

**THE DAILY NEWS.**  
The Daily News thinks it almost an insult to ask Englishmen to keep their heads in face of such outrages, but claims that the worst has not yet come. It predicts that the next effort of the cowards will be the attack on some infant school.

**BRADLAUGH.**  
In the Court of Appeal to-day a decision handed down in the case of Charles Bradlaugh, on his appeal from the decision of the court refusing him a new trial, in the case which the government won against him for taking his seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath. The Court of Appeal decides that Bradlaugh has a right to appeal from the decision, and is in effect an order for a new trial.

**Kansas on Oklahoma.**  
TOPEKA, Kansas, January 27.—There is an increasing sentiment throughout Kansas in justification of the Oklahoma settlers. Both houses of the Legislature have adopted strong resolutions, requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the opening of the Territory to settlement, and there is scarcely an expression in public or through the newspapers indorsing the anticipated action of the United States troops. The people are watching developments with great interest, and the threatened conflict is generally condemned. New colonies are forming in different parts of the State and those now in the territory are receiving daily accession. Three hundred men are said to be ready to move from Caldwell next Monday if matters are not brought to a crisis by that time. A State convention is called to meet at Topeka, February 2d, to take action in the interest of parties desiring to locate at Oklahoma.

**Fire in an Insane Hospital.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, January 27.—A fire at the insane hospital this morning was got under control after destroying the engine room and laundry, bakery and some smaller apartments, located in the rear building, connected with the main structure by a large three-story building containing the kitchen, sleeping rooms for employes, chapel of the institution finished only last spring, and dry house. Loss \$75,000, uninsured. There was no panic among the 1,700 patients, most of whom watched the fire, and no one was injured.

**Cable Telegraph Charges.**  
NEW YORK, January 27.—The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company has notified the public that it will make no charge for dates in messages to and from Central and South America, via Galveston. The Commercial Cable Company will make the same concession between New York and London. The Baltimore and Ohio also reduces the rates between New York and Mexican points from fifteen to twenty per cent. The rates upon all Central and South American business are also largely reduced.

**News from Lord Wolsley.**  
LONDON, January 27.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the War Office had received no further news in regard to General Stewart. Wolsley telegraphs this afternoon from Korti that he expects to receive news from Stewart either to-night or to-morrow. A large caravan was despatched by Wolsley yesterday from Korti to Gaddul wells, and it is proceeded in the direction taken by Stewart, with all possible speed. Wolsley reports that the expedition which started Saturday under General Earl, is making favorable progress, and has not yet been disturbed.

**Edmund Yates Heard From.**  
LONDON, January 27.—Edmund Yates, editor of the World, recently convicted of libeling Lord Lansdale, has written a letter from Holloway prison, stating that the alleged interview with him recently published in New York is wholly fictitious, and that the interview with Lord Lansdale was likewise utter nonsense.

**Southern Telegraph Company in a Bad Way.**  
ATLANTA, Ga., January 27.—O. A. Lockerman has filed a bill in the United States Court, asking for a receiver for the Southern Telegraph Company. He holds \$30,000 in bonds, on which \$900 of interest is due and unpaid. The case is set for March 2d.

**Indications.**  
WASHINGTON, January 27.—For Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Partly cloudy weather, with local snows in the Ohio Valley and local rains in Tennessee; generally warmer weather, variable winds, falling barometer, followed in western portion by rising barometer.

**NEW NOTES.**  
A new paper, the Daily Telegraph, is to be started in New York.

The amount involved by the failure of ex-Senator Beale, of Akron, O., is put at \$75,000.

The master plumbers of Brooklyn have discharged five hundred of their Union employes.

State Senator Stratton, of Illinois, was stricken with paralysis at his home, Carrollton.

A bill was introduced in the New York Senate to regulate the manufacture and sale of dynamite.

The Minister of Agriculture of Canada delivered a decision in the Bell Telephone Company case, voiding the patent.

A bank thief, known as "Ruf" Miner and by several aliases, was arrested in a Brooklyn bank on suspicion of having stolen \$120,000 from a Baltimore bank, and to have robbed a Philadelphia railway depot of \$75,000.

Riddleberger made an anti-England speech in the Senate, Monday, in opposition to the Bayard resolution. Senators Hoar, Hawley and others favored the resolution, denouncing the wholesale assassination by the dynamites.

