The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEN, - - - PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Touching Gen. Grant's malady, the following appeared in the *Medical Record* (New York) last Saturday:

There have been so many sensational stories concerning the precise character of the disease of Gen. Grant's tongue and throat, that it will be gratifying to his many friends to learn that all the more serious and alarming symptoms connected with them have virtually disappeared. It was one time feared, in professional circles, at least, that the ulceration of the tongue and fauces were dependent upon a malignant disease, not an uncommon occurrence at his time of life, as a result of local irritation from a troublesome tooth. The focus of the trouble on the side of the organ, usually the site of a cancer, and the induration of the base of the sore were ominously confirmatory of such suspicion. We are gratified to learn from his attending physician that all these signs of epithelioma have passed away; that the ulcerated surfaces have healed, and that the adjoining tissues have regained their natural suppleness. There is now remaining only a small excavation in the neighboring tonsil, such as sometimes results from follicular inflammation of the part. * * * Whatever may have been the cause of the disease, it is a matter for congratulation that all fears of grave complications are for the present at an end, and our ex-President is spared an affliction the bare contemplation of which would be distressing in the extreme.

Six physicians from Bombay have arrived in New York and will remain there to battle the cholera if it should make its appearance the coming summer.

Russell Sage was acquitted in New York of the charge made against him by Jonathan S. Purdy of the larceny of certain bonds.

Horace B. Ferren, Deputy Postmaster of Batavia, N. Y., killed himself with a revolver in a coal-shed. It was soon learned that a special examination of the accounts of the office is being made by inspectors, who have already discovered a shortage of $2,000.

WESTERN.

A petroleum well, gushing twenty-five barrels an hour, has been struck in Dallas, Wyoming.

Bray Bros., San Francisco commission merchants, failed, with $500,000 liabilities.

Lawrence Spoyde & Co., bankers at Pierceton, Ind., failed for $45,000.

The wine house of C. Cavaroc, Son & Co., in Chicago, was seized by a Deputy Sheriff on confessions of judgment. The liabilities are $93,053, and the stock and accounts are valued at $105,000. The Cavarocs have been engaged in the wine business in New Orleans for more than a century.

The late S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, left an estate valued at $775,000. The will gives the widow the homestead at Grand Haven, $100,000 in cash, and a liberal income besides. Two sisters and a brother of deceased will receive $500 annually, and his children are to have the income from the bulk of the estate.

Mrs. Mack, who was convicted of murdering her husband at Janesville, Wis., sentenced to life imprisonment, and granted a new trial, has married the principal witness against her and thus rendered him incompetent to testify.

On the Palouse River, Washington Territory, a desperado named Calvin Pierce quarreled with a young miner named W. H. Newcomb, and subsequently crept up behind him and split his head open with a pickax. The murderer fled, but an alarm was given, and he was speedily captured. A vigilance committee, composed of miners, tried Pierce, condemned him to death, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The body was left suspended some time, but was finally buried.

A stock train on the Alton Road was wrecked at Sag bridge, near Chicago, by a broken rail, killing one hundred head of cattle.

The great spectacle of "Zanita" has entered upon its fourth week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The dancing of Senorita Bella, the premier of the troupe, has created a perfect furor among Chicago theatergoers. The *Tribune* says of her: "A more graceful, soulful, and joyous dancer has seldom before visited this country; and none has been received with more unanimous praise. It is not that she accomplishes particularly difficult or startling feats, but it is her natural perfection of motion that in the delight of its abandon captivates attention and makes what is extremely artificial appear to be the embodiment of ease. With such gifts as hers united to will-power and intelligence there is no reason why she should not become another Taglioni or Elssler."

Las Vegas (N. M.) dispatch: "Later reports from the murder of Don Miguel Montano and wife at their ranch at Lasnariss are to the effect that Jose Gallegos, a ranchero and desperate character, killed Montano and his wife in a fit of insanity. After assuring himself his victims were dead he went to his own home and cut the throats of his entire family—a wife, two daughters, and a young son."

Farmers in the Edwardsville (Ill.) section report the winter wheat plant very badly damaged by the cold weather.

