# THE TRIBUNE.

RANDALL & BODEEN, Publishers.

MORRIS, - - - MINN.

# By Telegraph.

## CRASH!

### Sudden and Complete Collapse of a Private Banking Establishment at Victor, N. Y.

### The Failure Brought About by the Rochester Embezzlement and Suspension---Ruined Depositors.

### Failure of a Montreal Boot and Shoe Firm for $100,000---Gross Fraud Charged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Close on the heel of the disastrous failure of the City bank, of this city, comes the news of the suspension of the banking house of William C. Moore, at Victor, which took place Wednesday morning. An early depositor, who made his appearance at the usual hour of opening, found the bank closed. The bad news quickly spread through the village, and soon the usual quiet gave way to a turmoil of excitement. Investigation showed that William C. Moore had made an assignment conveying his interest in a farm of 114 acres, upon which there was a mortgage of $6,000, the bank building and whatever of value remained in the vaults, which is estimated at about $10,000, to Joseph Upton, brother of C. E. Upton, of the City bank, this city. The value of the bank building is estimated at $12,000 on which there is a mortage of $7,000 held by the New York Life Insurance company. So far as could be ascertained, these items comprised the total assets of the suspended banking-house, which may be summarized as follows: Cash and bills receivable, $10,800; interest in farm, $6,000; interest in banking buildings, $5,000; total, $21,000. The amount of deposits can not of course, be definitely ascertained, but so far as learned there are about twelve hundred persons with balances on deposit. The following are a few of the sufferers and the amounts of their balances, in round figures: V. Conover, $8,000; Clark & Aldrich, $2,000; Robert J. Marten, school collector, $7,000; M. A. Wilbur, $10,000; John S. James, $1,500; Peer & Houston, $1,500; Mrs. C. F. Dickenson, $1,300. The remaining depositors had but small amounts in the bank, but in many cases the little was their all. Moore is a brother-in-law of Charles E. Upton, and his failure was caused by the fact that he had loaned Upton $75,000 from the funds deposited in his bank. The total deposits were about $100,000, and the available assets are estimated at $10,000. The excitement is great, but a general feeling of sympathy is expressed for Mr. Moore even by those who have lost by his failure. Business men doubt if the bank will pay 10 cents on the dollar.

The excitement over the embezzlement of $330,000 of the City bank's funds by its president, C. E. Upton, still runs high. Neither Upton nor Cashier Barnard will make a statement. It proves that the city of Rochester has lost about $30,000 by the suspension of the bank. At a meeting of the depositors last evening, a committee of seven was appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank, with a view of bringing those criminally liable to justice. A committee of five was appointed to go to Albany and secure the appointment of a receiver in favor of the depositors.

MONTREAL, Dec. 22.—Perry & Cassills, one of the largest and most reputable firms here, boot and shoe manufacturers, suspended yesterday with alleged liabilities of about $80,000 to $100,000. Their downfall has arisen out of gross fraud of the senior partner in giving notes, without the knowledge of Cassils, to Seath & Co., leather men, without value of any kind but a personal loan of a comparatively small amount. The fraud has been going on for over a year, and it is said the notes have been discounted not only in Molson's, which has most of them, but at the Merchants' and Union banks here, as well as in New York, Boston and Chicago. Cassils repudiates his liability on the paper, as Perry was prohibited by the articles of partnership from signing any security for the firm. The affair has created a great sensation here, and will be taken into the criminal court. Cassils belongs to a family of millionaires in this city, and his credit stands as high as ever, the suspension being merely to find out the extent of the surreptitious dealings that have been in progress.

## THE FIRE AT JAMAICA.

### Details of the Terrible Conflagration ---Hundreds of People Homeless.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Additional details are at hand concerning the recent great fire at Kingston, Jamaica. It appears that had there been the simplest means at hand when the conflagration began to put out fire, it could not have spread further than a few yards. For some time after the alarm was given only a few bundles of shingles were in flames. The fire brigade arrived on the scene ten minutes after the alarm, but there was some difficulty in attaching the hose to the hydrant. Meanwhile the flames ascended and caught a tall building to the north of the savings bank. The water was now pretty well brought into play, but sparks from this high house blew wildly about, and in a few minutes eight distinct buildings in various parts of the town were ablaze and sending sparks to other buildings, by which means the destroying element surrounded several districts, literally defying the efforts of the firemen. The people are homeless, hundreds of them sleeping in the open air at Central park and the race-course, where the governor is endeavoring to get tents belonging to the military erected for their covering.

### Fighting Fire Under Difficulties.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A five-story building in Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, took fire last night, and when the engines came it was sweeping through the three upper floors. It was not an opera night, and the Academy was closed. Foreman Thomas Meagher attempted to enter the building. The window-glass, cracking in the heat, fell in a shower on him and his men, and they were severely cut. When ambulances came for them they refused to quit work. A ladder tore away the telegraph wires, which fell across the lines of the electric light circuit and dangled on the hose lines. A fireman undertook to lift one of the lines but let go. He had received a shock from the current of the electric light wires. Others who brushed against the wires were also staggered. An employe of the electric light company cut away the wires with insulated shears. The fire was not extinguished until it had done $100,000 damage.

### Destruction of Mail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A postal car on the New York Central road caught fire from the stove while near Schenectady early yesterday morning and was totally destroyed. The contents consisted of twenty-two sacks of foreign mail which arrived to-day and the general mail from the New York postoffice. There were no registered letters upon the train, which is called the San Francisco special mail.

### After the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The amendment to the postal bill adopted by the house will compel the Pacific Railroad companies to add to their sinking fund. It is, in effect, that these roads shall receive hereafter for carrying the mails of the United States only one-half of the amount heretofore allowed. The United States has heretofore allowed these roads, full rates—that is, the same allowed other roads, and credited the money value of the service to the sinking fund required by what is known as the Thurman funding act. The amonnt due from these companies after the passage of the Thurman act on June 30, 1881, was $99,000,000. The amount on the 30th of June last was $103,000,000. It increased $4,000,000 in one year. If the government to-day were to take possession of this property, if it had a right to take it under its lien, they would have to take it subject to the prior liens of the first mortgage, amounting to $62,000,000. The result would be that those roads to-day would cost the government $165,000,000. In view of this, the theory of to-day's amendment is to compel the railroads to pay into the sinking fund some cash, rather than to depend for its maintenance wholly upon the moneys due by the United States to the roads for services rendered.

## GREASED RUIN.

### The City Bank of Rochester, N. Y., Compelled to Close Its Doors.

### The Funds Used by Its Truly Good President in Heavy Oil Speculations.

### Something Like $330,000 Missing, and the Returns Not All in Yet.

### Great Indignation of the Losers by the Failure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The City bank, rated as the third strongest in Rochester, closed its doors yesterday morning. The deficiency is said to approximate $500,000. Great excitement prevails throughout the city because of the interest of poor people in the suspended institution. No investigation has taken place as to the cause of the failure, but it is freely claimed that Charles E. Upton, president of the bank, has lost heavily in oil and stock speculations.