The examination of James Gilbert Cunningham, at Bow Street Court, London, shows that he had guilty knowledge of the dynamite explosions.

One of the English railway companies has decided to discharge from its employ all Irishmen.

All steamers leaving England for America are rigidly searched.

At Chicago Louis Bachus shot and killed Theodore Lay, the driver of a beer wagon, for ruining his daughter and insolently refusing to marry her.

In a game of billiards between Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson, Monday, Schaefer ended the game by a run of 109—making 800 points to 719 by Slosson.

Up to midnight Monday no tidings were received at the war office at London from General Stewart. The sudden decision of General Wolsley to go to the front is considered ominous.

A special dispatch from Rome states that it is understood in semi-official circles that Italy is prepared, whenever the emergency arises, to send 20,000 soldiers to Egypt to assist in the support of British authority there.

The war office, at London, made public the contents of a dispatch received Monday afternoon from General Wolsley at Korti. He says he has not yet received any further news from General Stewart. He assures the government in his opinion that there is no cause for anxiety in this long absence of intelligence. The first news of the battle at Abu-Klea, which was received at Korti four days after the fight, was brought in by Bash Bazoka. The last of those who were following Stewart's army left in a little band that carried the story of the fight across the desert. No information but that brought by these Arabs has yet reached Korti. Whatever additional reports of Stewart may have been dispatched, Wolsley says must come by camel carriers with ordinary British escort.

**A Greyhound's Long Leaps.**  
Capt. Ed Murphy has a beautiful greyhound. Recently Capt. Murphy paid a visit to relatives at Urbana and took his hound along for the purpose of having a little sport. In company with some of his friends he went out hunting, and near a lane which was thirty-three feet wide and bordered on both sides by a stake-and-rider fence, got up a rabbit. The hound gave chase and the rabbit ran under the fence. The first jump the hound made it cleared twenty-five feet, going over one of the fences and landing in the lane. Without any preliminary motion it made the second leap, and covered the immense distance of thirty-three feet, clearing the fence on the other side of the lane. There was a heavy fall of snow, and it was therefore an easy matter to determine the distance covered by the prints of the dog's feet in the snow. The distance was measured by Capt. Murphy and three others who witnessed the remarkable feat, and their report made it as mentioned above. *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

It has been said for a century that at Yuma, Cal., it seldom or never rains, and that it was the hottest place on the American Continent. These fallacies have received a rude shock by the records of the United States Signal Service, which show that the winter temperature in Yuma is much lower than it is in Los Angeles, while in regard to rain that locality has frequent showers, and not very small showers either.

## Dinner by Weight.

A citizen of the Pine Tree State has a very heavy wife, twice as large as himself, who vowed she would never be weighed. He concluded to astonish her with the true statistics on New Year's, and thwart the strategy which she always resorted to in order to prevent getting weighed. He took her out riding and drove upon the hay scales. Having secured the figures in grand aggregate of horse and wagon and wife, he afterward drove back, and by getting the weight of himself and wagon, by a simple arithmetical deduction, found that his wife weighed 225 pounds.

This was clever, indeed, for a Maine man, but the wild Westerner gives a more striking example of steal meeting theft. A railroad restaurant had the floor of his dining-room so arranged so beautifully balanced and attached to scales that he caught every customer's weight as he entered the room. When the hungry forager came forward to pay his bill his weight was noted, and he was exactly and enormously assessed for the excess. A gentleman, however, who had several times been compelled to pay \$4 for two plates of imitation oyster soup, a piece of lead-filling mince-pie, a quart of coffee, and a pair of east-iron doughnuts, concluded to take advantage of the scale system. With this idea in view, on his next visit to the establishment he ballasted the spacious pockets of his ulster with pig-iron. On arriving at the table he carefully unloaded and concealed his freight beneath the table, and proceeded to lay in the best repast on record.

He bolted at least \$10 worth of luxury at the "scale" of prices before the warning cry "all aboard" was heard. Then he walked up to the cashier, and found that his change in silver quarters, and that he escaped with his life, but he succeeded in abolishing the scale system of prices in that section.

