

## STEVE DORSEY.

The Ex-Secretary of the Republican National Committee Makes More Interesting Revelations.

Tremendous Bribes Received by Government Star-route Counsel—Garconkling, Et Al.

"They talk about Dorsey's revelations," said the notorious ex-Secretary of the National Republican Committee to a Washington correspondent the other day; "but I have made no revelations in comparison with what I could make. However, I have perhaps said enough. Friends think I have, and perhaps they are right. The October and November campaigns of 1880 are now old stories, and I shall not say much about them for the present. The star-route trials are also rather old matters to talk about."

"But there had been no revelations about the star-route troubles recently," suggested the correspondent. "It has been stated within the last two weeks that Mr. Salisbury, one of the largest of the star-route contractors, publicly asserted here in Washington that he had secured immunity from criminal prosecution for the payment of \$100,000. Do you know anything about this?"

"The only doubt about the truth of that statement is that it was \$200,000 instead of \$100,000. In saying this I don't mean to intimate that Mr. Salisbury was any more guilty than you are. You know it is better sometimes to sell a vicious dog than to kill him. Mr. Salisbury was by far the largest of the star-route contractors, and, therefore, afforded the best subject for blackmail. Of the ninety routes that were expeditious over \$5,000 each Mr. Salisbury owned 48 per cent. Mr. J. L. Sanderson owned 18 per cent. Kerns, Root & Elkins 16 per cent., and Parker most of the remainder. I owned a half interest in less than 1 per cent. I have not heard that any of these parties have been prosecuted either criminally or civilly. It is said that one of these large contracting firms agreed to pay a large sum for the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators, and after the trial was concluded refused to pay."

"Do you know anything of the details of these transactions?"

"Parties to bribery have no companions, and when you are a lobbyist you are a lobbyist. I have no associates. The dirty muck of the Blisses and Brewsters and the gang with which they associate was only worthy to fertilize the garden of their infamy."

"Were you ever in any community by the payment of money to persons representing the Government?"

"Why, certainly. Don't you know the whole star-route business had two purposes? One was to gratify the ambition of dictators and pretenders, and the other was to fill the pockets of the blackmailers. A demand was made upon me for \$30,000 to guarantee immunity. I remembered that some man had said 'millions' for defense, not one cent for tribute. A man who commits a crime knows it, and is generally willing to atone for it. Resentment is not always wise, but as against power unlawfully used the man who would not resist is not worthy the name of man."

"Who made you this offer?"

"That I will not tell."

"Was political influence used as well as money to shield those large contractors, or any of them?"

"I had not married the relative of a Cabinet officer, nor had I contributed large sums to the personal success of ambitious people."

"Do you know whether the Government got the money paid by these men for immunity?"

"Bribe-takers never divide with anybody. The books of the Treasury Department will show whether any of this ever went into the hands of the Treasury. I have seen the books of the Treasury. I will give you \$10,000 for each dollar you find."

"If this money was paid, and it did not go into the Treasury, where did it go, if you know?"

"While I didn't see it paid, nor trace it after it was paid, I will make a wild guess that the bank account of George Bliss, in New York, shows pretty large deposits outside of his \$100 a day about the time the money was paid. And Ker's (it ought to be spelled with a C) account in Philadelphia—if he knows enough to keep a bank account—makes a good showing. It is more than likely that the other two parties to this fraud, Brewster and Merrick, have spent their share of whisky. These enormous sums taken from those contractors under duress were obtained by a blackmail of the lowest and vilest character, and were stolen by the men who demanded them."

"You say 'these enormous sums.' Was anybody besides Salisbury let off by the payment of money?"

"Well, Sanderson was indicted with me—in the same indictment. Some of the sons I have mentioned as being heavily interested in expedited star routes were not indicted at all, and others who were indicted had not been tried, and will not be."

"You say your interest in star routes was very small as compared with those other people?"

"I had no interest except what came to me by loaning a little money, and every contract I was interested in was transferred to the late Mr. J. W. Bosler the day I came in possession of it. After three years, on a settlement of the accounts, Mr. Bosler being in charge all the time and drawing every cent of the money, it was found that the profits of all the routes were \$11,000, which was divided equally between the three of us."