Investigation shows that Upton used $350,000 of the bank's money with which to carry on his oil speculations. The bank held $500,000 of deposits and $800,000 in paper. Upton was treasurer of the Western New York Episcopal diocese, and had its funds in his bank. The small savings banks of the city had large deposits with Upton. All over the city the excitement is intense and increasing.

J. B. Perkins, attorney of the bank and one of the directors, makes the following statement: "A month ago I considered the bank sound. The cause of the failure was speculation with the funds of the bank by President C. E. Upton, in oil lately, who has speculated to the amount of hundreds of thousands of barrels—200,000 barrels, he said, for himself, and a great deal more for other parties not connected with the bank. Two or three weeks ago there was a heavy fall in prices. He took money from the bank to carry this. Immediately after that the directors were informed that the checks of the City bank had been thrown out by the American Exchange bank, of New York. We commenced investigating, and found everything in confusion. We wished Upton to make a statement, and he finally said he owed about $20,000 and had property of the value of about $15,000, which he agreed to secure to the bank. His statement was indefinite as to the amount of the debt, and there was apparent equivocation. L. P. Ross and myself went to New York and saw the officers of the American Exchange bank. They gave us such information as they could, and advised us to try and carry Upton through and get in what money we could. We came back and got in what money we could. We tried to furnish ourselves with ready money Sunday. At a meeting of the directors Mr. Upton agreed to execute various conveyances on Monday at 10 o'clock, but did not do it. Tuesday morning the directors agreed to subscribe $100,000 to go on with the business, and let Mr. Upton step out, we thinking that amount would strengthen or keep the bank good. We met again at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was then stated in the board that Mr. Upton's liabilities to the bank in his own name and those of the other parties represented $333,000. Upton then executed a mortgage on some property, which perhaps may aggregate in value between $50,000 and $100,000. We understand from the statement made us that the deposits amount in round numbers to $100,000, and that the bank holds about $800,000 of paper, which, outside of Upton's account we considered would have been collectible at face value if the bank had not been compelled to close its doors."

Another of the directors of the bank is H. C. Roberts. He was at the Continental hotel yesterday afternoon. He said that the failure was altogether unexpected. He could conceive of no cause for it, excepting there might have been a run on the institution. President Upton had bought 600,000 barrels of oil at 80 cent which he might have sold at $11.11, giving him a profit of about $180,000, but he chose to hold on for $1.20 per barrel, while the latest quotations are about 84 cents. This, Mr. Roberts said, would still make President Upton's margin good; but he thought the depositors, knowing the extent of President Upton's operations and the decline which has taken place in the oil market, became alarmed and made the run on the bank. From other sources it is learned that Mr. Upton had a large quantity "put" on him at $1.30. Mr. Roberts, however, says that he is positive that Mr. Upton did not have accommodations from his own bank to a larger sum than $25,000 or $30,000. The City bank has a capital of $200,000, and is a state bank, without any circulation. Its liabilities to its depositors will amount to about $1,000,000, all of which, Mr. Roberts thinks, will be paid in full.

Upton is about 50 years of age. His reputation has always been good. Among other positions of trust he holds the office of treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. He has represented that all his property was in his own name. To-day a deed was filed purporting to be dated April 20, 1882, in which he conveyed to his wife property valued at $30,000. The indignation among the stockholders and depositors is great. Upon refuses to be interviewed, and Cashier Barnard, though in the city, can not be found. No one seems to know anything about the books of the bank. It is impossible to ascertain the names of the heavy creditors. Among the heaviest yet learned are the East-Side Savings bank, $14,000; Monroe County Savings bank, $50,000, and Monroe county treasurer about $22,000. It is probable that Upton will be arrested in a few days.

Upton is a fast liver, and was a member of the Rochester club, the Rochester Driving-Park association, the Rochester Gentlemen's Driving club one of the backers of the Rochester Base-Ball club in 1878 and 1879, and held the stakes in the famous Chautauqua rowing fizzle wherein Courtney's boat was sawed and the contest had to be repeated in Washington to decide who owned the $6,000 prize. Another bit of Upton's history not generally known will be of interest in connection with the failure. Last winter he was one of the several Rochester bankers to form and enter a syndicate to bull Hannibal & St. Joe railroad stock and realize handsomely by heavy speculation.

## LUMBERMEN IN SESSION.

### Fifty Millions of Capital Represented.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—A party of seventy-one gentlemen, representing the lumber interest of western Michigan, arrived here yesterday morning. They represent over $50,000,000 capital, invested in the lumber business. The object of the trip is to open up more intimate trade relations with St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Kansas City. While in this city the delegation will confer with Manager John C. Gault, of the Wabash railroad, as to freight rates. The firms represent 210,000,000 feet of lumber piled and waiting for next spring's business, of which 150,000,000 are at Muskegon.

## TRENOR W. PARK DEAD.

### The Distinguished Vermonter Passing Away on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Trenor W. Park, the well-known Vermonter, died on a steamer bound for Aspinwall. He was born in Woodford, Bennington county, Vt., Dec. 8, 1823, where he received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846; practiced law in Vermont until 1852, when he removed to San Francisco, remaining there until 1863. Returning to Vermont in 1864, he served four years in the legislature of that state. He was president of the Panama Railroad company, and of the First National bank of North Bennington, Vt. He was also a director in several banks and railroads in New York. Mr. Park was noted for his generosity, as many a person living in his native state can testify.

## BANDITS TAKE A TOWN.

### A Party of Mexican Outlaws Capture a City and Its Officials.

MATAMORAS, Mex., Dec. 21.—A band of forty brigands made a sudden attack upon the town of Ahuacatlan, Pueblo, yesterday, and by the display of fire-arms, overawed the inhabitants, who fled terror-stricken to their homes. Finally they seized and bound the mayor, justice and aldermen, and carried them away as captives, intending to hold them for a large ransom.

### A Late Arrival.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Johann Most, the London socialistic editor, arrived last night, too late for the public reception which had been arranged in his honor.

### The Panama Canal.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—At a meeting of the French Geographical society, yesterday, De Lesseps promised to have the Panama canal ready for use in 1888.

### Rice, of "Evangeline."

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Edward E. Rice, a Boston theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, recognizing claims of $40,006.

## A GREAT FIND.

### Ten Thousand Dollars Picked Up Among Garbage by a New York Scavenger.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—According to all reports John Cummings, late of Commissioner Coleman's street cleaning department, has acquired a Christmas present that brings to mind the stories of Dumas or the improbable tales of Eeastern fiction. Mr. Cummings was until Saturday last employed at the foot of Seventy-ninth street, North river, as a trimmer. Cummings' duty was to trim the wheelbarrow loads before they left the scows, that noon of the refuse would crumble off. On Saturday last he was engaged as usual in his duties, there being about thirty-five other laborers on the dump. Suddenly, it is said, while trimming off a load, he saw a crisp looking paper in the rubbish, and he carelessly struck it with his shovel. Several times he did this, but he finally stooped down and picked up the paper. Its peculiar softness and color led him to examine it more closely, and he read upon it, so it is alleged, a promise of the United States government to pay the sum of $10,000. He said that he would do no more work, as he had found $10,000, and meant to quit the business. He then stuck his shovel in the heap of refuse and left. He was very shy about talking, but admitted that he had found the bond and said that it was one that anybody would buy in the open market, not being registered. There are reasons for believing, however, that the bond found by Mr. Cummings was not for the large sum of $10,000. All government securities of that value are of the registered issues.