A well at Bay City, Mich., has been sunk to a depth of 2,620 feet, with favorable indications for salt.

An infernal machine is reported to have been found in a dwelling at Sturgis, Mich. The fuse had been lighted, but failed to burn.

A three weeks' Methodist revival at Decatur, Ill., resulted in 400 converts. The Baptists have made ninety conversions.

Farmers in the vicinity of Grand Haven, Mich., report finding in the woods great numbers of frozen robins.

George Q. Cannon, one of the Mormon leaders, adds his testimony to that of others from Utah that the Edmunds law has bred such insecurity that business is almost at a standstill, and no one feels safe from prosecution.

There are 16,700 skilled laborers unemployed in Cincinnati. One-fourth of the ironworkers are idle, one-third of the builders, and one-half of the carriage and furniture makers. The total number of men out of work is estimated at 30,000.

In the District Court in Chicago, after a trial lasting fifteen days, the jury convicted J. C. Mackin, W. J. Gallagher, and Arthur Gleason of perpetrating election frauds, and acquitted Henry Biehl. Motions were promptly entered for a new trial. Mackin and Gallagher were held in $20,000 each, and Gleason in $10,000.

SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Bony, 96 years of age, living alone near Falmouth, Ky., barred the door and windows of her house, started a blaze, and perished therein.

In Hawkins County, Tennessee, James Reynolds put kerosene on the heads of his three children, to kill vermin. Two of the little ones died, but the third survived.

The steamers Ida Darragh and City of Helena, with full cargoes, and the wharfboats were burned at Memphis, the losses aggregating $100,000.

John Chaffee's Sons, cotton factors, at New Orleans, ask an extension from their creditors. They owe $633,816, and have assets of $1,763,644.

Gidiere, Day & Co., cotton factors at New Orleans, ceded their property to their creditors. Their liabilities amount to $712,328, with assets of but $494,800.

Valuable silver discoveries have been made in Ritchey County, West Virginia, and it is asserted that the Baltimore and Ohio Road ballasted its track four miles through the mountains with silver quartz.

Bob Johnson, a negro boy, who assassinated a citizen near Princeton, W. Va., was taken from jail by a mob, tied to a tree, and riddled with bullets.

Babe Ellison, a negro who outraged Miss Polly Francis, was hanged by a mob at Shelbyville, Tenn., the home of his victim. She was found by neighbors in an unconscious state, but recovered and identified her assailant.

The Adams Express Company lost $250,000 by the recent accident on the Virginia Midland Railroad. All of their Southern money safes were on the train, and the fire was so intense as to melt the gold and silver in transit.

In McDowell County, West Virginia, and the territory adjacent citizens and live stock are said to be starving, on account of the failure of crops last summer. This region is 100 miles from a railroad.

Marshal Gardner and Deputy Manning were shot near New Braunfels, Texas, the former fatally. They were taking James Pitts and Yeager to the penitentiary to serve life sentences for postoffice robbery, when the prisoners turned upon them with pistols, killing the former and mortally wounding the later. A woman passenger was hit by a stray bullet and dangerously wounded. The desperadoes jumped from the train and fled. Pitts was overtaken and killed one hundred yards from the train. Yeager, his accomplice, was pursued eight miles and shot dead.

WASHINGTON.

A report has been made by the Committee on Naval Affairs concerning the charges brought forward by Dr. Collins of Minneapolis to the effect that his brother, Jerome B. Collins, was inhumanly treated by certain officers of the Jeannette expedition. The committee decides that the charges have not been sustained.

The Secretary of the Interior refused to reinstate the land entry of John Talbott, because it would give him possession of the water supply of Cheyenne.

Secretary McCulloch last week decided the case of Mohr & Mohr, a distilling company of Lafayette, Ind., which claimed $151,000 taxes upon 3,606 barrels of whisky destroyed by fire in their warehouse in 1881. The Secretary abated the taxes and ordered the warehousing bonds canceled.

Mrs. Raymond, wife of the Hon. John B. Raymond, delegate in Congress from Dakota, died at Washington last week.