"Was there any political reason for prosecuting you and leaving the great contractors out?"

"Well, answering that question will involve a good bit of political history. The appointment of MacVeagh from Pennsylvania as a member of the Cabinet seemed to me to be an insult to the best element of the Republican party of that State, and when I was asked to express my opinion to General Garfield I did it with frankness and, I believe, with entire truth. There is nothing to MacVeagh except that he is the little son-in-law of a great father-in-law. The only thing he represented was cranks, and he is worthy to be Chairman of that entire class. When General Garfield asked me to write him about James, of New York, I didn't know whether he referred to a letter-carrier or a policeman. I had never heard of any James that ought to represent that great State in a President's Cabinet. I made some inquiries and found out who James was, and I learned, as I expected, that he was a syphocrat—a fellow that had always licked the toes of power, bowed down to whatever was doing and giving him money, and take one away from him. Without character, or standing, or intelligence, he wormed himself into the Cabinet as the representative of New York. Now, I will tell you a story about James, and in James, and in MacVeagh, I saw a person so unworthy as he. I was in Gen. Garfield's rooms at the Riggs House the night before James' nomination, when Mr. James came in. Gen. Garfield, even at that early day, seemed to fear the influence of Senator Conkling, and was then consulting Mr. James about taking a place in his Cabinet, and among other things he asked Mr. James, in the event of a break between himself and the Senator, he could rely on his support. In reply Mr. James came in, and Mr. Conkling expressed his disapproval at the idea of James going into the Cabinet, and James said to him that it was better for him (Senator Conkling) to have a man in the Cabinet upon whom he could always rely, as he could upon him (James). I don't know anything that illustrates James better than this."

"Now to show the weakness of Gen. Garfield, I will tell you what I heard from him in regard to James and MacVeagh, which, it seems to me, should have been secured, he turned over to them after they had been appointed, to show them the influence he had had to overcome to appoint them. There was enough in these letters to make them very uneasy, but nothing except what I have described their capacity and representative character. I would have said more if I had known how. Forcible facts applied to individuals are always unsatisfactory to the individual themselves. Picturesque descriptions of men's weaknesses are never admitted by the men they refer to. My urgent advice to Garfield was, that, if he wanted to appoint any member of his Cabinet outside of his own party, he should select MacVeagh, he should take a Democrat as a Democrat, without pledge of any kind on his part. I advised him that it might be wise to make Gen. Hancock Secretary of State; that we had only carried the election by a very small majority; that the voters were nearly equally balanced; that on the theory of civil-service reform he should give the minority—that was scarcely a minority—representation in the Cabinet. I suggest to him that the pretense wasn't statesmanship; that assumption always represented small things, that soldiers never accomplished anything except to wear out their own tongues; that James and MacVeagh represented the pretenses and the pictures; that MacVeagh and James knew what I said to Garfield. Doesn't this answer this question?"

"There is not another reason why you opposed these appointments, or at least one of them? Had not Gen. Garfield pledged Senator Platt, Mr. Crowley, Gen. Arthur, Levi P. Morton, yourself, and others that New York should have the Secretary of the Treasury, and was that not a pledge made in the presence of the parties named?"

"Yes, sir, and if you want to know—though I don't see any good now—its old history, I will tell you about it. When we had our so-called conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a meeting was had in my room, at which the above-named persons were present. It is not worth while to go into details in regard to that meeting, or of the so-called conference, but the whole matter is that the leading men of New York had been kicked around the country for four years by Hayes, and didn't want four years more of the kicking business. Mr. Conkling was in no wise responsible for the gathering or its results, but had, like all other prominent New Yorkers, thought the State was entitled to recognition, and was not full of trust and confidence. Gen. Garfield then promised the persons above named to appoint a New York Secretary of the Treasury if among the names presented to him by those present that of Levi P. Morton was included. This of course was a substantial pledge to Mr. Morton. With this understanding, which was perfectly clear, a committee was organized to conduct the campaign, and they raised the money. When Gen. Garfield was elected this promise that he had made was changed, and the money was not paid."

"What method did Garfield suggest to change the political convictions of the members of the Campbellite church?"