**Wanted His Share.**  
"Is you Mistah Hoyne?" asked a frothing negro and dressed in an old cavalry jacket, as he entered the room of the Commissioner in the Custom House. Mr. Hoyne never denied his identity. "I dunno if I came in de right place or no, but I want to see you," continued the relic, at the same time looking around the room. Then he handed the Commissioner a slip of reprint, which read as follows: "California raised in 1884 a bushel of wheat for every man, woman, and child in the United States." The Commissioner asked what it was.

"Is California a pawt ob dese here United States?"

"Yes."

"Her owes 'legence to de gumment?"

"Yes. He pulled a gunny sack under his coat. When it was unrolled it stretched across the room. He then counted up on his fingers—"Dars the Melindy is one, my ole woman, dars Jackson Van Buren, my oldest boy, dars an Aherham Linkum, de last bawn, dars de an'me, dat's foh. Ain't dat right?"

"That's right."

"I want ter ax you fo' to send dis diyar gunny bag by de Pos'offis fas' mail down to Wash'nton an' put it on de penhous list for foh bushels California de wheat. All I ax ob de gumment is fah play-fah play. I nebber got nuffin out of it yet, an' ef de gumment ever gwine to do enny ting for de well-d man now's de time. Tain't fur off till de Foh ob March. Ef I ain't taken keer ob by dat time why—jes'n' back de foh de gumment, 's plain' an' raisin'." *Chicago Herald.*

**Making it Pleasant for the Horse.**  
Mr. Torreyson, the blacksmith of this city, is noted for his kindness towards horses. He has a fine stable of horses now on exhibition at his blacksmith shop, which is destined to revolutionize traveling by road and to materially lighten the labors of that noble animal the horse. The idea is to occasionally tie the horse to a chain, and let him eat as he goes. The idea was first suggested to Mr. Torreyson by seeing a turtle move along the road carrying his shell with him. The vehicle made by Mr. Torreyson has four high wheels and the place between them arched, so that the horse is latched under the wagon between the wheels. The head project a little beyond the front wheels and his tail just barely clearing the hind wheels. The driver sits just over the horse's neck, and the others in the wagon face outward on each side. The horse is so tied that the pulling is distributed over his head and does not fall all come on his neck and shoulders. In this position he is greatly protected from the sun and storm, and thereby enabled to make long journeys with less fatigue.

But the principal part of the invention lies in a bell-shaped about four feet wide passing under the horse. When you reach the top of a long hill, down which a horse would have to go slowly as he held back the load, you simply turn a crank and it lifts the horse off his feet several inches from the ground, and the vehicle then runs down the hill of its own momentum. It is provided with a steering apparatus and a brake, that the vehicle may be steered and its velocity regulated.

Several times during the day the tired horse has a chance to ride, and is very much rested. Also when the horse attains to run away you wind up the crank and he is lifted off the ground perfectly helpless. *Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

**Smokers in the White House.**  
"So the White House is to have another smoker," said an old attaché of that establishment, as he carefully nursed a fragrant Havana and watched the rings of smoke ascend toward the frescoed ceiling. "I see that Mr. Cleveland is a smoker. Well, there has been pretty constant smoking here since Grant came in. There was an interregnum, so to speak, under Hayes, who did not smoke, nor did any of his boys; but with that exception the presidents since Lincoln have all been smokers. Mr. Lincoln did not smoke nor chew. Johnson did, so did Grant, so did Cleveland, so does Arthur, and so will Cleveland. There were great times among the smokers when Grant came in. It seemed as though everybody here smoked then. I remember up in the president's room at the capitol, when he used to go up there to sign bills on the closing days of the session, the smoke was so thick that you could cut it with a knife, as the saying is. No, Hayes did not smoke, but not because any objection on the part of his own wife, for I think she rather enjoyed the odor of a good cigar. I remember that she turned the cottage at the Soldier's Home upside down one day looking for a cigar for me after I had taken dinner with the family there. She had seen me smoking in my desk and set out to find some cigars there, insisting that I should not be deprived of my after-dinner smoke, but failed, for somebody had captured all of them.

## COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

New Processes by Which They Are Made and How to Detect Them—Photography's Aid Called In.

