

HENRY B. PAYNE.

The Lies About the New Ohio Senator.

(From the New York World.)

A melancholy wail goes up from the Republican press of the country over the defeat of Mr. Pendleton in the Ohio Senatorial contest. He is pointed out as a Democratic sacrifice to the glorious principles of Civil Service Reform. The election of Payne is ascribed to corruption and the power of monopoly. One or two Republican organs have gone so far as to express a doubt about the ability of the American Republic to survive such a blow. We find these sad words in the Troy Times:

The choice of Mr. Payne as Senator from Ohio is one of the greatest scandals ever developed in the political history of the country, but it stands in accurate line with the spirit of the political organization to which he belongs.

When Ingalls defeated old Pomeroy for the Senate office in Kansas there was talk of the use of money, but the Republican press repressed its agony. When Sabin bought the seat in the Senate that Windom held there was no howl of despair. Neither did the Republican press lose faith in humanity when Jones and Sharon purchased a seat in the Senate; likewise Bowen and Tabor. The Republican press stifled its sorrow when the Credit Mobilier rascalities came out, and it turned its back to the wall and wept in silence when Belknap tripped and fell. Recently, when Huntington's letters were published, detailing a great Republican money king's methods of dealing with Congress, the Republican press saw no reason to lose faith in the popular system of government. We have an idea that even our depressed neighbor of the Troy Times, which is so shocked by the elevation of Mr. Payne to the Senate, will be able to take a cheerful view of life in a day or two. Mr. Pendleton lost his seat in the Senate simply because he was in no sense qualified for leadership; solely because he failed to attach men to his political fortunes; because his aristocratic surroundings were distasteful to many Democrats; because he incurred the hostility of a powerful newspaper, and because he was unable to protect himself against the organized effort to defeat him. The story about corruption originated with his followers, who felt that they were forced to explain their weakness on unnatural grounds, and it has since been repeated by the Republican press for partisan reasons. Mr. Payne is a pure and honorable man of the old school.

(From the New York Sun.)

In the first place, we are convinced that Mr. Payne has no part or interest in the Standard Oil company. He is not a stockholder, and has never in any way been connected with its affairs. His son is a stockholder, and, no doubt, he was naturally interested in his father's election; but we do not believe that a single cent of money or any other corrupt influence was either employed or tolerated by Henry B. Payne in the canvass which terminated in his election. Mr. Payne is emphatically not that kind of a man. His past life is a guarantee of his integrity, and that guaranty is not to be put aside upon any vague accusation or without the clearest proof. Besides, the magnitude of Mr. Payne's majority in this case precludes the idea of corruption. There may always be a few loose men hanging on the skirts of any party in a State Legislature, but it is impossible to believe that the mass of a party is corrupted. In the Democratic caucus Mr. Payne was nominated on the first ballot. He had 43 votes, Mr. Pendleton 15, Mr. Ward 17, Mr. Booth 1, and Mr. Geddes 1. Here is a clear majority of 14 votes, and it could not have been procured by base methods. Moreover, Mr. Payne is a far abler, sounder, wiser, steadier, more competent, and more trustworthy statesman than his predecessor. The election of such a man is in the interest of good government, and we rejoice at it accordingly.

Civil Service.

We are told by Republican organs that they are in favor of what is called "Civil Service Reform," a policy which, discarding political predilections or affiliations, seeks only for qualifications suited to official employments under the control of the Federal Government. All men, who know anything at all about Republican managers and the Republican party, know the assertion to be as devoid of truth as the statement which cost Ananias his life. There is not the semblance of truth in it—a vicious falsehood from rind to core, inside and out. A lie coolly concocted and repeated for the purpose of catching the unwary, and for manufacturing political capital. In his recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, Henry B. Payne, United States Senator-elect, said:

"For twenty-three years the dispensation of Federal patronage had been in the hands of the Republican party. The public offices, numbering in the aggregate more than 100,000, had been supplied from one party, while nine-tenths of that party and the entire Democratic party have been, and are now, absolutely proscribed and debared the public service. During this period money by the thousands millions has been collected and disbursed, and the books kept by these partisan agents, furnishing an opportunity and a temptation for peculation, fraud and concealment to which I should dread to expose, even the iron-clad integrity of Democrats. Inevitably, corruption and great abuses have crept in and have been covered up; favoritism; protegism, nepotism, imbecility and senility have obtained secure lodgment; demoralization has followed, and the public believe that a f tidal mass exists, permeated with rottenness and gangrene. Now, can this service be reformed, and how? I answer, yes. And the process is: First, by electing a Democratic President, and that is assured the present year, unless unwise and madness from the gods are permitted to block the way. Secondly, by a pitiless and radical overhauling and purging of the present service. An Augean stable cannot be cleaned with a tooth brush! You must turn on the hose, ply the hickory broom and scrub brush, disinfect the premises

and give them a wholesome atmosphere for the honest incumbents. Then let care be taken that none but such as bear the Jeffersonian stamp of honesty and capacity be allowed to enter, and those only from the Democratic party, until its full ratable share enter to guard and protect the public interest. If public office be a sacrificial burden, all citizens should be compelled (by conscription if need be) to share their portion. If, on the other hand, as most believe, it is a privilege and a blessing, one-half or three-fourths of the whole population should not be excluded from enjoying their just and fair share of it. By this means reform is practicable, and, until accomplished, no stable settlement of the question can be obtained."

The declarations made by Mr. Payne are absolutely true. The Republican party, with a hundred thousand of its pimps and pals in office, talks glibly of civil service reform, talks of justice to the people, talks of fair play in appointments, talks of qualification being the test of appointments to office—when all men know every word is false. By slow processes, characterized by circumlocution and made odious by red tape, it may be possible for a Democrat to obtain Government employment, but the Republicans do not now, nor did they ever, intend that any form of civil service should be adopted which, to any appreciable extent, should diminish their power to control the spoils which they hold belong to the victors. The hundred thousand offices in the gift of the Government are filled by Republicans, and it would be as reasonable to suppose that St. Peter would admit Dorsey and John Sherman into heaven as to expect a Democrat to obtain Government employment under a Republican administration. Civil service reform will be inaugurated when the Republican rascals are turned out, and when a Republican boss organ asserts that the Republican party favors civil service reform it is only required to respond "you lie."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Republican Statesmanship.

The statesmanship of the Republican party is remarkable. The Secretary of the Treasury is bewildered by the enormous surplus revenue and the manner in which money keeps flowing in upon him by the millions. Like the miser in the "Chimes of Corneville," he clutches at the gold and seeks to hide it away, only to find it scattering about and piling up in confusing heaps on every side. The Secretary calls in bonds. But that is a trifle. He still cries for relief. The people say decrease our burdens. Take off the taxes on the articles we consume in our daily lives. Let us have more reasonable rents, cheaper clothing. Cease paying off the debt. Decrease the heavy expenditures of a prodigal Government. Let the toilers of to-day have the benefit of the surplus, and give life and vigor to the business of the country by ceasing to lock up these hundreds of millions in the Treasury as a fund for extravagance and corruption.

What says Republican statesmanship through its organs? It is true we have an unwieldy and troublesome surplus revenue, but don't decrease it by reducing taxation or tariff. There are two ways of cutting down the revenue, they say—one by reducing customs duties on articles not produced in this country; the other by raising them so high as to reach prohibition and stop imports. The latter they avow to be the remedy that commands itself to Republican statesmanship.

Let us see where this Republican policy leads. By levying prohibitory duties we certainly stop the increase of revenue, for no one imports and no duties are collected. We encourage false invoices, forgery, perjury and smuggling. With Canada lying along an extended open border, the new Republican policy would compel us to keep up a vast revenue army, or allow ourselves to be overrun with smuggled goods.

One of the first principles of legislation is to so arrange taxation that it will not injuriously affect our trade with other countries. Republican statesmanship reverses this and proposes to so arrange taxation as to shut off our trade with other countries. It seems incredible that a great and intelligent party can seriously advocate such an imbecile and ruinous policy.—*New York World.*

Ashamed of Themselves.