The completion of the Washington Monument was celebrated at the national capital with great rejoicing on Saturday, Feb. 21. The dedicatory ceremonies commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Sheridan and staff were followed to the grounds by militia companies from Boston, Charleston, Hartford, Richmond, and Philadelphia, which were organized from 1638 to 1793. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee led a division of Masonic bodies. Addresses were delivered in the open air by Senator Sherman, W. W. Corcoran, Col. T. L. Casey, and President Arthur. In the Masonic ceremonies of the District Grand Lodge the gavel used was one held in the hands of George Washington in laying the corner-stone of the national capitol. On the return march from the monument the procession was reviewed by the President. In the afternoon, in the hall of the House of Representatives, John D. Long read the oration of Robert C. Winthrop, and John W. Daniel delivered an eloquent address.

POLITICAL.

The first general ballot for United States Senator was reached in the Illinois Legislature Feb. 18, there being but two absentees. John A. Logan received 101 votes; W. R. Morrison, 94; E. M. Haines, 4; James H. Ward, 1; Frank Lawler, 1; and John Smith, 1.

The resolution for submitting a prohibitive amendment to the people has passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature.

The resolution to submit to the people the question of licensing the liquor traffic was defeated in the Ohio House.

A bill punishing those who attempt to commit suicide, by from six months to five years' imprisonment, has been introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

A constitutional amendment has been passed by the California Assembly providing that railroads shall pay a tax of 2½ per cent. on their gross earnings.

The Illinois Senate passed a joint resolution indorsing the Edmunds bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list, but the House sent it to a special committee to insert the name of Fitz John Porter.

Every member of the Illinois Legislature participated in three ballots for Senator on Feb. 19, the result in each case being the same. John A. Logan received 100 votes and W. R. Morrison 94, the remaining 10 votes being scattered among seven persons. Representative MacMillan voted steadily for Andrew Shuman. Representative O'Shea, who is from an iron district, bolted Morrison's nomination because of free-trade views. Representative Sittig refused to vote for Logan, and supported E. B. Washburne.

There were three ballots for United States Senator in joint session of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield, Feb. 20. On the first ballot Logan received 100 votes and Morrison 95. On the second 100 votes were cast for Logan and 97 for Morrison. Logan received 101 votes on the third ballot and Morrison 98.

A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: "There is great excitement over the Senatorial election at Salem, Ore. Night before last the joint convention of the Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator on the sixty-eighth ballot. The customary forty days of the session having expired the Democrats declared that the Legislature was adjourned. The Republicans, however, having a majority of both houses, passed a resolution continuing the session. The Democrats were angry, and determined in caucus to quit the city in order to break the quorum of two-thirds. Saturday another joint session was held, at which but few of the Democrats were present. There was no quorum, but the Republicans proceeded to vote, declaring that a majority was sufficient to elect a Senator. There was no result, however, the votes being widely scattered."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Marvin Safe Company's factory at New York was burned, tenements adjoining being badly damaged, and the occupants driven, half-naked, into the streets. The loss is $230,000, and 250 men are rendered idle. The Mansion House at Boston and the Passenger Hotel at Mendota, Ill., were also destroyed, the loss on both houses aggregating $80,000. The Union School building at Howard City, Mich., was swept away, entailing a loss of $26,000.

There is an ice bridge across Niagara River, extending into Lake Ontario for two miles.

A Toronto dispatch chronicles the failure of William Thomson & Co., hardware and crockery merchants, with liabilities of $250,000.

Mr. Francis S. Drake, a well-known literary man of Boston, dropped dead in the Tremont House at Washington. He was a member of the Boston Light Guards, and was with that organization at the dedication of the Washington monument.