"The photographed counterfeit bank bill is very common," said John S. Dye, Government counterfeit detective, yesterday. "There are two processes, called the 'old' and the 'new.' By the old process the whole of the back of the note is copied and appears in black on the photograph. It is then tinted with pens and brushes by hand. The black, however, can be seen under the tint, which on a seal is blotted and covers the white lines of the genuine note. The numbering is also blurred with color and the whole of the tinting on the back of the note is badly done and incomplete.

The detection of the photographed counterfeit depends on a critical observation of the character and appearance. Unless they are perfectly new, they are of color, and show the reddish brown, peculiar to faded photographs. By the new process the seal, numbers, and color-work on the back, whether pink, carmine, chocolate, or green, are first entirely removed from the note, to be imitated. A negative is then taken from the black which remains. To produce the color-work an engraved plate of the seal, and the tinted part of the back are used, and the tints are clearly surface-printed in their places. The numbers are also printed in colors from separate engraved figures used in combination and changeable. These figures are well done and run in a series, and unlike the spurious bills made by the old process, are really dangerous.

"All genuine bills are printed from plates made in a set and lettered respectively A, B, C and D, except in a few cases where certain banks have been supplied with bills lettered respectively E, F, G and H. These are called 'check letters,' and appear in various places upon the face of notes or bills, according to their issue and denomination. Now here is the description of a counterfeit bill, taken in New York City a few days ago: Check letter A, 1878, 1878, 1878, plate 22, John Allison, Register; A U, Wyman, Treasurer. It is one of the 'old style' photographs, printed on plain paper, coarse and heavy. The seal and cyloid work are very pale and the numbering fair. The tinting on the back and in two counters on the face is so blurred that hardly a line can be seen. The ink and red numbers are very good so far as the shade of color goes. The note on face has a blurred appearance and is very dark. It is of the same length as the genuine bill, but the counterfeit is not dangerous, but well calculated to deceive the inexperienced. Immigrants are the most frequent dupes.

"One of the cleverest engravers of counterfeit plates of modern times is Charles E. Clark, of Oak Lane, on Sixth and Cumberland streets in this city. A man named Henry C. Cole was his business partner, and Jacob Ott, a German lithographer, did the printing. In 1877 Ulrich went to live with the Ott family, Oak Lane, on the North Penn Railroad, and there finished the plate of a \$50 counterfeit. In the same house the bills were printed. There were imitations of bills on the Central National Bank of New York City and the Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. It so happened that the Ott family had a printing press, and that all the \$50 national bank counterfeits, including eight different banks in the State of New York—seven of which were in the city—were printed from one engraved plate. The simple change from one bank to another was done by the use of skeleton plates.

"One hundred thousand dollars worth of these fifties was printed in Ott's house. The greater part of them was sold by Cole and carried to Germany by J. E. Conking and John Baker and there passed off on the bankers and people. None of them were put in circulation in the United States before they had been circulated in Germany, nor until a large number of them were brought back all at once to New York by immigrants on the German steamer Herler, May 22, 1878."

The discovery of the Ott family, Hoffman, the expert at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, at which office a fifty-dollar bill on the National Broadway Bank, of New York City, had been tendered by a Mr. Joseph. He claimed to have received the bill from Israel & Co., bankers at Hamburg, and the immigrants on the Herler were soon found passing similar counterfeits. Subsequently each steamer from Germany brought quantities of these bills, which were 'shoved' in Europe until the capture at Munich of J. E. Conking and his associates in Hamburg. "Are there any other methods of counterfeiting besides photography and engraving?"

"Oh, yes; but they are easily detected, being generally clumsily executed. There are lithographs, etchings, and pen-work counterfeits. Sixteen of \$1 and \$2 United States Treasury notes are of this kind, and it is only on account of their small denomination that they have any circulation. Then, again, the vignette heads are occasionally cut from notes of small value, the back removed and the face neatly re-embossed over the inferior work of some fifty cents, which are thus made passable."

"How are the public to discriminate between genuine bills and forgeries?"