Dispatches from Washington state that a desperate effort was made to keep secret the influences which were potent in securing the appointment of Col. Sims, of Virginia, to a lucrative office under the Senate. Sims is a brawling Mahonite, an ex-Confederate, and a rampant repudiator. It was he who, in an inflammatory speech at Danville, advised the negroes in that vicinity to arm and organize against the whites, and who, more than any one else, provoked the only disturbance that occurred in that State on election day. Politically and socially he is an objectionable man for any position of profit or trust. He could be appointed to no place in the gift of the United States Senate without the consent of the Republican majority, and that could be obtained by nobody but Mahone and Riddleberger. The attempt to keep such a disgusting bargain secret is foolish, for it is as plain as the day that influences were at work in securing it and what the purpose was. It was another blackmailing demand on the Republican party by the repudiator of Virginia, and is the price, or part of the price, of his continued support of that party.—*Chicago Herald.*

JAMES F. WILSON and William B. Allison, both of them Credit Mobilier statesmen who figured in Oakes Ames' celebrated diary, side by side with Schuyler Colfax and Patterson, are now Senators from Iowa. No other State, we believe, has yet attained this distinction—two Credit Mobilier Senators at the same time.—*New York Sun.*

KEIPER wanted a complimentary vote for United States Senator. He does not seem to realize that he is a corpse.

MARVELS BY TELEGRAPH.

Singular Stories Wired to the Press.

The Strange Case of Jane Payne—A Marvelous Piece of Surgery—The Penalty of Marrying Young—Tale of a Squirrel's Tail.

CHANGE OF SEX.

The Queer Case of Jane Payne. (Wheeling (W. Va.) Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.)

Jane Catherine Payne and Mrs. Annie Hinton were married at Martinsburg, this State, yesterday, by Rev. John Longstreet. The groom has been known for ten years in Martinsburg as a lady of correct habits, modest demeanor and marked intelligence and refinement, and has been Postmaster, and kept a little store in the village known as Rest, thirteen miles from Martinsburg. From childhood she evinced remarkable business talent. Attaining years of maturity she engaged in commercial pursuits. No one in the vicinity is more favorably known. Living quietly and attending closely to business, neighbors gradually came to look upon the proprietress of the little store as an old maid. Judge of their astonishment when, last Tuesday, Jane Catherine appeared in Martinsburg, announced her conversion from the gentler to the sterner sex, purchased and arrayed herself in a suit of masculine habiliments, and stating her intention to marry a lady who for years has been her assistant in the store. In explanation, there had never been any occasion to doubt her femininity until a fortnight since, when she was led to visit Drs. Maguire and Love, at Winchester. They announced to their patient there could be no doubt of perfect masculinity, and the woman, who superintended the business, was ordered to be prosecuted for their stupidity, which brought about the subsequent wearing of petticoats instead of trousers. She has no mustache or whiskers. Much confusion results in the community over this sudden change of sex.

THREE BOY BRIDEGROOMS.

One Forced to Marry, Another Jailed for Marrying, and Another Spanked for Marrying.

(Meriden (Ct.) Dispatch.) Edward Barilewski is about 17 years old, but is small for his age. He ran away with Emma Keefe, who is 15 years old, Saturday, and the pair were married in Hartford. On their return home in the evening Edward took his bride straight to the residence of his mother and sought her blessing. He got instead a vigorous cuffing and was sent "straight to bed," but the old lady subsequently relented and the couple were made happy.

(Baltimore Dispatch.) On Thursday last Charles Cope, the 19-year-old son of Charles Cope, Sr., a wealthy gentleman residing on Roland avenue, and Miss Mary Porter, of the same age, daughter of a poor widow residing in the same neighborhood, were married by the Rev. A. D. Neiden. The young couple remained at the house of a friend until Saturday, when the young husband was arrested by the order of his father, and, being taken before Justice Dorsey, was committed to the House of Refuge as incorrigible and beyond his father's control.

(Rockford Dispatch.) Willie Salsbury is a youth whose chin has never yet felt the draw of a razor, son of a respectable people who live in Beloit. Nannie Petersen is the buxom daughter of a respected Swede in this city. The boy with the long hair and the girl with the long hair, friends and sweethearts. To-day the father of the girl received a confession from her and he had his son hitch up the sleigh. All three got in, and on the way to Beloit took a preacher with them. The preacher was called out, and called out Willie. He speedily became a husband and Nina at the same time became a bride. Old man Salsbury refused to recognize Nina, and the preacher has got a lawsuit on his hand for performing the ceremony.

A BULLET IN THE BRAIN.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation. (New York Telegram.)