### A Practical Joke Causes a Man to Murder His Brother.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., Dec. 21.—A terrible and peculiar tragedy occurred here night before last. Dave Wilbur attempted to play a practical joke on his brother by frightening him. The latter was seized with a paroxysm of fear, and grasping a gun shot dead the joking brother. For several hours the people were greatly excited.

### Returned to His Old Prison Home.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Lewis Thompson, a mulatto, aged 81, who was the first prisoner ever sent to Sing Sing, was sent to the penitentiary again yesterday for six months, by Judge Welch, of the city hall police court, Brooklyn, for stealing a door mat. He has spent over forty years of his life in prisons.

## CONGRESS.

### The House Will Take a Holiday Recess from Dec. 22 till Jan. 2.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Sherman endeavored to bring up the bill relating to distilled spirits. Mr. Plumb objected and consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.

At 2 o'clock the civil service bill came up as unfinished business, but was laid aside in order to complete the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment to the Indian bill directing the removal of the Crow agency to some point east of the Big Horn river, in the vicinity of Fort Custer; agreed to.

The Indian bill passed, and by unanimous consent, Mr. Sherman succeeded in getting up the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses.

Mr Ingalls moved to amend the bill, adding a provision that from and after three years from the entry of any distilled spirits now in warehouse, 5 per cent. interest shall be collected upon such spirits, to be computed down to the time of withdrawal; agreed to.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on finance, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that in case of the reduction or abolition of the tax on tobacco at this session, there should be allowed a corresponding rebate of the tax paid on stock on hand at the time the law goes into effect, provided such stock is stamped and in unbroken packages.

The house resolution for a holiday recess was referred.

Mr. Edmunds called for the regular order—the civil-service bill.

Mr. Sherman moved to postpone the regular order, so as to proceed with the pending bill.

Mr. Pendleton inquired what the effect upon the civil-service bill would be if Mr. Sherman's motion to postpone should prevail.

Mr. Ingalls—The effect will be send it to the calendar.

Mr. Hale—The effect will be to substitute the whisky bill for yours.

Mr. Pendleton appealed to Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Sherman declined, saying the pending bill had been unfairly treated, and he would insist on his motion to the end.

On a vote, the motion was lost—yeas 16, nays 30.

Then, with the civil-service bill before it, the senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the house a number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them was one limiting the number of liquor saloons in the district of Columbia to 200. Mr. Mills of Texas offered a resolution inquiring of the postmaster general if letter carriers had been prohibited from wearing overcoats; if so on what authority.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio reported the army appropriation bill and will ask its consideration immediately after the postoffice bill is disposed of.

The speaker laid before the house a number of requests for leaves of absence. Debate ensued and objections were raised on all sides. Several were granted, however, whereupon Mr. Browne of Indiana said he had voted against a holiday adjournment in good faith, but was now satisfied that what was transacted in the house yesterday was low comedy, and any attempt to meet during the holidays would be a farce. Finally, after a warm debate, the house, by a vote of 127 yeas to 101 nays, adopted a resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 22 till Jan 2.

Mr. Williams of Wisconsin, reported a resolution reciting the fact of the establishment of a judicial system at Tunis, and authorizing the president to proclaim that the right of the United States to claim extra-territorial jurisdiction within the territory of Tunis had ceased. Passed.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Pending action the committee rose.

The speaker announced as escort at the burial of Representative Orth, of Indiana, Messrs. Calkins, Peirce, Steele, Watson, Davis of Illinois, Urner and Reese.

Adjourned.

### Legerdemain at the Gambling Table.

Chambers' Journal.

Even the sharpest of sharpers may meet more than his match. Robert Houdin happening to saunter into a continental casino where a Greek was reaping a rare harvest at ecarte, looked on quietly until a seat became vacant and then dropped into it. The Greek, dealing dexterously, turned a king from the bottom of the pack. When the deal came to Houdin he observed: "When I turn kings from the bottom of the pack I always do it with one hand instead of two; it is quite as easy and much more elegant. See! here comes his majesty of diamonds;" and up came the card. The cheat stared at the conjurer for a moment, and then rushed from the place without waiting to possess himself of his hat, coat or stakes.

Another of the gambling fraternity, after winning ten games at ecarte in succession, tried his fortune against a new opponent, and still his luck held. He had made four points, and dealing, turned up a king and won. "My luck is wonderful," said he. "Yes," said his adversary, "and all the more wonderful since I have the four kings of the pack in my pocket!" and the professor of legerdemain laid them on the table.

"I remember," said a gentleman who had traveled in Russia, "being at a ball given by the empress to the emperor, on his birthday. I was playing at ecarte when the emperor, who was wandering about, came behind me to watch the game. My adversary and I were both at four, and it was my deal. 'Now,' said the emperor, 'let us see whether you can turn up the king?' I dealt, and then held up the turn-up card, observing, 'Your orders, sir, have been obeyed.' A dozen times afterward the emperor asked me how I managed it; and he never would believe that it was a mere hazard, and that I had taken the chance of the card being a king."

### Cast-Iron Bottles.

Boston Journal of Chemistry.

A German patent has just been taken out for the manufacture of bottles, etc., from cast-iron, containing twelve per cent. of silicon, a compound which is said to resist the action of the strongest acids. It is also recommended for the iron plates of zinc and iron galvanic batteries.

### Getting Used to It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Lewis Thompson, a Mulatto, 81 years of age, the first man ever committed to Sing Sing prison, has been sent back for six months for stealing a door-mat. Over forty years of his life have been passed behind grated windows.

### A Heavy Failure.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—Joseph Reichardt, a leather merchant of Vienna, has failed for £500,000.

## A WAR-CLOUD.

### Germany Excited by the Massing of Russian Troops on the Galician Frontier.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The only topic engaging attention here is the relations between Germany and Russia. Russian exchange was never lower on the Berlin bourse, since the battle of Plevna, than now. One hundred ruble notes, of the nominal value of 320 marks, were quoted on Monday at 195 marks offered. The panic seems mainly due to an article in The Vossische Zeitung concerning the echeloning of the Russian army on the Galician frontier. This is regarded in well-informed circles, both in Berlin and Vienna, as absurd, but its effect on business shows that uneasiness has been raised in the minds of the public by what is known as Bismarck's newspaper campaign. This consists of various articles recently published, laying stress on the purely dual defensive nature of the Austro-German alliance.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that as all kinds of symptoms and rumors were reported from Russia of a tendency opposed to the amicable sentiments of the czar and De Giers, it was deemed expedient to throw out the reminder that the present policy of Germany had sufficiently provided for all emergencies.

The press continues to heatedly discuss the relations of Russia with the German powers, but the excitement is beginning to abate. There is nothing to show that the sentiments of the czar toward Germany and Austria are hostile.