"Gen. Garfield seemed to think it best when he found a chum in debt that he represented a large number of voters, that if he had the means, we should pay off the debt, and where we found a community with a good number of Campbellite voters we contributed liberally toward building one, and especially if the voters were Democrats. I carried out these suggestions to the best of my ability, under the guardianship of Mr. Phillips and others. We tried to make the money as pleasant as possible, and there were about 25,000 of them in the State."

"It has been suggested that you changed the probable result in New York by an understanding with John Kelly. Is that so?"

"There is not a grain of truth in it. I don't believe that either money or force could induce John Kelly to swerve one iota from the line he lays down for his party and himself. I never saw a perfectly upright man in politics in the country, and I mean upright in political and political methods—that man is John Kelly."

## A SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

A Well-Authenticated One, Concerning Which the Republican Bloody-Shirt Howlers Are Silent.

(Associated Press Telegram from Washington.)

E. B. Wiegand, examiner in the Department of Justice, in his testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, described the novel method of securing funds to conduct a Congressional campaign. The aspirant was Paul Strobaoh, whom the Senate failed to confirm for Marshal of Alabama while Turner was United States Marshal in that State. Witness said: "Strobaoh asked to be appointed Deputy Marshal, explaining he was anxious to make a canvass for Congress. He secured the appointment, named a number of assistants, and went through the district making arrests, that fees might be obtained to pay the expenses of the campaign. Strobaoh was defeated. He came to Washington and contested the seat." The examiner said many poor men were arrested in Alabama by Deputies on the charge of chopping wood on public lands. These men were often compelled to sell their small possessions to pay the costs of trial. They were taken in some instances more than one hundred miles, forced to go on foot, and then discharged and allowed to return home as best they could. Some of the arrested men died from want of food and exposure while walking to their homes. Their families also suffered, having to dispose of their means for acquiring sustenance to pay the costs of the trials of the arrested parties. Instances were cited where the examiner investigating the offices of Government officials was threatened. N. A. Wilson, now a receiver of public moneys, had attempted to shoot him in Covington County, Alabama, witness said there was scarcely a man who had not been arrested, and could not recall a single case where a prisoner was convicted."

## Political Notes.

It is said that Blaine has had a good deal of difficulty in constructing that portion of his book which refers to Conkling and the Mulligan letters.

Brewster, the old dupe in charge of the Department of Justice, makes his predecessor responsible for the bold robberies perpetrated in his department in the name of law.

DESPITE all the talk in the newspapers about Henry B. Payne and the Standard Oil company, nobody has yet succeeded in establishing any connection whatever between the statesman and the oleaginous monopoly. The story sounds well to the opposition press, and an effort at substantiation might spoil it.—Chicago Herald.

MAHONEY is a very much disappointed man just now. In anticipation of speeches being made by Senators Lamar, Vest, and all other Southern Senators in answer to his speech on the Sherman resolutions, he had carefully prepared a response which he intended to deliver. His first speech was a very poor effort, and he was relying on the second one for the heavy work. He was taken completely by surprise by the silence of the Democrats, which destroyed all the value of this speech.—Chicago Tribune.

## A HORRIBLE CRIME.

The Singularly Brutal Murder of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Willson, Near Chicago.

They Warned a Viper in the Person of a Visitor, Who First Robbed and Then Killed Them.

A double murder of the most revolting character was recently perpetrated at Winnetka, Ill., a town of 800 inhabitants, situated on the lake shore, a few miles north of Chicago, the victims being James L. Willson, an old and wealthy settler, and President of the Winnetka Village Board, and his wife, a member of another family of early Illinois settlers named Weare. He was in his 72d year, and with his wife, who was nearly ten years his senior, he occupied a large, comfortable, lived alone in a large, retired house. The crime was attended by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and is surrounded by a veil of mystery that defies the efforts of the detectives to penetrate. Even the Chicago papers were clean the following particulars of the terrible butchery: As mentioned above, the aged couple lived alone, and the crime was not discovered until several hours after its commission. Mr. Willson's body was found lying in a cramped condition behind the stove in the sitting-room. The right hand was clinched and beneath the head, and the left arm raised as if to ward off a blow. He had been shot twice, once in the forehead, once in the left cheek and once in the left side of the chest. There had evidently been a desperate struggle for life by the old man, as there were numerous bruises about his head, arms and legs, and the foot-fender of the stove and the back of one of the chairs had been broken. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that nine of the old gentleman's ribs were broken, as if his murderer had finished his deed by jumping upon his victim as he lay writhing in the agonies of death before him.