A remarkable surgical operation has just been performed at Bellevue hospital. Last Thursday a young German attempted suicide by shooting himself in the forehead. When found by the police he was unconscious. He was taken to Bellevue, where Dr. Fluhner, on examining the wound, decided to attempt to find the bullet. The skull at the entrance of the wound was trepanned, and it was found that the probe, which was inserted toward the back of the head, went so far that it was decided to make a counter opening with the trephine over the point of the probe. When the opening had been made the bullet was found lying in the brain, just below the opening in the skull. Then, the bullet having been removed, a drainage-tube was passed through the hole in the back of the head and left in place. The tube passes through the head and projects both front and back about an inch. Since the operation the patient has been constantly improving, although still somewhat unconscious. When spoken to he opens his eyes, and when asked if he wishes water can say yes or no. This is the first operation of the kind ever performed. It occupied about four hours' time, and was witnessed by a large number of the surgical staff of Bellevue hospital.

REVOLUTION IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Cleveland Man's Wonderful Invention. (Cleveland (Ohio) Telegram.)

Edward W. Fell, of this city, after experimenting for two years, claims to have succeeded a few days ago in perfecting an invention which his author ranks with the electric light and telephone. The invention consists of taking absolutely permanent pictures upon any substance whatever having a smooth surface instantly by the action of electricity upon a sensitive coating, and at an expense not exceeding 1 cent per picture. A reporter who called upon the inventor was shown some photographs on pieces of wood which were not only perfect in outline and finish, but possessed a peculiar softness not obtainable by any other process.

A BIG RED SQUIRREL.

Its Singular Adventure in a Well. (Meriden (Conn.) Dispatch.)

A big red squirrel fell into Judge Andrews' well last Sunday morning, and had a lively time of it getting out. He climbed half way up the chain once, and then slipped and fell back to the bottom. He climbed half way up again, but when near the top its wet tail froze fast to the frosty chain and held him a prisoner. The Judge rescued him, but at a great sacrifice of caudal beauty.

MERE MENTION.

FOOTTRACKS are called "boot bronzers" in California.

A NEW YORK restaurant furnishes a sandwich and a piece of German poetry for 5 cents.

A GREAT drove of rabbits crossed the Potomac on the ice to Washington the other morning.

AUSTIN, Nev., has passed a curfew law, prohibiting boys under 16 appearing on the streets after 8 o'clock.

"I FASCINATED HER," is what the living skeleton says of his runaway bride.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

An Elaborate Scheme for Promoting Education.

(Washington dispatch.)

One of the most elaborate schemes for reducing the surplus in the Treasury, and most promising of success should it be adopted by Congress, is in the hands of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Education. It is a draft of a bill which was prepared by the authority of the Interstate Commission on Federal Aid to Education, which held its sessions at Louisville, Ky., during the Industrial Exposition. These gentlemen have elaborated a scheme for assisting the States and Territories in the promotion of education by distributing among them a fund of nearly \$60,000,000, to be doled out at intervals of three years during the next twelve years, the appropriation to be made upon the basis of illiterate population between the ages of 10 and 20 years in States, and between 6 and 20 years in Territories. Accompanying the bill are tables showing the number of the members of the House committed to the plan, and the amount which each State and Territory would receive for each year and for the entire period. Out of the \$60,000,000 the New England and Middle States would be entitled to \$3,000,000 in twelve years; the Western and Pacific States, \$4,486,860; the Southern States, \$32,620,720; the Territories, \$5,446,860; and the District of Columbia, \$2,880. In the first period of three years Illinois would be entitled to \$12,570 a year; in the second period, \$104,932 a year; third period, \$71,286 a year; fourth period, \$35,614 a year; making a total of \$1,069,320 for Illinois in twelve years. This is the largest sum appropriated to any Western State. Ohio is put down for \$752,370, the total for twelve years; Indiana, \$748,370; Iowa, \$268,080; Minnesota, \$183,960; Georgia and Alabama would each get more than all the Western and Pacific coast States combined, and Texas more than all the New England and Western States.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry, general agent of the Peabody fund, now in the city, had a consultation with the members of the House committee in relation to national aid for common school education in the States and Territories, of which he is an earnest advocate. The committee has not yet adopted any of the several bills in relation to this subject.

A SUDDEN CALL.

Death of Congressman Mackey, of South Carolina.