## EXCESSIVE GOODNESS.

### The Hurricane of Virtue and Morality in Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The Sun says: The hurricane of virtue and morality still rages with unabated violence at the capital. The finance committee of the senate, instead of its usual crab-like method of conducting business, is working all day long, even during the sessions of the senate. Senator Sherman has experienced a thorough change of heart, and is prayerfully considering how to make capital for John Sherman out of the present blizzard of faith and good works. On all sides, in both the senate and the house, you hear of nothing but reform, economy and good government. He who mentions the Christmas recess is considered a reprobate.

This alarming state of affairs at the capital naturally causes deep anxiety. When one sees senators and representatives tearing down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol, rushing breathless to their committee rooms, going to work with ferocious industry, their heads buried in piles of papers, the committee clerks aroused from their sweet do-nothing, and made to understand that even a government employe must lay aside all of his dignity and importance and absolutely go to work in these perilous times; when even the pages, whose duty it is to rush wildly back and forth on the floors of the senate and house, carrying dinner invitations to and from members and playing hop-scotch in the corridors in the intervals of business, are seen to forego their amusement, it is plain that here in Washington we have a corner in virtue and industry. Every blessed little page is as solemn as a little undertaker; and if one winks his eye, or is caught standing on one leg, an irate door-keeper seizes him and shakes him into propriety of behavior.

## TELEGRAPHY.

### A Formidable Rival of the Western Union---Rapid Growth of the Baltimore and Ohio Lines.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad Company has moved into their new offices in the Central building here, and the new telegraph line to New York has been opened. It has seven wires, and runs through Wilmington, Del., Philadelphia, and thence by an air line to New York. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad telegraph system now extends from New York to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Washington, etc. Connections are also being formed with co-operative companies by which Richmond and Norfolk, besides leading points in New England and the interior of New York and Pennsylvania will be baought within its operations. It is thought the new Atlantic cable will be in working order by July or August next. The sixth story of the new building has been set apart for the mechanical purposes of the telegraph department, and is already arranged with a capacity for seventy-six operators, twenty of whom are now at work. It has a switch-board of superior workmanship, made at the Mount Clare shops, for 250 wires, and a battery-room presenting the large number of 2,000 cells. It is also supplied with drop-boxes and tables, through which messages are received from and sent to the various apartments of the building with wonderful facility. It is said that this company will form an alliance with the United Press association in the reception and transmission of news.

## QUAKING EARTH.

### Concord, Manchester, and Other New Hampshire Towns Shaken by Earthquakes.

CONCORD, Dec. 20.—At 5:24 o'clock yesterday evening one of the severest earthquake shocks ever felt here occurred. The shock was like a heavy explosion, and shook the buildings, from which the people rushed to the streets. In one building the concussion was sufficient to extinguish the gas. Inside the building the shock was like that of some object falling, seeming to be above rather than below It evidently traveled east and west, and was felt in Pittsfield some four minutes later than here. It was also felt at Great Falls and Manchester and others places. The shock lasted about eight or ten seconds.

DOVER, N. H., Dec 20.—About 5:15 yesterday two slight but very perceptible shocks of earthquake were felt. The disturbance lasted ten seconds, occasioning alarm among the people. The shocks were accompanied by a rumbling noise, and were felt in Rollingford, Rochester and other towns. People rushed out of their houses much bewildered.

### Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The president has nominated James Hunter, Missouri, to be surveyor of customs at St. Joseph; Green C. Chandler, United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi; Sam G. Hilborn, United States attorney for the district of California; Robert C. Campbell, of Louisiana, to be United States consul at Monterey; Henry Jessup, of New York, to be consul general at Teheran, Persia.

### Successors to Messrs. Orth and Updegraff to be Chosen Soon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—Gov. Porter has appointed Tuesday, Jan. 9, as the date for a special election for a successor to Mr. Orth

### The Morey Forgery.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—An effort is being made to secure the pardon of James O'Brien, the self-confessed perjurer, in the matter of the Morey letter forgery. Gov. Cornell will leave the matter to his successor.

### Pensions for Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The house pension committee has agreed to report a bill giving $8 to soldiers engaged for thirty days in the Mexican, Blackhawk or Florida wars, or to their widows.

### Death of Henry James, Sr.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Henry James, Sr., the philosopher and metaphysician, an associate of Greeley, Emerson and Thoreau on this side of the Atlantic, and of Carlyle, Mill and Tennyson on the other, died yesterday.

### The Biggest Trees in the World.

Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Victoria, Australia, now claims the glory of holding the biggest of all the living "big trees" in the world, so far as height is concerned. In the Dandenong district at Fernshaw has recently been discovered a specimen of Eucalyptus amygdalina, or almond-leaf gum, which, accurately measured, reached the enormous height of 380 feet before throwing out a single branch, and 430 feet to the top, and having a girth of 60 feet at some distance above the ground. Some idea of what an elevation of 430 feet represents may be gained from the fact that this gum-tree, if growing, by the side of the Bunker Hill monument would stand almost twice as high as that lofty obelisk, which is 220 feet in height.

### One of the Thirteen.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 15.—Maria Appley, one of the thirteen girls who represented the states in Washington's funeral procession in New York, died yesterday, aged 104 years, in the full possession of her faculties.

### Heavy Land Purchase.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 15.—A tract of 100,000 acres of cotton lands in Arkansas has been purchased by Benjamin Newgass, of Liverpool, and other British capitalists, to be worked on the syndicate plan.

# HURLED TO DEATH.

### Wreck of Two Passenger Trains by Collision on an Ohio Road Near Dayton.

### A Number of People Killed or Injured--An Elephant Shaken Up --Cause of the Crash.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The east-bound passenger express train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, leaving here at 8 o'clock, collided with the limited express, due here at 8, but which was three hours late, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning near King's Station, thirty miles from the city.

A telegram to the postal department here says: W. H. Wharton, a postal clerk on the east-bound train, was instantly killed, and McMahon, on the same train, injured. Postal clerks Hanover, Hollingshead, and Goebel, on the west-bound train, were also injured. Further information from the railroad accident says but two persons were killed—Postal clerk Wharton and engineer Peters. None of the passengers was hurt. The elephant belonging to the Kiralfy Brothers, on the east-bound train, was killed. The postal clerks who were hust are not seriously injured.

Details are extremely meagre, but the following is known: The accident happened on a high curve between Foster and New Lebanon. Engineer Poke Peters, of the east-bound train, had his head separated from the body. Postal Clerk W. H. Wharton, living in Urbana, was also instantly killed. Postal Clerks W. H. Hanover, M. Hollingshead (substitute), Harry Madis and Adam Goebel were seriously injured. No satisfactory reason for the accident can be given. All the men are silent.

Kiralfy's "Around the World" combination was on the east-bound train. As far as known, the members of the company wholly escaped.