A fire in the business portion of Philadelphia destroyed $125,000 worth of property. A fire broke out in the residence of John A. King, while the family were sleeping in the upper apartments. Means of escape were cut off, and Mr. King and two servants were burned to death. A boy 5 years old, who was dropped by his mother from the fourth story on a mattress, was killed. A girl 3 years old was seriously injured in being dropped from the same floor. Miss Hamilton, a sister of Mrs. King, was killed in attempting to jump from the upper story. At Huron, D. T., the opera-house and other buildings were consumed by fire. The Cardiff Giant, which was on exhibition at the opera-house, was destroyed. As it crumbled away, the giant disclosed large iron rods projecting from his limbs. At New Britain, Conn., a fire starting in a livery-stable spread to the surrounding buildings and destroyed $200,000 worth of property. The insurance covers $125,000 of this amount. A fire at Texarkana, Ark., destroyed $200,000 worth of property. A fire starting in Schiff Bros.' building, Charlotte, N. C., destroyed over $60,000 worth of property. Grace Howard, a disreputable woman, was lying helplessly drunk in bed at the time, and was fatally burned. Stanton, Mich., was visited with a $25,000 fire, sixteen frame buildings being destroyed. The Robertson Block, at Danville, Va., burned. Loss on buildings, $30,000; on merchandise, $55,000, with insurance about covering the losses. An incendiary fire at Anderson, Ind., caused a loss of $12,000.

A west-bound passenger train on the West Shore Road collided with a freight train at Canajoharie, N. Y., demolishing three locomotives. Two persons were killed. Railway stock valued at $10,000 was destroyed. Six persons were killed by an explosion of gas at Wellsburg, W. Va. Two trains on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near Tollgate, W. Va., killing five men. An express train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road ran into the rear end of an accommodation train at Delhi, Ohio, injuring a large number of passengers, suburban residents, but none fatally. The New York express on the Bee Line jumped the track at Lockland Station, near Cincinnati. Max Flieschman, of New York, is reported fatally injured. A train on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Road was ditched near Arrowsmith, Ill. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

FOREIGN.

In case of an agreement between England and Italy upon a plan of operations in Africa prompt measures are contemplated by the Italian Government to give effective aid to the British in the Soudan. Gen. Ricci will take command of the Italian contingent.

There is a general feeling of alarm in England in consequence of the Government order calling out the militia and suspending transfers of officers from the regular army to reserves. Gen. Buller has been hemmed in at Abu-Klea Wells, and it will probably be necessary to send strong re-enforcements to his rescue from Korti. The retreat of Gen. Buller from Gubat was rendered necessary by a concentration of the Mahdi's forces against him.

It is believed that the British Government is preparing for a long campaign in the Soudan. The quantity of ammunition and projectiles now in process of manufacture at Woolwich Arsenal for transportation to Egypt is greater than during the entire period of the Crimean war.

The Scots Guards, on leaving London for Egypt, were compelled to force a passage through the cheering crowds in the streets. The Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the organization, made a brief address at Westminster Bridge.

Gen. Briere de l'Isle promises the French Government that when his troops number 12,000 men, to which they will be increased very shortly, as re-enforcements are already on their way, he will expel every Chinaman found within the borders of Tonquin, and close the frontier by means of a cordon of soldiers.

Great anxiety is felt in England as to Gen. Buller's position at the Abu Klea Wells. Special dispatches state he is hemmed in by hordes of Arabs, and apparently the only alternative before him is slaughter or starvation. The War Office admits his critical condition, but expresses the belief that he will be able to retreat to Gakdul with most of his troops. Orders have been sent to the Chatham Naval Department for 20,000 shrapped shells to be shipped to Suakim within ten days. A large number of cutters and steam launches fitted with rifled mortars, guns and rockets have been ordered constructed, and will be conveyed with Gen. Graham's expedition from Suakim to Berber for use on the Nile.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Moody, of Oregon, thinks that he shall appoint a successor to Senator Slater, but will not do so until next December, unless an extra session of Congress is summoned.

Gen. Horace E. Capron, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, died at the National Capital from the effects of a cold contracted while attending the dedication ceremonies at the Washington Monument.

At Hersher, Ill., forty farmers who needed coal helped themselves to about thirty tons from Illinois Central cars.

A fierce storm raged in Southern Kansas last week, snow falling to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches.

A passenger train on the Illinois Central which left Bloomington on the 16th reached Kankakee, consuming on account of the blockade 168 hours in running eighty-six miles.

Near Indianola Junction, Iowa, a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train jumped the track, the passenger coach plunging down a low grade and resting on its roof. Six passengers were slightly wounded.