Another Congressman has joined the silent majority, the Hon. E. W. Mackey, of South Carolina. His death occurred at Washington on the 25th ultimo. Judge Mackey represented the Seventh Congressional district. He was the only Republican in the delegation, and was a native of South Carolina. A Washington dispatch says of the occurrence: "Nothing since Congress met has exceeded, so far as comment is concerned, the sudden death of Representative Mackey, of South Carolina. Four days ago the deceased talked concerning the appointment of several Postmasters in his State, and a few minutes after was compelled to rest on a sofa in the rear of the House. He was as usual in the habit of replying that he had a severe pain in his stomach, and thought he would go home and take some medicine for his trouble. This was his last appearance in Congress. A sad feature of the death of Mr. Mackey is the fact that his wife soon expects to become a mother, and it is feared that her sudden bereavement will have a fatal effect, as she is stated to be almost wild with grief."

Mr. Mackey is the sixth Representative in Congress who has died since November, 1882. Those who have preceded him were Herndon, of Alabama, who died before the adjournment of the Forty-seventh Congress; Harris, of Iowa, who died during the vacation; Haskell, of Kansas, who died shortly after Congress convened; Herron, of Louisiana, who also died last summer; and Poole, of South Carolina, who died before the assembling of Congress.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Why the Claim Agents Thrive and Grow Fat.

(Washington Special to New York Tribune.) As there are constantly new schemes for increasing the pension lists and the payments to pensioners, the following statement of the annual appropriations made for pensions from and including 1871 to and including 1884 will interest many persons. The amounts are taken from the annual reports of the Treasury Department, every dollar of which represents the earnings of a day's work.

Year.	Amount appropriated.	Year.	Amount appropriated.
1871.....	\$30,000,000	1878.....	\$25,533,000
1872.....	\$30,000,000	1879.....	\$25,533,000
1873.....	\$30,000,000	1880.....	\$25,533,000
1874.....	\$30,000,000	1881.....	\$25,533,000
1875.....	\$30,000,000	1882.....	\$25,533,000
1876.....	\$30,000,000	1883.....	\$25,533,000
1877.....	\$30,000,000	1884.....	\$25,533,000

It will be noticed that from 1871 to 1879, both years included—that is for nine years of the period—the pension appropriations ran with much regularity at about \$30,000,000 a year, getting down to \$25,533,000 in 1878, the last year of the great industrial depression. In 1879 the pension appropriations began to rise, and the pension appropriation jumped up to nearly double that of 1878, through the appropriation of \$25,000,000 in a lump sum for so-called arrears of pensions. Since then the increase has been very great, and the claim agents have reaped a very rich harvest. These gentlemen are still at work stirring up movements for new pension laws for the robbery of the tax-payers and additional appropriations. They are a class scarcely known in Washington until a year or two before the passage of the first arrears act.

An Alabama Tragedy.

A horrible triple murder occurred recently at the mouth of Santa creek, Jackson county, Alabama, in which three brothers named Wilburn met their death at the hands of a man named Webb. The trouble arose between the brothers and a negro over the price of a pistol. The men assaulted the negro, and at this juncture Webb interfered and took part. At this one of the Wilburns fired a revolver at Webb, the bullet going through his coat. Webb then commenced shooting, and emptied his six-shooter, every ball taking effect. Two of the brothers were in their tracks and the third is mortally wounded.

Anti-Chinese Law.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, says a dispatch from Washington, have succeeded in agreeing upon a report proposing certain amendments to the anti-Chinese law. These amendments are all in the direction of strictness, and will be likely to provoke a bitter discussion when brought before the House. Mr. Hoon, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, will prepare an argument to be submitted as the views of a minority of that committee. He takes the ground that the proposed legislation is unnecessary, and that the anti-Chinese law as it now stands is obnoxious enough.

BRIEFS.

SINCE 1873 the Muskegon, Mich., mills have cut 4,989,453 feet of lumber.

The Mesquite (Tex.) *mesquite* says that town is "infested with strangers."

THERE are 600 tables in the Lexington Avenue Child's Hospital in New York.

THE girl students of Girton college, in England, have formed a fire brigade.

JAY GOULD predicts that railroad earnings this year will be unprecedentedly large.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN is frozen its whole length and breadth, and can be traveled by teams.

A NOTED MAN GONE.

Wendell Phillips, the Noted Orator and Agitator, Joins the Silent Majority.

The Distinguished Patient Conscious to the Last—Biographical Sketch.