Later information adds J. C. MacNown, postal clerk, to the list of injured. His injuries are slight. The cause of the accident was the mistake of Engineer Peters of the accommodation train for the limited express. The east-bound train received orders at Loveland not to pass Foster's till the west-bound had reached that point, where the double track to Cincinnati begins. Shortly before the east bound train reached Foster's it met the accommodation from Foster's, which was mistaken for the express, so the east-bound train entered the single track at Foster's, supposing it clear. A mile and a half further on, at a sharp curve, the trains crashed, one at the rate of forty-five, the other forty miles an hour. The two engines were mashed together and the postal cars piled upon them. No other cars were thrown from the track. Kiralfy Brothers's car, with the elephant, scenery, and baggage, was next to the postal car of the east-bound train. The elephant was reported killed, but this is a mistake. The car was so little injured that it was sent to its destination. None of the Kiralfy troupe were hurt, and no passengers injured.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—A collision occurred yesterday morning a few minutes after 9 o'clock on the Little Miami railroad, near King's Station, thirty miles northeast of Cincinnati. The fast express known as No. 4 left here at 8 o'clock, expecting to pass the west-bound express on the double track between here and Foster's Crossing. The instructions to the engineer were, in the event he did not meet No. 5 on the double track, which ends at Foster's Crossing, to wait there twenty minutes. No. 5 should have been here before No. 4 left, but she was two and a half hours behind time. The orders to the engineer of No. 4, whose name was Peters, seem to have been misunderstood. Instead of waiting at Foster's for the down express for twenty minutes, and then three minutes more, according to the rule of the road, to allow for variation of watches, he inquired for orders at Foster's, and, finding there were none, pulled out upon the single track and started towards King's Station at the rate of thirty miles an hour. When within less than two miles of King's Station, and while rounding "Smoky Curve," the down express was seen coming under full headway a few hundred feet distant. The firemen both jumped from the engines and escaped without serious injury. Engineer Peters, upon whom the blame of the collision falls, stuck to his engine and was instantly killed. The up-train, No. 4, had one postal car with a crew of four men, and No. 5. was drawing two postal-cars with a combined crew of ten. Of these three cars there is nothing left but some kindling-wood.

W. H. Wharton, who was in the up-car, was killed. A timber struck him on the head splitting it completely in two. H. H. Hanover and Adam Goekel, postal clerks in the same car, received severe injuries. Hanover was bruised on the head and body, and badly scalded. Goekel was scalded and had one leg crushed. He was a "sub," and was out on his first trip. J. C. McMahon, Mr. Hollingshead, Harry Madison, all postal clerks, were slightly injured. W. W. Ricker, William Lowe, J. W. Lingo and C. G. Kendell, postal clerks, escaped without a scratch. None of the passengers were hurt. The engines were both new, and are both total wrecks. The baggage and express cars were telescoped and piled on top of one another, but, singularly enough, none of the coaches left the track or were telescoped. The force of the collision was expended on the engines and postal, baggage. and express cars. The news that such was the case relieved much anxiety here, many well-known people in Cincinnati being among the passengers. Among them was Mr. Edmund H. Pendleton, president of the May Festival association, and a brother of Senator Pendleton. The Kiralfy Brothers elephant was in the baggage-car, and was reported to have been killed, but such was not the case. The car assuming a position after the accident that made him uncomfortable, he began to burst out one end of it, and soon had the whole end of the car out, when he walked out of the wreck, and after going upon the track, turned round to look at the ruins out of which he had emerged. The dead body of the postal clerk, Wharton, was sent to Columbus, and thence to his home in Urbana, this state.

The dead engineer and all the injured were brought to this city. Carriages were in waiting at the depot, and they were all taken at once to their homes and medical attendance secured. It is not thought that any of the clerks mentioned as hurt will die of their injuries, but it is too early to say positively. The remains of Engineer Peters were taken from the depot to his home in Columbus on an accommodotion train. He was a single man. As soon as he received news of the accident the train-dispatcher and Train-Master Skinner proceeded from Xenia to the scene of the wreck. They place the responsibility for the accident all upon the dead engineer, Peters.

## Parnell on Emigration.

CORK, Dec. 19.—Parnell opened here yesterday a branch Irish National league. He explained the purpose of the league was not to serve the interests of any one class, but that its efforts will be devoted to national objects and the advancement of the Irish people of every class.

Parnell, in his speech, said he would always oppose any attempt of the government to land emigrants in a a hapless and penniless condition on the shores of America. If, he said, England desires to promote the emigration of Irishmen, let them be placed on land in America, provided with houses and means to raise a crop the first year of their residence. He advocated relief for the thickly-settled districts by purchasing for the people vast tracts of grazing land in Ireland which were peopled before the panic. There is no reason, he said, why they should not be peopled again.

Parnell estimated that £3,000,000 arrears of rent would be wiped out by the arrears-of-rent act. He believed that since the commencement of the agitation £3,000,000 reduction of rent had been obtained for the people. The land courts would, under the present system, take twenty-five years to settle the rents. Such a settlement could never go to the root of the question, which could only be settled by the establishment of peasant proprietary The claims of labor required immediate attention, which must be brought about by agitation and organization. He intended to urge everybody to induce the tenants to borrow money from the board of works to improve their holdings and afford employment to laborers during the winter. Such borrowing would also have the effect of proving that the tenants ought not to have to pay the landlords increased rent for any part of the improvements effected by the tenants.

## Mail Robbery.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—Along the track of the Vandalia road in this city, early yesterday morning, were found two mail pouches containing matter destined from New York for Colorado. The letters had been cut open and put back in the bags.

## Confederate Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—On orders from a London banking house, Baltimore brokers are buying Confederate coupon bonds of the face value of $1,000,000, for which they pay $8.50 to $9.75 per $1,000.

## A Railroad President's Trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—George J. Rice, formerly president of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira road, was arraigned in the Tombs police court, charged by Anton Corbin with embezzlement, forgery and robbery. The specifications are that he failed to cancel 19,680 shares of old stock when the new certificates were issued, but used nearly half the amount as collateral at the Third National bank, and now refuses to make any ex[illegible]

# A SAD STORY.

### Return of Little Annie Jackson with Tired Face and a Pitiful Tale.

### Deserted by Her Medical Admirer She Makes a Solitary Trip to St. Louis.

### A Cruel Story of Masculine Depravity and Girlish Affection.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Annie Loftus Jackson was cleared up last night, when the wanderer returned and told a story which proves beyond doubt that she was lured from her home by George C. Buddington, the medical student. Together the couple went to a hotel, and the young medical student, in spite of his denials, will now be confronted with the victim of his wiles.

Late Saturday evening the young girl returned to her home. She appeared dazed, and seemed afraid that some one intended to do her bodily harm. All efforts to calm her were useless, and a short time later, when her mother, who had been summoned from the Harrison Street station rushed into the room, the girl indulged in an outburst of grief that no one present witnessed with dry eyes.

"Annie, my darling," sobbed the mother, and sank into a swoon.

Annie, terrified beyond expression, threw herself passionately upon the floor by her mother's side, and thus the father and husband found them as he entered the room a moment later. A neighbor who had been dispatched for medical aid soon returned with Dr. Taylor, who succeeded in restoring Mrs. Jackson to consciousness. All save the members of the family withdrew, and for an hour the child remained clasped in her mother's arms.