Lionel Levy, a prominent grocer of New Orleans, was killed on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain by stumbling upon his gun.

Oil speculations are responsible for a defalcation of $50,000 or more by Edward Vogely, book-keeper of a savings bank at Butler, Pa.

The remains of Rev. D. W. Cahill, the Irish patriot, which for twenty years have reposed in a cemetery at Brookline, Mass., were last week escorted to a steamship at New York by the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the Papal Zouaves, for transfer to Ireland.

The cases against Frank James, the bandit, at Booneville, Mo., were dismissed on motion of the prosecuting attorney, and there are no other charges pending against him in Missouri.

P. P. Lespenasse, of Harverstraw, N. Y., has just paid an election wager by carrying a pig and a rooster to Washington. He expressed himself as being greatly pleased at the manner in which the people treated him along the route. The fowl and porker together weighed ninety pounds.

In a debate in the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote lashed the British Ministry with stinging invectives, and said that General Gordon's character towered grandly above that of the cravens who left him to his fate. Mr. Gladstone sat through this excoriation pale with rage, and writhed under the applause which greeted Sir Stafford Northcote's points. His reply was full of vigor, but, as a defense of the Liberal party, it was thought to be a failure.

RESOLUTIONS authorizing the Indian Committee to continue its investigation regarding the leases of Indian lands during the recess of Congress and calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the progress of Indian education, were agreed to in the Senate on Feb. 23. The bill to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands was passed by a vote of 31 to 24. It now goes to the House. The postoffice bill being taken up, the House provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to bid in competition with private parties for the manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes was stricken out, as was also the provision for an extra ten-cent postage rate on letters intended for special expedition in delivery. Mr. Frye offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. After a long discussion, in the course of which bitter attacks were made upon the proposed "donation" to the Pacific Railroad kings, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 20 to 18. A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives instructing the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate the alleged discrimination by Germany against American products, and report whether a like discrimination should not be adopted by the United States against articles imported from Germany. The Senate's amendments to the Texas Pacific land-grant forfeiture bill and the anti-foreign contract labor bill were concurred in. Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to open the Oklahoma lands to homestead settlement. The naval appropriation bill was amended by an item of $1,780,000 for the completion of a steel cruiser, in which shape it passed. Mr. Randall's scheme for the construction of a navy was killed on a point of order, the Chairman ruling that it was new legislation, and that it did not retrench expenditure.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$5.00	@ 7.00
HOGS	5.25	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.91	@ .92
No. 2 Red	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.53	@ .54½
OATS—White	.38	@ .41
PORK—New Mess	14.00	@14.50
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	6.50	@ 7.00
Good Shipping	5.50	@ 6.00
Common to Fair	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
FLOUR—Fancy Red Winter Ex.	4.00	@ 4.50
Prime to Choice Spring	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.37½	@ .38½
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 2	.63	@ .65
BARLEY—No. 2	.63½	@ .65½
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.29	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream	.12	@ .13
Skimmed Flat	.08	@ .09
EGGS—Fresh	.27	@ .29
POTATOES—New, per bu	.48	@ .52
PORK—Mess	12.75	@13.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.77	@ .77½
CORN—No. 3	.38	@ .39
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
RYE—No. 1	.65	@ .67
BARLEY—No. 2	.54	@ .55
PORK—Mess	12.75	@13.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.43	@ .44
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87½
CORN—Mixed	.37	@ .38
OATS—Mixed	.29	@ .30½
RYE	.64	@ .66
PORK—Mess	13.25	@13.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.86	@ .87½
CORN	.44	@ .46
OATS—Mixed	.33	@ .35
PORK—Mess	13.25	@13.75
DETROIT.		
FLOUR	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.87	@ .88
CORN—Mixed	.42	@ .44
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .34
Pork—Family	12.50	@13.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, New	.82	@ .84
CORN—Mixed	.40	@ .41½
OATS—Mixed	.30	@ .31
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2	.47	@ .48
OATS—No. 2	.35	@ .36
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	6.75	@ 7.50
Fair	5.75	@ 6.50
Common	4.75	@ 5.50
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	4.50	@ 5.00