But horrible as was this discovery, another even more blood-curdling awaited the neighbors, as they searched the house further. In an upper chamber Mrs. Willson was found dead, her head beaten so that her features were almost unrecognizable. The flesh from her entire forehead was stripped from the skull by blow after blow, and the skull beaten in. Gashes to the bone were visible on her chin and forehead, and the body was covered with wounds with which to defend herself was bruised and broken, which by their position showed that the old lady, though almost a helpless invalid, had desperately struggled for her life, were saturated with blood, and had literally pounded to death, and about the bed and room lay the implements with which the fiend, in his murderous frenzy, had done the deed. The foot of the bed lay broken and splintered, and the white coverlet which she was accustomed to use in moving about her room. The murderer had evidently beaten her with this first, and when he had broken it and seized a pair of iron fire tongs, he continued the beating with much strength. These two, were broken into no less than a half-dozen pieces over the old lady's head. Pieces were found scattered on the bed and about the room, some of them covered with blood. The way of the Chamberlain from the victim's head clinging to the bed. Beside the bed lay a sword in its scabbard, a cherished remembrance to the old lady of her only son, who was a surgeon in the war against the rebellion. John Kelly, a dentist and a fellow fever for his close. The dentist and his wife, who kept a boarding house, had completed his infamous work. The bedroom presented a horrible sight aside from the mangled corpse it contained. The walls at the side of the bed and the headboard were heavily smeared with blood, and even the high ceiling and walls opposite, and some twelve or fourteen feet distant from the bed, were sprinkled with it also, as if, as was doubtless the case, the murderer had thrown his victim's body around for another blow, had thrown of plentiful blood that had adhered to it from the previous one.

All that is known concerning the murder of the Willsons is that the village had scarcely been alarmed when Neil Kalgib, who keeps a butcher shop not far from Mr. Willson's house, furnished a partial solution of the mystery. He says that Mr. Willson came into his shop about 8 o'clock Tuesday night, and said: "The confound the beastly man with a porter-house steak; I have a friend stopping over night at my house, and I want you to send over another steak in the morning."

It is next to certain that this "friend," who was a man of some size, and who committed the murder. But no one has been found who saw any one go to the Willson house on Tuesday evening. Mr. Willson took the steak home, it is supposed, and the three (Mr. Willson, his wife, and the guest) ate it for their supper. When the house was reached the next morning no traces of the steak, or of its having been cooked, could be found. A good-sized veal cutlet was found untouched in the pantry. The table stood in the center of the room, with the cloth thrown over the dishes. Upon lifting the cloth, it was discovered that it was set for three. There were three plates, three cups and saucers, and knives. This showed conclusively that Mr. and Mrs. Willson had entertained some one at supper.

The appearance of the sitting-room as it was found was suggestive of the manner in which the murder was committed. The table and chairs stood as if two persons had been sitting at it. A newspaper had been found on the floor, and upon it were Mr. Willson's glasses. On the table, also, was a portfolio containing some of Mr. Willson's business papers. The supposition is that this was the man who had been seen in the conversation with his guest upon the previous night. During the talk Mr. Willson may have revealed the fact that he had considerable money in the house, and this may have suggested to the man that he had the idea of robbing him. It is thought that the first shot took effect in Mr. Willson's jaw, and that as the two jumped to their feet the second shot was fired, putting a ball into his left side. After telling his victim to the door, the murderer, who was a man of some size, rushed up stairs and killed Mrs. Willson, as has been described, and then returned and finding Mr. Willson still alive stamped upon him, crushing his chest. On the floor of the sitting-room were found two cloth vests, which had evidently been torn from a broadcloth vest. These, without a doubt, were forced from the vest of the murderer during the struggle, and are regarded as important evidence which may lead to his identification.