This is the story she tells:

"When I left my sister last Monday I went down to the college to see George Buddington. He had professed to think a great deal of me, and had invited me to come and see him. I went to his boarding-house when I found he was not at the college, and he agreed to meet me later in the day, and so I kept an appointment with him at 5 o'clock. I know I did wrong. When we left the college together we walked down Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-second street, I think it was, where George went into a telegraph office and sent a dispatch."

"To whom?"

"To Mrs. and Miss Hughes, so he said, and in the dispatch he informed them that he would not be home until to-morrow. That is what he told me. Then he took a car and went down the street, and he took me to a hotel, the Clarence house. He registered as McDay, and respresented that I was his sister."

It is now apparent that the dispatch which was sent to Buddington was written by himself. He dated it at No. 29 East Sixteenth street, and signed "McDay." His purpose was, evidently, to leave the impression on the minds of the landlady and her daughter that he was detained on professional business.

The girl continued: "He got two rooms, and he came right into my room and said he was going to stay there all night. I told him he shouldn't do any such thing. He said he would, that he had made arrangements to stay all night and he should certainly do so. I told him he had no business to talk that way to me, and he said he would stay there all night. Then he went to the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket, and I began to be afraid. He took hold of me, and I fought and screamed. Then he said he would order some supper for me, and he went away. I think it was about 8 o'clock. The suppers were sent up, but he did not come back, and after I had waited a long time I sent him a dispatch to his boarding-house, asking him to come for me immediately, as I wanted to go home. He took the dispatch I sent him and wrote on the back of it that he could not come; that he was kept away on a case of confinement. I was afraid to go home alone, and I staid there all night. I thought he would come the next day, but he didn't, and the next day they began to have suspicions of me at the hotel, and when they asked about me I told them that I was waiting for my brother. He didn't come and they took an interest in me and asked me where I lived. I told them I lived in St. Louis. That was a wrong story. Then they were all very kind to me, and they raised enough money to take me to St. Louis. I didn't dare to back out, for I thought they would know I had told them a story. O, I forgot to tell you that Wednesday I got a dispatch from Buddington saying he would come and take me away. When I got to St. Louis I didn't know anybody, and I wandered around and finally went to a good lady's house. Her name is Mrs. Strauss. Why, she talked to me real kind, just like a mother; but I had told her a story to commence with, and I had to keep it up. Then I went out and met two real kind gentlemen. One of them was named Galvin and the other's name was Beck. They sent me to a police station and got the officers to look out for me. The officers didn't believe the story I told them. I said my father and mother lived in Canada, and that I had a brother in Chicago who was a medical student. They said they would find out whether I was telling them a story or not, and they had me write a letter to my brother in this city, and I did so."

"What did you say in the letters?"

"Well, I called him 'dear George,' and said the police in St. Louis didn't believe me. I told him I had to show the letter I wrote to the police before sending, and in it I asked him to send me a pass so I could get home."

The letter to which Annie alluded reached Buddington last night. Below is a copy of it:

"ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 15.—DEAR GEORGE: I arrived in St. Louis Thursday morning, and could not find mother or father, but hear they had gone to Montreal or Quebec. I would not write to you, but the police do not believe me, I suppose, and of course I do not blame them, for it does seem strange. How is all the girls. Do you expect to come home Christmas? If you do I wish you would stop in St. Louis and call on a Miss Carrie Miller and a Mr. Gattery. Answer Emiedietly, and please make no delay. Ever your affectionate sister, ALVIRA JACKSON.

"P. S.—Please write to 8261 Chestnut street, and remember me to the boys at the college, and girls too."

"The folks in St. Louis were very kind to me." Annie continued, "and one of them Mr. Gattery, took me to the train and sent me to Chicago."

"On the train," the [illegible] added, "they took a good deal of interest [illegible] both the conductor and the trainmen. [illegible] got to Chicago this morning about half-past [illegible] o'clock, and then I was afraid to go home. I had some money and ——"

"Where did you get the money?"

"Well, when George left me at that hotel Monday night I found, after he had gone away, a dollar bill which he had left under my hat. Then the people, when they sent me to St. Louis, gave me $2 in money. Yes, I didn't like to go home, for I know I did very wrong. I thought I would go up on the train, but when I got to Thirty-ninth street I couldn't bear to go to the house, so I kept right on the train and went through to Pullman. There I found a young man I know, and he had read that I was missing and offered to take me home, but I told him I would go home. I got off the train at Thirty-fifth street and met a girl I know, and she came home with me."

Annie's recital was many times interrupted by tears, and she betrayed frequent symptoms of hysteria. She is an impulsive child, old for her years, and in manner and speech evinces great spirit and determination. Her description of the struggle in the Clarence house leads to the conclusion that Buddington did not accomplish his vile purpose. She says she fought him as hard as she could. He didn't seem to mind that, but when she began to scream he changed his mind and talked about supper.

A reporter called upon Buddington in his cell at the armory and acquainted him with the fact that Miss Jackson had finally shown up, and at the same time detailed to him in brief the story which she had to tell concerning herself, and especially that portion of her story in which the proprietor of the Clarence house is interested. Buddington is a thoroughly frightened young man, and moreover has been rather severely treated since he has been in custody. He refused to say anything concerning the case, and referred the reporter to his attorney. But his curiosity rather got the best of his determination not to be interviewed. He was extremely anxious to know all that Miss Jackson had to say concerning him as well as herself, and the reporter obliged him with as many particulars as possible. Thereupon Buddington asserted that the young lady was a notorious liar, and that no one knew it better than her father, but he did not specifically deny the Clarence house story. He was also anxious to know what Mr. Jackson thought of the case now, and whether he intended to prosecute, and it appeared from this that the young man thought that he had as good reason to be afraid of the father as he had to be afraid of the penalty imposed by law. As the interview was about to close, Buddington asserted his innocence of the charge of abduction in the strongest possible terms and seemed to feel confident that he would come out all right as soon as he was given a hearing.

## A Will Contest.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—The murder of Mrs. General Dorris by her grandson, in this city, and the recent death of her husband from grief, are now followed by a contest of the general's will. Mrs. Wisker, the mother of the disinherited murderer, appeared in court yesterday and asked that the deed of sale to her sister of the magnificent suburban home be set aside, as it was obtained by undue influence

DEFECTIVE PAGE

### A Short Chapter on Pantaloons.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A few years ago men censured the opposite sev for appearing in trailing costumes that, like the gowns condemned by Chaucer's parson, "trailed in the mire on horse, and eke on foot, as well of man as of woman." What shall the "paragon of animals" do now to atone for his inconsistency in bringing into use long pantaloons, that, in the course of a day's wanderings up and down sidewalks and across muddy streets, accumulate as much filth as did any of the trailing dresses! The man has now no recourse unless he be so lost to all regard for appearances as to roll the objectionable articles up at the bottom.