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE Anti-Foreign Contract Labor bill passed the Senate Feb. 18, by a vote of 50 to 9. Briefly summed up, the measure forbids the importation of aliens into the United States on contract to perform labor. All such contracts are declared null and void, and punishment is provided for violation of the law embodied in the bill. Exceptions are made in favor of artists, actors, lecturers, singers and domestic servants. A bill was introduced to set aside the St. Clair flats in Michigan as a hunting and fishing reserve. The Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill to enable the President to negotiate for the opening of Oklahoma, providing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for entering upon the lands without authority of law. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to appropriate $70,000 for the improvement of the Missouri River opposite Nebraska City. Emery Speer, of Georgia, was confirmed United States District Judge of that State by a vote of 26 yeas to 25 nays. All the Republicans except Mr. Hale of Maine voted for him and all the Democrats except Mr. Brown of Georgia voted against him. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the erection at Chattanooga of a public building to cost $100,000. Consideration of the river and harbor bill was resumed. Mr. Potter opposed the Hennepin Canal provision on the ground that it would benefit the State of Illinois alone. Mr. Reed spoke against the Mississippi River appropriation. He said that the improvements, if carried out on the plan proposed, would cost $150,000,000. The pending amendment offered as a substitute for the Galveston harbor paragraph was adopted. It appropriates $500,000 for the improvement of the harbor and directs the harbor board to examine the plans and specifications for the proposed improvements and report to the Secretary of War. A report was submitted to the House by the Elections Committee on the Missouri contested election case of McLean vs. Broadhead, accompanied by a resolution confirming the right of the sitting member, Broadhead, to his seat.

THE House bill forfeiting lands granted to the Texas Pacific Road passed the Senate Feb. 19. Fifty-six Senators voted for and only two—Blair and Bowen—against it. Despite the efforts of the obstructionists, all amendments which militated against the effectiveness of the bill were voted down. It declares forfeited all lands granted to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company under the act of 1871, and repeals the act of 1875 "for the relief of settlers within railroad limits." While the bill was under discussion there was a sharp interchange of amenities between Senators Beck and Morgan. Mr. Beck made some severe remarks about the difficulty of getting any legislation inimical to the railroads through the Senate, and reflected particularly upon Senators on the Democratic side. Mr. Morgan took this as personal to himself, and replied that he had always tried to do his duty unawed by public clamor. He had not tried to earn applause by making himself conspicuous on the popular side of every question, regardless of right and wrong, and, as he had been a Democrat longer than the Senator from Kentucky had enjoyed the privileges of American citizenship, he did not intend to take any lessons in Democracy from that gentleman. The Scotch have often been accused of intellectual inertia, and Mr. Beck took this allusion to his being a naturalized citizen as an affront. There is no doubt Mr. Beck is proud of "cakes and brither Scots," but he appeared to be exactly the reverse, for he excused himself for being born in Scotland by saying that he had no chance to exercise his choice in regard to the place of his nativity, and he declared that Mr. Morgan's allusion to his birth in Scotland was very unworthy of him and unworthy of the Senate. He added, loftily, that in what he had said before he had no thought of the Senator from Alabama. He did not think the Senator from Alabama was so important a person as that gentleman thought that he was. In the House of Representatives Speaker Carlisle took the chair for the first time since his recent sickness. He was welcomed back with hearty applause. Consideration of the river and harbor bill being resumed an amendment was adopted increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River, between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, from $400,000 to $600,000. An amendment was also agreed to providing that no portion of the Mississippi appropriation shall be expended in repairing or building levees, unless for the purpose of benefiting navigation. Several hours were spent in committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