Mr. Willson was worth \$50,000 to \$100,000, and always had a considerable sum of money about him. Mrs. Willson was eccentric, and always had from \$500 to \$2,000 in the house for her own requirements. This money was undoubtedly the incentive for the crime.

## WAGE-WORKERS.

The New Jersey Steel Works, at Trenton, have resumed.

The wages of the employees of the stove works at Pittsburgh, N.J., have been reduced 10 per cent.

SEVENTY-two coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 8,000 men, have resumed work at the wages paid last fall.

The laborers in the United States Government works at Kemp Levee, in Louisiana, have struck for higher wages.

The glassworks at Rock Island, which have been shut down since last July, have started up again with a full force of workmen.

The mill-owners at Pittsburgh have withdrawn the offer for a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of machine molders, thus averting a strike.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron-Workers will be held at Pittsburgh on the 5th of April to decide upon a scale for the year commencing June 1.

The wife of a Chamberlain (S. C.) street-car driver is worth \$300,000.

## PUT TO THE SWORD.

A Daring Sortie Made by the Half-Famished Garrison of Sinkat.

The Fleeing Band Quickly Surrounded by the Rebels and Cut to Pieces.

The news of the fall of Sinkat, and the massacre of the garrison, produced an excitement in England hardly equalled by the intelligence which preceded it but a few days, of the disaster which overtook Baker Pasha's little army. In the House of Lords, Salisbury moved a vote of censure, which carried by more than two to one. While the Tory Lords were reprobating the luckless Gladstone, the Tories in the House of Commons were bent on a similar object, but one far more difficult of attainment. The motion of censure was made by Sir Robert Northcote. Mr. Gladstone rose to reply, and a prolonged demonstration of applause. He stated that 4,000 men had been ordered to Sinkat. He denied that there had been inconsistency or vacillation, and declared that Northcote had used the phrase in lieu of adopting any policy whatever. Gladstone denounced the idea of a reconquest of the Sudan, and said Gordon "would restore the former rulers to their ancestral power usurped by Egypt." The Premier asked the House to acquit the Government, and concluded his speech. Instead of the acquittal which had been generally expected, the debate was adjourned, an undoubted admission of the weakness of the party now in power. London cablegrams furnish the appended particulars of the Sinkat disaster: "The garrison made a sortie, and for a long time successfully repulsed the rebel attacks, but as the attacking forces gained an advantage and completely destroyed the garrison, except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown. The streets of Sinkat present: a heartrending appearance, being thronged with women weeping and wailing, and unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings. Further advice regarding the fall of Sinkat relates that Tewfik Bey, despairing of further resisting the onslaught of the furious rebels, blew up the fortifications, spiked his guns, and sallied forth upon the enemy, and with the last 800 of his followers was cut to pieces. Seven men-of-war belonging to the channel squadron have been ordered to the Egyptian waters. A correspondent at Sinkat telegraphs: At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat have been butchered. For a fortnight they have been eating roots and tree leaves. It was a feeble band, indeed, which was left to die in the rebel hands. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men were surrounded with Tewfik Bey's spirit destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges, and issued forth six hundred strong against the rebels. Osman Digna's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued, and not a soul escaped. According to latest reports there were only four sick men unable to take part in the sortie at Sinkat, and they were spared by the rebels. Tewfik Bey, a rebel soldier, approached Sinkat, and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly, reviling the rebels. During the sortie women and children followed in the rear of the soldiers. Large numbers of the rebels were killed. Rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Sinkat. The Sinkat contingent have joined the main body. The attack on Sinkat is believed to be imminent. The British Minister at Cairo telegraphs that after the battle the rebels entered Sinkat and put every one to the sword."

## SOLDIERS.

The Number Who Served in the Late War and the Bounties Paid Them.