The most sensible pantaloons, after all, were the knee-breeches, with stockings and high top-boots, and, for pleasant weather, the pumps of our forefathers. No getting up after a nights tramp in the mud and finding them coated with filth for half the length of the leg, inside and out. There would be less profanity in this world if a fashion could be hit upon that would combine cleanliness with style. A young man of the present age made up after the strict fashion-plate pattern, looks, as to his extremities, like a sand-hill crane with clothes on. No provision is made for men with contracted calves and expansive pedal termini. Take an individual whom nature has blessed with good understanding: place on him a pair of these scant articles, with a straight cut at the bottom, and the amount of [illegible] that appears turned up on the ground is enough to make one tremble for the preservation of insect life. Again, select the same man, and place upon him a pair of trousers that contain a little more cloth, and that have a literal spring at the bottom to conceal a portion of the feet, and the objection disappears. Just as ludicrous are the examples presented by seeking the other extreme. Here is a man going down Fourth street. He is so fat that he is almost as broad as he is long, and to complete his resemblance to a [illegible] he has inserted his legs in a pair of what from their outline, might be a [illegible] meal-bags.

### How a Confederate Hero Suffered.

During the late war, says a writer in The Atlanta Constitution, there was a great scare in Athens, Ga., over the approach of Sherman's raiders. A day or two later the raiders reached Athens, they came as prisoners, gallant Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and his Kentuckians having captured them just before they swooped down on the devoted town. That was a great day in Athens, and as Col. Breckinridge rode in at the head of his victorious regiment, with the prisoners in his train, he filled my ideal of a conquering hero. I was then a youngster in Athens and remember that the ladies gave Breckinridge and his officers a grand dinner at which there was feasting and speaking—the gallant colonel being specially modest and backward.

I met Col. Breckinridge the other day and recalled the incident.

"Yes," he replied, laughing; "that I think was the most terrible experience of my life."

I remarked that it seemed to be pleasant.

"You can't remember how nervous I was—how I sat down in the most unexpected way whenever anyone approached me, and how I positively declined to walk around the room with a lady that wanted to present me to other ladies. I remember well how beautiful and enthusiastic she was. Her name was Sukey Dougherty, and she was the daughter of one of your most distinguished men. She insisted on my going with her to be introduced to her friends. I declined, and when I was about to be surrounded by ladies who joined in the request, I deliberately sat down and left them standing. Then the crowd demanded a speech. I detailed one of my captains to make one. They then called for me, and I having in the meantime sidled round to the back part of the house, stood with my back plump against the wall and responded."

"What was the matter?"

"Well, you see, I had been in the saddle constantly for several weeks. I had only one pair of breeches, and no tailor in the regiment. An army saddle is very wearing. And—to be brief, I had the most obvious reasons for presenting only my front to the fair company that gave us that day the best dinner of the war."

### How Thurlow Weed Made $400,000.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The bulk of Thurlow Weed's wealth was acquired in a singular manner—at least for an editor. He is reported to have made at least $400,000 in one speculative deal in whisky. This soft impeachment he never denied, and it was most astonishing that any editor could make so much money on whisky with a comparitively small capital in his hands. The transaction has been thus explained: During the war the first tax levied on whisky was 60 cents per gallon. That was considered to be too low. Secretary Chase, in his financial report of 1863, recommended this tax should be raised to $2 per gallon. Now Secretary Seward was a member of Lincoln's cabinet, and of course, knew in advance what financial recommendations would be made. He informed his most intimate friend, Thurlow Weed, that such a tax would be proposed. Of course this was a violation of cabinet secrets; but Seward concealed nothing from Weed, who was shrewd enough to grasp the whole situation. He took a few trusted friends into his confidence and bought all the whisky he could reach in the city of New York. As soon as Secretary Chase's report was published, whisky rose $1 per gallon. Weed sold out at this advance, and raked in a handsome profit. This peculiar episode in the life of a distinguished editor has never been controverted. Weed was not blamed, but Seward was considered very censurable for betraying the state secrets of President Lincoln's cabinet.

### A Cure for Diphtheria.

Chicago Tribune.

An English physician recently prescribed a teaspoonful of sulphur in a wineglass of water to be used as a gargle. A correspondent applied flour of sulphur on a flat stick to his own children, who were desperately sick, with immediate relief, and now the editor of The Philadelphia Record says:

"A gentleman residing in the northern part of the city, whose two little daughters were dying last Thursday of diphtheria, saw in The Record of that day a communication commending the use of sulphur in cases of diphtheria. As a last resort he made a trial of it, using washed flour of sulphur, and applying it directly to the membraneous growths in the throats of the children by means of a common clay pipe. The effect was almost magical. Within two hours there was complete relief, and in two days the children, who had been given up by their physician, had recovered."

It is stated that diphtheria is caused by animalculæ just below the roots of the tongue, and the theory of the application of sulphur is that it destroys them. It is a remedy easily tried, and need not interfere with the treatment of any physician.

### Before Pockets---What?

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

It is said that when you touch a man's pocket you touch his soul, but how was it before pockets were invented? Was his soul untouched up to that period? The ancients knew nothing of pockets, for they are a comparatively modern invention. The condition of a little six-year-old ancient with no pocket in which to stow away his top, fish-hooks, jack-knife, jewsharp, bean-blower, cellar door key, loose matches, cigar stumps, jumping-jack, marbles, ink-stopper, button-hook, india rubber gum, slate pencil, kite string, drumsticks, etc., must have been quite deplorable. Before pockets came into fashion purses were suspended from a girdle. Thieves secured them by cutting them away, hence the term cutpurse, which is much older than the pickpocket.

Rojas: There is no place so high that an ass laden with gold cannot reach it.

## THE COYOTEVILLE BAR.

### Passages of Pleading in a Frontier Lawsuit.

Laura Wells Morse in Lippincott's Magazine.

We found a lawsuit in progress in one of the lower rooms as we descended. Most of the male population of Coyoteville was present; the jailer, even, was there with his prisoners, all except the cattle-stealers: their offence was too grave to be favored with any such clemency. A goodly number of country-people also were on-lookers. Coatless and hatless were most of the spectators, who, in the absence of chairs, sat huddled together on the floor, or in wagons drawn up before the windows outside. Several women of rustic appearance, who had been summoned as witnesses, occupied places on a dry-goods box. The room itself was large and dingy. The rough, smoky walls were garnished with cobwebs, and elaborate devices in ink and tobacco juice ornamented the floor. A pine table, surmounted by a cupboard filled with shelves and pigeon-holes, stood in one corner, and a rusty stove, with but one length of pipe furnished a resting-place for the brawny person of the counsellor for the defendant in the suit. The plaintiff, an angular, thin-faced man, with a countenance expressive of cunning and hypocrisy, had perched himself upon the table; his lawyer sat at his elbow. The justice occupied the only chair in the room, and his spectacles and expression of wisdom and dignity befitted his position and the occasion. An empty soap-box stood on end at his right for the acommodation of witnesses. The defendant a scared-faced Norwegian, occupied a reserved seat in the orchestra, so to speak; that is to say, he squatted on the floor in front of the squire,

The suit was brought to recover $3 for the keep of a cow—the plaintiff claiming that he had found the animal roving at large, and had taken her up and kept her for two weeks before he could find the owner.