"Well, of course, therein lies the possibility of successful forgeries. If the general public was so well acquainted with the appearance of genuine bills as to be instantly able to detect spurious ones, the counterfeiter's occupation would be gone. Whenever a counterfeit (with the exception of a photographic, lithographic, acid etching, or pen-work counterfeit) is placed on a national bank bill appears, the genuine bill is as rapidly as possible withdrawn from circulation. The fact that a counterfeit has been 'shoved' is published as soon as it is discovered and it is the duty of everybody to thereafter refuse to be very careful in accepting bills of that denomination. We are even now expecting that in a short time a new spurious bill will be 'shoved.' We have not yet traced it to its origin, but we have our eyes open and are on the look-out." *Philadelphia Times.*

**Heigh Ho! For the Steins.**  
"Novelties in sleighs and their equipments are to be fully real and eminently useful in construction," said a sleigh-dealer to a Mail and Express reporter. A new one made to order for the last few days' sleighing was for a newly-wedded couple. A red, low, oblong body with a light green dashboard of a ring of silver bells suspended from either end of the dashboard in a hoop shape, and the trappings and general harness made to correspond, while gold and green tassels were attached to the fine coat's head, and a whip tied with gold and green ribbons.

A family sleigh of huge dimensions, and has dark sea-painted Oriental furs on an other groundwork; robes and tassels to match. A widow's coachman is to wear a lavender flower in his button-hole instead of the dark purple of last year, and a young married lady's coachman sports a bunch of carnations or a deep damask rose. A young debutante's equipments are a high sleigh with coachman seated at the back. The popular color, other with scarlet facings or red and black; robes to match, and a pale pink rose or chrysanthemum in her attentive (or otherwise) attendant's button-hole. A pretty little novelty for a racer is a dark mahogany-painted wood, with room for one; a brilliant nosogay is painted on one side and a group of horses on the other; dark robes with handsome tiger's heads, and very harness and plumes high and saddle bells forming a fountain, are the oddities of this make-up. A high box sleigh of red with odd devices done in India ink and with silver-fox robes and silver and gilt streaked reins are nice for a lady to handle. The whip has a chain of bells tied with gold and silver colored ribbons. A good little sleigh for a fast trotter is of miniature construction, of ruby ground and gray flowers and trappings; very light and a tight fit for one to get into. A low phantom is of blue shade outside with garnet velvet equipments inside, and harness trapping of garnet and silver; coachman's suit to match and boutonniere of carnations. In general brighter colors will be used, and everything made in two colors of dark and light shade, though here is one for two rich maiden ladies; only a few dark, purple lines relieve the somber black, but a bunch of lilac flowers on the whip and a boutonniere for the somber-clad coachman are all in the way of embellishment. *New York Mail and Express.*

**A Satisfied Oregonian.**  
Hon. A. J. Dufur, and wife, who have just returned from a visit to their old home in Orange county, Vermont, after an absence of thirty years, report having had a very pleasant trip. They traveled extensively in Wisconsin and Southern Illinois, but saw no place that suited them so well as Oregon. Mr. Dufur gives a long and interesting account of the agricultural prospects of Vermont. He said he thought he was getting to be quite an old man till he went back and saw men of from 80 to 90 years tottering around running farms. The soil is all worn out and the young men are all going West. "The old farmers there would not allow Mr. Dufur to give their boys any favorable account of the West, saying that they were all going off, and the land was passing into the hands of their hired help of foreign birth. Some one said of Vermont a long time ago that 'it was a good place to emigrate from,' and Mr. Dufur seems to have thought so thirty years ago, and now thanks so more than ever. The farm that he sold for \$3,400 has since been sold for \$100, and would not bring that amount now. In one night he passed in Wisconsin Mr. Dufur says he heard more thunder and saw more lightning than during his twenty-five years' residence in Oregon. *Portland Oregonian.*

**A Spot in the Bermudas.**  
The Queen's Stairway, the lake that flames up like a vast sheet of damp sulphur when an ear is thrust into it at night, the pineapple jungles, the sponge fishers, the gardens in plain sight beneath the sea—these are all very interesting, though it would seem that the climate and insular vegetation, and the ravishing beauty, combined with a good hotel to start with, ought to be enough. To the man who was there five hours it constantly returns to his mental sight like a dream or a vision, of something almost too beautiful, too beautiful, almost too real. The prettiest spot of the whole island, without doubt, is the little cove at Waterloo, two miles or more from the city. Imagine a placid little bay, whose water is colored like the rainbow, framed in a horseshoe of white sand, fringing the shelving sides of a hollow like a huge broken bowl of verdure. Picture this, de de here and there with stately palms and broad-leaved plants, ornamented with a pretty, toy-like fort, and a few tropical country houses. Add the blue and white sky above the gaudy water and beyond, where sky and water blend together, the dark, blue ocean.