The Secretary of War recently sent to the Senate a report of the number of soldiers who served in the late war, and a resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees for information as to the number of soldiers who served one, two, and three years, respectively, in the Union army in the late war, the amount of bounty paid each class, and the amount of money to be required to equalize the bounties of those who served in that war, a communication from the Adjutant General giving the information asked for, and copies of letters to Congress in former years by the Paymaster General of the Army setting forth the details of the amount to be required for the equalization of bounties. The Adjutant General's report gives the number of enlisted men who enlisted for the various periods as follows:

Three years..... 2,900,904 Six months..... 20,439 Two years..... 44,400 Four months..... 42 One year..... 391,752 One hundred days 85,597 Nine months..... 875,381 Three months..... 108,416 Eight months..... 373,814 Sixty days..... 2,046

With respect to the information asked for in regard to bounties paid or the sum necessary to equalize the bounties of those who served, the Adjutant General says it cannot be compiled from the records of his office. He, however, to the best of his ability, submitted to Congress by the Paymaster General of the army in 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880. In the estimate submitted April 22, 1876, the Paymaster General states that at that date the amount paid in bounties to enlisted men \$385,917,832; and the Adjutant General states that since then there have been paid in bounties \$2,292,567, making the total bounties paid to the date of the communication \$388,210,399. The first estimate of the amount required for the equalization of bounties made by the Paymaster General is dated Jan. 15, 1872. It is based on the provision of the bill then pending in Congress to give each enlisted man, or if he died to his heirs, a bounty of \$13.33 per month for his term of service. The Paymaster General estimated the cost at \$137,275,105. He divides the enlisted men into three classes, as follows:

Second Class—Enlisted men of the regular army who entered the service between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and were honorably discharged, 46,379; average duration of service, twenty-nine months.

Second Class—Enlisted men of all classes who volunteered in the regular army for completing the defenses of Washington and the slaves who enlisted or were drafted between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, 2,234,421; deducting substitutes, 123,160, and enlisted from captured prisoners of war, 1,562, leaves a total of 1,049,699; average duration of service, 23.7 months.

Third Class—Enlisted men who entered for not less than three years and were discharged on account of wounds or while in the line of duty, 38,500; average duration of service, 7.5 months.

Estimated cost of equalizing bounties of the first class, \$11,208,258; second class, \$601,505,823; third class, \$3,619,583; total, \$514,388,160. This sum, less the amount of bounties paid and then payable under the existing laws, equaling \$332,108,004, was \$182,275,156.

## CHIPS.

An organized band of river pirates infest Portland, Oregon.

VIRGINIA will hold her next State rogatta at Norfolk, on July 4.

BAYARD is the choice of three Virginia papers for the Presidency.

A DOZEN mad dogs were killed at Montmorency, S. C., during the past month.

SEVENTY young ladies of Hollister, Cal., advertise in the local papers for husbands.

LARGE premiums are offered for coyote scalps by the farmers of Southern Oregon.

## THE BAD BOY.

"There, now, what's your lip hanging down that way for?" said the grocery man to the bad boy as he came in, with an expression on his face of sorrow such as the grocery man had not seen before. "Brace up now and have some style about you. What's the matter?"

"Nothing the matter with me," said the boy, as he looked around the grocery to see if he couldn't find something that would taste good to a sick boy. "I am all hunky, but my chum has got the rheumatiz."

"Well, that don't hurt you, does it?" said the grocery man, with one of his heartless expressions. "You don't want to grunt until you are hurt yourself. There is time enough for you to be limping around when you get sick yourself. I don't believe in worrying when anybody else is sick."

"Well, you heartless old cuss you. You never had a chum, did you? If you ever had a chum that you loved, that had stood by you in all kinds of weather, who would work his finger-nails off for you, and go without eating and sleeping to make you happy, you could never talk that way. My chum is just as tender as a woman, though he was strong as a giant before the rheumatiz struck him, and now he is as weak as a little tiny baby, and we have to handle him just as though he was eggs. Every bone, and muscle, and drop of blood, and piece of skin about his body is just like ma's neuralgia, and sometimes they all ache at once, and then they take turns aching, and my chum lays there and takes it calmly as though he was at a picnic, and never grumbles. He smiles his great big old-fashioned smile when he sees me looking over the foot-board of his bed, and when I go up and put my hand on his face, and wipe the perspiration off his forehead, the tears come rolling down his cheeks, and he tries to raise his helpless hand to shake mine, but he can't, and he says, 'Hello, old pard,' and then he shuts his eyes and the rheumatiz commences where it left off and goes to grinding him up again."