The examination of the last witness was about concluding when we looked in, and a few moment's later the plaintiff's lawyer began his speech. He made an introductory eulogy upon his client, laying great stress upon his being a church member, a Sunday school teacher, and a most exemplary citizen. "Look upon that benign and open countenance, your honor and ladies and gentlemen—"

Here the speaker was interrupted by peals of laughter from the spectators; by an unfortunate coincidence, he had called attention to the open countenance of his client just as the latter was indulging in a prodigious yawn, which he struggled in vain to abbreviate. The justice pounded upon the table with his fist, and shouted in a thundering voice, "Order! order! Gentlemen, we must have order!"

"Why did he make that charge?" said the attorney, when the outburst subsided. "Was it from greed of gain? Did he do it because he coveted the three dollars? No, your honor; no, ladies and gentlemen; he did it from duty—from that motive which is the most just, the purest and the best—a motive which has its birth in heaven."

* * * * * *

The speaker than digressed to rail against the "heathen hordes swooping down upon the Pacific, and the insurgent tribes which every breeze wafted across the Atlantic." Then he spoke of the danger of having an unruly animal running at large about the country, and introduced an anecdote about a woman who was gored by a cow, which was so affecting that it caused many of the listeners to wipe their eyes. But the crowning effect was spoiled by the defendant's lawyer inquiring, with seeming innocence, if the cow was hurt.

The attorney for the defendant was a tall and burly Irishman, with a pair of lusty lungs, a rich brogue, an astonishing disregard for every grammatical rule, and a special fondness for long words, over which he stumbled like an awkward boy attempting to jump the rope. * * * "Who is there in Coyoteville," he exclaimed, "or, in fact, in the whole county, who doesn't know old Pennysnatcher, the wolf encased in lamb's-skin, the cheat who sells bad eggs at the grocery? Four dozen at a time, ladies and gentlemen."

"It is false!" screamed the plaintiff, purple with rage.

"Who dares impeach the veracity of Dennis O'Brien? Let him do it again at his peril!" cried the defendant's lawyer, striking an attitude which displayed to advantage his magnificent physique, and holding up a pair of fists as big and solid as sledge-hammers. His appearance was so threatening that the plaintiff, in fearful apprehension, edged toward the window, and the defendant, who could not comprehend what it was all about, crept under the table. * * * The attorney for the defendant next alluded to the attempt of the prosecution to create a prejudice against the defendant on account of his nationality. He compared this part of the gentleman's speech to the sputtering of a wet skyrocket. He referred to evidence showing that the cow had disappeared between two days, and intimated that she did not go of her own accord. He concluded by a wild flight of eloquence, in which he spoke of other lands, iron heel of "tyrannity," swelling plains, humble hearths and happy hearts, "boranzer" kings, rattlesnakes, American eagle. He roared, he stamped, he waved his arms, he clutched the air. The listeners were electrified, the defendant sat cowering under the table, and the plaintiff crawled out of the window.

### It Shook Hands With Him.

Boston Journal.

Finally, they came to the fish stalls, whereupon the old gentleman—who had never left off orating upon the products which man had brought together for his comfort or growth—picked up a lobster which lay in a barrow, and discoursed as follows: "You may discover here, my son, an indication of the lesson which the ways of Providence constantly teach us, not to form our opinions from external indications. This humble and at first sight hideous crustacean, than which nothing could be more forbidding in appearance, affords one of the most delicious articles of food that the sea produces. Its shell, also, in life green, slimy and repulsive, becomes by boiling a resplendent scarlet, suggesting to us, as I may say, the uses of adversity, in passing through which the human soul takes on a more resplendent"—but at this juncture the lobster, evidently pleased to hear itself so handsomely spoken of, stretched out a claw and insisted on shaking hands with the sage, giving him such a grip, indeed, that he was surprised into language as far removed as possible from his previous philosophical moralizing, and danced up and down in an agile manner most surprising in a man of his years.

### Women Barbers Not a Success.

Experience has taught a St. Louis proprietor that woman as a barber is not an unqualified success. He says, "The chances are she'll get stuck on some fellow, or one will get mashed on her, and that settles the whole business. And when it gets that way he'll sit around for half a day with half a dozen empty chairs in sight rather than to let any one but her shave him, and she, if she's spooney on him, will be the other half day getting away with a beard that you can't see, and waxing a mustache that's just started. A girl is all right in her place, but her place ain't in a barber shop, in my opinion."

### Ancient Music and Song.

Judge C. P. Daly.

The aborigines of North America, the Esquimaux and other savage races were found when discovered to be in possession of musical instruments of their own construction. The ancient Egyptians possessed no less than seventeen different musical instruments among them being the cymbal, the drum, the tambourine, the pipe, the flute, the triangular harp, the bow-shaped harp, the lyre, and the guitar. Instruments were to be divided into three classes—instruments of concussion, wind insfruments and string instruments.

The fife was the first wind instrument invented, and the organ the last, and of string instruments the lyre was the first and the piano the last. Speaking of the troubadours, the lecturer said said they were to be regarded as the first lyric poets. The troubadours were the originators of the ballad and the roundelay. Their songs chiefly related to love and its varying emotions, and this was to be accounted for by the fact that the troubadours held love to be the highest emotion which human beings were capable of experiencing and being governed by.

### How to Catch Burglar's Portraits.

E. S Brcwn in Scientific American.

The burglar alarm now in use, true to its name, alarms the burglar, and he is away. Instead of ringing the alarm, let it be set to turn on momentarily the full glare of electric light, and at the same instant have it expose a plate in a camera all ready to take an instantaneous picture. The burglar of course will take to flight, but will leave his photograph behind. The same blaze of light which has alarmed him will awaken the sleeping inmates, who can proceed at once to the camera and secure the negative. In order, however, that the camera should be set at the right focus the alarm used should be an electric mat set in a certain place on the floor, that spot being covered by the focus of the camera.

### Too Hasty.

Philadelphia Times.

Just before the opening of a sealed verdict in Judge Finletter's court yesterday, that had been rendered by a jury who had been out all night deliberating upon a claim on some mechanics' liens, the lawyer for the plaintiff got in in time to say that he would suffer a nonsuit so that he could have a new trial. When the verdict was opened, it was found to be in the plaintiff's favor for $1,053. The lawyer tried to smile.

### Solidified Tea.

Scientific American.

One hundred parts of ground sugar and 10 parts starch sugar are boiled with the quantity of water required for solution, until the mass becomes tenacious, but yet remains transparent. After cooling, 50 parts of tea previously mixed with 50 parts of dry sugar, are added. The plastic mass is pressed into moulds, and when solidified forms the preserved tea.

### Weed's Sincerest Mourner.

New York Truth.

Thurlow Weed left at least one sincere mourner. Recently, one morning Truth encountered a little girl, looking up at the house the veteran politician lived and died in, crying. She was crying for Mr. Weed, she said, who used to give her apples when she passed on her way to school.

### Our Tolerance.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I can say without offense to-day that which called out the most angry feelings and the hardest language twenty-five years ago. I may doubt everything to-day, if I will only do it civilly.

### A Close Question.

A Vermont debating society will tackle the question: "Which is the most fun—to see a man try to thread a needle or a woman try to drive a nail?"