**A Remarkable Tatt.**  
A lady in Newport who honors me with her friendship owns a remarkable dog. He is a King Charles spaniel, I believe. The dog is certainly a beauty with his silky coat, his long ears and his sympathetic eyes. I don't know his name; it is "Too-too," "Tutu," or "Toto," they all sound alike, and I never have seen the dear dog's name spelled out. When this dog is on exhibition in the home of my friend, he does wonderful things. His mistress, giving him a bit of cracker, says: "Tutu, there is sugar in this, and sugar costs a great deal of money." The dog takes a little bite, and in his mouth holds—if a dog could hold anything in his mouth—the rest of the cracker. If he is told that the cracker is cheap, that it did not cost anything, he eats it greedily. Sometimes he is told: "Tutu, there is poison in the cracker, don't eat it." Then he paws it to pieces and puts it away from him. In everything he shows intellect and intelligence. Darwin, if you remember, exhibits a very pretty line between intellect and intelligence. *Philadelphia Press.*

**Two Strange Duels.**  
On the 3d of May, 1808, took place the spectacular duel between M. De Grandpre and M. De Pigne in balloons above Paris. An immense crowd of people had assembled in a field near the Tuilleries. Each principal was accompanied by one second; the weapons were blunderbusses, and the terms were to fire at noon. The ascent took place before noon, and when at a height of about nine hundred feet, and within less than eight yards of each other, De Pigne opened fire, and the masses below set up a great shout. But De Pigne missed with De Grandpre blazed away. Another shout, and then all was still, for De Pigne's balloon had collapsed; the basket had turned over and let the occupants out, and they came down through the air head first and were dashed to pieces on the house-tops.

Another strange French duel was this: Captain Raoul De Vere and Colonel Barbier Dufal, of Paris, during a quarrel, agreed to settle the matter by getting into a coach with daggers in their right hands and with their left hands tied, and fighting while the carriage was being driven twice around the Place Du Carroussel by their seconds. Raoul was killed and Barbier Dufal mortally wounded. *The Field of Honor.*

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Tears of a Baby.  
I think there is no sadder sight on earth than a baby's tears. To see the little round face that looks as if it were only made for laughing all twisted up in a snarl of puckers, the bright eyes squinted out of sight, and great real tears coursing down the pudgy cheeks, is enough to make a stout weep in sympathy. It is as if the man in the moon were crying. I knew an English father, who, whenever one of his babies—and there was a host of them—cried, would say in tones of comical distress, "he'd rather see a live pun come than one of those little ones any day," and it seemed to those little ones to be the height of devotion and self-sacrifice on his part. Mrs. Paddock, a writer of Salt Lake City tells a pathetic story of a broken-hearted wife whose first baby never cried aloud but wept in silence all the time. Sleeping or waking the tears flowed from his eyes, and in a few weeks it died, its mother said, in broken heart. It had shed all the tears its mother had repressed before its birth, and its weeping face was a symbol of the face of Utah. In antithesis to these sad facts is a memory we nearly all can conjure up of some fat, rascally baby who would cry and cry and cry until some member of the family was enlisted in his cause, when he would suddenly unbutton his eyes and lo! not a tear would be there. It had been a free willow of the driest gnat. *Detroit Free Press.*

A CREATOR (LONDON) MARCH 1, 1872.  
The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of St. George to frame the wax counterpart of the floral wreath sent by Queen Victoria to be placed on President Garfield's coffin, has completed their work. For two years the designer has been at work upon the frame, and as a historical work of art it is of much value. It is a heavy frame of English oak, made from the wood of a tree that stood for 300 years and was cut down by the British at the battle of Waterloo to build a bridge. The frame is engraved with oak leaves, except across the lower border, where the rose—the Queen's favorite flower—interweaves with the hollyhock. At the top of the frames are engraved the sword and shield and Bible, surmounted by the garter; on the right the United States coat of arms and on the left that of Great Britain. Below is a gold plate bearing the presentation words of the order to the Garfield family. Across the top is written "Honi soit qui mal y pense," and on the lower border "Strangulus pro Republica."