Gosh, if I could pull off my shirt and things and get into his bed and take his place, and let the rheumatiz get in its work on me for a day, while my chum might go out and slide down hill or kick over a few barrels, and feel bully for awhile, I would enjoy it. But you can't change works with a fellow that has got rheumatiz. Never had it, did you?"

"No, I never had it," said the grocery man, "but I had a brother-in-law who had it once, but he cured himself eating snow."

"O, get out," said the boy. "Since my chum has had rheumatiz, every old crank has told me a new cure for it, and I think I will try some new remedy on him, but when I go to his room and see the good doctor who has been brought up amongst rheumatiz, and tell him of the new remedy I have heard of, and he tells me it is all nonsense, that settles it. The idea of curing rheumatiz eating snow! Say, isn't it queer about catching rheumatiz? It is like a lottery. Forty fellows may have the same chance to draw a rheumatic prize, and only one gets it sawed off onto him. Now me and my chum were in the same draft of air, and both had a right to catch the rheumatiz. All I got was wind on my stomach, and I slide down hill head first, on my sled, and the rheumatiz has all blown away from me. My chum went riding in a coupage and he got it. Sliding down hill knocks rheumatiz better than eating snow. Say, I would like to run this world for about a month. By gosh, I would arrange it so nobody but the mean people would be sick. It seems too bad to have these painful diseases strike the best people in the world, don't it? If I had the running of things, rheumatiz should never attack such a good fellow as my chum. I would have it lay for the thieves, and sand-baggers, and murderers, and highway robbers, and wife-beaters, and old sharks that never do any good nobow, and keep its claws off of folks that never did any harm, and always had a kind word for everybody. But these diseases seem to have their traps set for the best people, and the thieves and burglars are the healthiest of the lot. If things were run right rheumatiz ought to be a detective that would catch a horse-thief, just as he was stealing the horse, and make him drop the halter and send for a doctor. If I was bossing rheumatiz I would have it paralyze the arm of the man about to commit murder or whip his wife, and lay him out colder than a wedge. I would have rheumatiz act as a reformatory agent instead of going around careless and picking on to thoroughbreds. I would have it watch a mean man, when he was going to do something mean, and take hold of him and give his muscles a twist, and then let up, and if he kept on, take him by the neck and double him up and make him yell. But I must go and do my chum's chores for his ma, and then go and sit up with him. It is singular how my chum knows when I am coming, and how the pain begins to go away when I am there. I think it would do you some good to love some one, old man, some one that was sick sometimes, to whom your presence would be a sort of a heaven. If you loved anybody so that the touch of your hand would drive away pain, and the light of your eye would seem like a benediction, and you could cheer your friend by your light foot-fall on the carpet, and drive away nervousness by the sound of your voice, and cause happiness to take the place of misery when you were around, you would not be half as mean as you are now, and you wouldn't go off in the dark and hate yourself as you do now. What you got in this ranch that don't taste good to a fellow that hasn't got no appetite?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the grocery man, "unless you try some of those dried apples, dried by steam."

"That is a specimen of the way you would treat a chum if you had one who was sick. You would fire dried apples down him. You make me tired. Haven't you got any Malaga grapes, or Florida oranges? Nothing but dried apples and prunes. Bah!" and the boy went off to starve by his chum.—Peck's Sun.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

The library of Wabash College numbers 23,000 volumes.

A LARGE bell in Southern Indiana is about to be placed in the Catholic chapel at Jasper. Its weight is 6,500 pounds.

FRANK LAW, a gambler, went crazy at Fort Wayne studying a scheme to beat fao. He is not the first victim.

ALEXANDER SHERCLIFF, of Shoals, has been sentenced to two years and a half in the penitentiary for attempting to bribe a trustee to employ a certain teacher.

D. B. MOORE, of Orange county, who has been one of the messengers at the Senate for five years past, was recently given the bounce.

A. T. PEACOCK, of Indiana, was one of the twenty-five naval cadets at Annapolis who were found deficient in their studies and dropped from the rolls.

AUGUST MOHRS, an aged citizen of Indianapolis, formerly possessing great wealth, killed himself with a revolver because he had become dependent upon friends for subsistence.