Wendell Phillips, the "silver-tongued orator," is dead. After an agonizing illness he expired peacefully at his home in Boston on the 2d of February. Mr. Phillips was sick for seven days with angina pectoris, a disease to which his father and two brothers succumbed. His last public address, at the unveiling of Harriet Martineau's statue, a month before, had been a severe tax upon him, and he seemed to feel keenly the waning of his physical and mental powers. Mr. Phillips had had one or two intimations of heart trouble, so that the final attack was hardly a surprise to himself or family. He was conscious through it all, but he realized a day or two ago that it was an unequal struggle, and told his physicians that he should die. When it became evident that his life could not be spared, the physicians devoted their energies simply to rendering more peaceful his last hours. During the more severe attacks of pain he was kept partially under the influence of anesthetics, but his suffering was still great. Gradually he sank lower, keeping consciousness to the last. His invalid wife and other members of his family were about the bed during the last hours, and he recognized them all. He spoke but little, and his last words—about a matter of personal comfort—were spoken about half an hour before he died.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston, Nov. 29, 1811. His father was John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston. Wendell graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at the law school in 1833, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. Three years after beginning the practice of his profession in his native city he became known to the public as an eloquent advocate of the anti-slavery cause, and was an ardent and earnest reformer, then being earnestly agitated, and continued his indefatigable labors during the conflict of opinion on the slavery question which preceded the civil war. In 1838 he became a Garrisonian Abolitionist, having been a warm admirer of Garrison and an enthusiast on the anti-slavery question for many years. So strong were his convictions on the slavery question that in 1839 he relinquished law practice from unwillingness to observe the oath of fealty to the Federal Constitution.

His first notable speech was made in Faneuil Hall, in December, 1837. E. P. Lovejoy had been murdered by a mob at Alton, where he was publishing a paper of the most radical anti-slavery opinions. Dr. Channing, of Boston, had called an indignation meeting at Faneuil Hall. James T. Austin, the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, apologized for the bloody deed of the mob, and said that Lovejoy was presumptuous and imprudent, and that "he died as the fool dieth." Wendell Phillips, then a young man fresh from college, replied to the vindicator of mob violence: "Fellow citizens," said he, "is this Faneuil Hall doctrine? The mob at Alton were met to resist the laws. We have been told that our fathers did the same, and the glorious motto of Revolutionary precedent has been thrown over the mobs of our day! Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles, which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Othello and Hamlet, with Quiney and Adams, I thought those pictured lips [pointing to the portraits in the hall] would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant American, the defender of the dead [Garrison, Quiney and Adams]. The gentleman said that he should sink into significance if he dared to gainsay the principles of these resolutions. Sir, for the sentiments he has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of our country, the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him. James Otis thundered in this hall, when the King doted touch his pocket. Imagine, if you can, his indignant eloquence had England offered to put a gag upon his lips."

From that time till 1861 Mr. Phillips was a prominent leader and the most popular orator of the abolitionists. He advocated disunion as the only road to abolition, and the opening of the civil war, after which he sustained the Government for a similar reason. In 1863-4 he advocated arming, educating, and enfranchising the freedmen, and for the two latter purposes procured the continuance of the Anti-Slavery Society till the adoption of the fifteenth amendment in 1869. Probably the last public act of Mr. Phillips was to write, the day before he died, a letter to Rev. Dr. Miner, urging that he and all other friends of humanity go to the Superior court at Worcester the next day and urge that a light sentence be imposed on Burnham Wardwell, "the prisoners' friend," who was to be sentenced on that day for uttering a libel on the Sheriff of that county. The letter was written against the protest of Mr. Phillips' physician, who said that even so slight an exertion might result fatally.

The singular fact that Mrs. Phillips survives her husband excited much comment. When they were married about thirty years ago, she was a hopeless invalid, and one reason for her uniting herself to Mr. Phillips was her great desire that her fortune, which was considerable, might be devoted to the cause of anti-slavery. She expected to die soon and thus seal her devotion to the cause in which her affection was centered. During the ensuing years Mrs. Phillips has lingered helpless, the object of her husband's constant love. Many touching incidents of Mr. Phillips' attention to his wife are told.

OTHER DEATHS.