DR. W. HUMPHRIES, a leading physician and Democratic politician, killed Lee Carruthers at Fontanet, eight miles east of Terre Haute. They were at law over a doctor's bill, and Humphries was drinking. Humphries has given himself up, and is in jail at Terre Haute.

ERASTUS SHAKE, of Carlisle, and his wife did not live happily, and had been separated for some months. Recently they agreed to live together again, and that night the young men of the neighborhood gave them a charivari. Afterward Mrs. Shake disappeared, and was found drowned in the elstern next door.

CITY MARSHAL COBURN, of Anderson, has begun suit against Fred Bronnenberg, brother of Susanna Nelson, who was murdered near Terre Haute by Perry Manis, claiming the reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Bronnenberg goes back on his offer, but is abundantly able to pay.

HON. MOSES CHANE CULVER, one of the oldest pioneers of Fayette, died at the age of sixty-one years. He was a member of the State Senate from Tippecanoe County from 1858 to 1864, a class-mate of the late Gov. Morton at Oxford, Ohio, and a warm personal friend of the latter.

The citizens of Evansville are trying to obey the divine order, "Let there be light." They have had gas works for thirty-five years, but last year adopted the system of electric lights. Arches adorned with electric globes now span all the streets. Not satisfied with the dull system of illumination, a company has been organized and is now asking for a charter to supply the city with water gas.

The members of the Grand Army, post at Rose Lawn have sent to their Congressional delegation a series of resolutions demanding the equalization of bounties, land warrants for quarter sections for each soldier, restitution of the difference between good money and the depreciated greenbacks in which they were paid, pensions for every soldier or sailor who served three months, and \$2 for each day spent in Confederate prisons.

A MEETING of millers from Indiana and adjoining States was held at Indianapolis. Resolutions were adopted recommending the grading of wheat in the principal wheat markets of the world, pointing out that the exorbitant price of wheat, relatively higher than flour, presages the ultimate ruin of the miller, and recommending that such millers as are drawing their supplies from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago at once stop their purchases until the prices of wheat are at least equivalent to the prices of flour; that millers should stop the production of flour during such times as it is evident that there are no margins in the making thereof.

MR. CHARLES WAYMAN, of Jeffersonville, has a curiosity in the way of a white pig, with the head of a monkey. On the left side there are three small ears, similarly constructed to a human ear, on the right side one pig's ear. The face is dish-like a baboon, and there was one eye in the center of the forehead, over which grew out a tail. The crown of the head is as round as a ball, while the jaws are square and strongly resemble those of a baboon. Otherwise the animal is like a pig.

THERE is on exhibition at Logansport a zoological specimen that puzzles all who see it. The creature resembles an eel more than anything else. It is fourteen inches long. Its head is a wonderfully shaped affair, and just below it are two arms, like those of a water dog. These arms are an inch long and end in four fingers, on which there are tiny little finger-nails. In the place of gills, like a fish, there are frill-like appendages on each side of the head. These frills are divided into three parts, and can be laid flat alongside the body, so as not to be distinguishable. The animal can change its head into various shapes. The eyes are so small as to be hardly noticeable, and the mouth is much like a sucker's, only more flat-shaped. The only food the specimen eats is bread. It was caught a short time ago in a ditch in one of the out townships.

THE Vigilance Committee in Petersburg, Pike County, since the lynching of Charles Harvey, the night before Christmas, have been doing effective work in bringing criminals to justice. Harvey was suspected of complicity in the incendiarism that resulted in almost wiping the town from existence, and a committee of twelve citizens were formed to raise a fund and ferret out other criminals. The committee selected detectives and put them to work. Ben Battles was tracked to Illinois and brought back to jail. John T. Wyatt was captured at Lake Providence, La., and will be brought to Petersburg this week. Wyatt will appear in court to answer to the charge of burning a whole square of the business part of the town the night of Dec. 9, 1882. The evidence against him is his own alleged admission to three different parties.

C. C. UPPINGTON, an employee of one of the railroads passing through New Albany, owed Mrs. C. Mundel. The woman sold the account, and the holder collected the amount by garnishment. Uppington lost his situation, and now owes Mrs. Mundel for \$5,000 damages.

THE history of the late war has not been taught in Indianapolis schools for the past eleven years. The United States history, up to