Dr. Addison P. Dutcher, of Cleveland, Ohio, a great-grandson of the Brown Dutch immigrant at Washington, Ind.; Judge A. W. Sheldon, Associate Justice of Arizona; Gautier de Rumilly, French statesman; Dr. Elisha Harris, Secretary of the New York State Board of Health; George W. Jones, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati; Joseph M. Hobcock, member of the Iowa Legislature; Rev. Louis E. Haslet, rector of the American colony at Rome; Carl Orlaf Bjorling, Swedish Bishop; George W. Fuller, who was a prominent citizen of Galena, Ill.; Mrs. George H. Evans, of Des Moines, Iowa, said to be the originator of the observances of Decoration Day; H. E. Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Abraham Hays, of New York; Gen. Oliver H. Palmer, a prominent New Yorker; John A. Kline, the leading banker of Vicksburg, Miss.; M. Rouher, the Bonapartist leader in France; Josephine Caspary, the famous actress of Vienna, Austria; Edward Vale, the oldest merchant at La Porte, Ind.

GLEANINGS.

OF the 500 students at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts forty-two are Americans.

GEORGE BALL, a rich banker, of Galveston, Tex., has given a \$70,000-schoolhouse to that city.

MACKEY, the South Carolina Congressman, recently deceased, was a white, but his widow is a negro.

The highest postage rate from the United States is to Putnam and the Island of St. Helena, 27 cents per half-ounce.

HIRAM RACLIFF, a recluse who died recently at Kings on, N. Y., left personal property worth \$150,000, including a half-barrel of pennies.

THERE is a story in London that the Prince of Wales has financially interested himself in three race-horses, and that he intends to run them next season "for all they are worth."

A DES MOINES intelligence office has received an order for a cook to go to Colorado. The person writing says: "I don't want men here to one woman, and a good cook can get large wages and a husband."

THERE are twenty-seven lawyers and twenty-five farmers in the Ohio Legislature.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

JUDGE JOHN BRADY, father of Gen. T. J. Brady, died at Muncie, aged 81.

JOSHUA TURNER and Mrs. Mary Vandine, aged respectively 79 and 68, were married at Muncie.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE, a banker of North Manchester, has become insane from intense application to business.

The total wealth of Indiana, invested in business, including capital, personal property, and real estate, amounts to \$180,000,000.

CASS COUNTY boasts of a girl whose heart is located on the right side. The medical society of the county is wrestling with the problem.

THOMAS A. DEAN, prominent in the liquor trade at Indianapolis, has been sent to the insane asylum for treatment, having become convinced that he is the Pope.

MR. ARGUS DEAN, a peach-grower of Clark county, is of the opinion that there will be no peaches this year, nor any small fruits except strawberries. He says that strawberry plants were saved by the snow.

A MONSTROUS elk horn was found a few miles north of Vincennes, on Snapp's creek. It measured eight feet from point to point. The curiosity was washed up by the late heavy rains from the bank of the creek, where it had evidently been buried for many years.

ISAAC MARTIN, of Liberty Mills, placed his twin children on a bed in an apartment without fire, and, as the covering was scanty, both children froze to death. The house is a mere trap, and the intense cold, it is said, froze the bodies stiff. The babes were only three months old.

CRAWFORD WILBUR, a citizen of Nervins township, Vigo county, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court at Terre Haute to the charge of Sabbath-breaking, and was fined \$1 and costs. His offense was building a house while his neighbors were passing to church. He claims that it was a necessity, but to avoid costs of litigation and waste of time he pleaded guilty.

MRS. L. S. WAGGONER, of Decatur, a lady who has been afflicted with consumption for about ten years, was restored to health through the medium of prayer. The next day she walked to the north part of the city and returned without apparent fatigue. Before the cure she hardly ever stepped out of the doors.

NICHOLAS BOLEY, aged 90 years, for seventy-two years a resident of Boone township, Harrison county, is dead. He was a native of Kentucky, a life-long Democrat, and a pensioner of the war of 1812. His pension was his only support in his declining years. Mr. Boley lived in Corydon when it was the capital of Indiana.

JUDGE JOHN L. GUNN, of Sullivan, died at Jacksonville, Fla., where he had gone some two months ago in search of health. He was a prominent attorney at Sullivan thirty years ago, and had been identified with the county ever since. He was for many years Chairman of the Republican county committee. He was 58 years of age.

A FREIGHT conductor on the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Columbus railroad captured a prisoner who had escaped from the Randolph county jail. The attention of the conductor was attracted to him by his attempting to trade off some cheap jewelry for a railroad ticket, and he locked him up in a freight car and telegraphed the Sheriff at Mount Vernon, Ohio, when it was discovered that he was an escaped prisoner.

A MURDER was committed at Marengo, Crawford county