A LETTER from the Secretary of War concerning the estimated cost of the new lock for the Sault Ste. Marie Falls Canal in Michigan was laid before the Senate Feb. 20. It is estimated that the lock will cost $1,253,400, and additional improvements for deepening the canal, etc., $355,685. A memorial from the Illinois Legislature was presented urging Congress to acquire the ownership of the ship-canal connecting the waters of the Keweenaw Bay with those of Lake Superior, and to make the canal free for the commerce of the lakes. The Committee on Agriculture reported favorably with amendment the House bill for the protection of forests on the public domain. The Des Moines River bill was further considered, and several amendments offered by Mr. Lapham were rejected. The agricultural appropriation bill was passed substantially as it came from the House. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information whether the subsidized Pacific roads are operating their telegraph lines in the interest of the public. Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee against it, the Senate decided by a vote of 33 to 18 in favor of the House amendment reducing the postage upon drop letters to two cents an ounce. The House of Representatives passed three bills for public buildings, appropriating $100,000 for Council Bluffs, $50,000 for Clarksburg, and $1,000,000 for Louisville. When the river and harbor bill came up, the friends of the measure, to expedite matters, yielded to the Mississippi River clause. The Chair ruled that the Hennepin Canal paragraph should be stricken from the bill on the ground that the subject came properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Railways and Canals. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, appealed from the decision. The naval bill was discussed at length. Mr. Long called the navy "an alphabet of wooden washtubs," and said that scarcely a nation was so poor as to do it reverence. People, he said, laughed at the navy and relished the sinking of the Tallapoosa by a coal barge as a Falstaffian burlesque.

VERY little business was transacted in Congress on Feb. 21, the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Washington Monument occupying the attention of Senators and Representatives. The Senate held a brief session, which was devoted exclusively to the postoffice appropriation bill. The House did nothing in a legislative way.

Prudent, Even if Tipsy.

During the war Brown was a train dispatcher at Memphis, and one evening prior to taking hold of his key he chanced to meet several jolly companions, and by lingering with them managed in some mysterious way to get a rabbit's foot into his pocket, or, in other words, imbibed too much sour mash. The consequence was, that when he found himself at his post of duty he had sense enough to realize that it was impossible for him to direct the movement of trains on the road during the night. The more he endeavored to find a way out of his dilemma the more fuddled he became, until at last he grew indignant, and, after side-tracking all the trains on the road, he closed his office and went to bed. The trains remained on the sidetracks all night, waiting for orders to move, while the respective crews shook their fists and howled in their profanity. The next day Brown was discharged.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

SAID a man who had made himself, and thought that he had turned out a pretty good job: "When I was a boy I so thirsted for knowledge that I worked all night to buy books, and then got up before daylight to read them."

DICKENS never allowed himself to be called grandpa. A man may readily pass for 25 years old, if he happens to hit upon the right scheme.

THE pet aversion of a Japanese is the fate of being buried at sea.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATOR FOULK introduced a concurrent resolution in the Senate, Feb. 19, providing for such an amendment to the Constitution as would give women the right of voting at State and national elections. With some amendments the Senate passed the deficiency appropriation bill. The union depot bill, after a long debate, was passed. Mr. Willard brought up his resolution to change a Senate rule so as to permit a majority instead of a two-thirds vote to take up any business out of the regular order and the consideration of the same was postponed. The usual batch of petitions on oleomargarine, militia bills, intemperance, gravel roads and dog-tags were presented. In the House bills were introduced allowing manual training schools in cities of over ten thousand inhabitants; legalizing barbed wire fence. An amendment to the Constitution was read the first time, concerning the compensation of members of the General Assembly to be fixed by law. Also that the session must be restricted to one hundred days. The appropriation was partly considered. The House passed a bill which places colored and white children on an equality in the public schools, and defeated McHenry's bill providing a uniform system of text-books not to be changed oftener than once in six years. The vote by which the bill was passed fixing railroad fares at two and a half cents a mile was reconsidered. President Smart, of Purdue University, submitted a long report of the condition of the State agricultural institution. When the Legislative apportionment bill came up for consideration the Republican members filibustered. The minority report signed by the Republicans, substituting the present law for the proposed law, was laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 39—Messrs. Lloyd, Reeves, Kellso and Smith of Warrick voting with the Republicans, and Messrs. McHenry and French, who voted with them the previous day against the apportionment bills, going back to their party associates. The majority report, recommending a bill to take 10 of the 150 districts from the Democrats, was adopted by the same vote and the bill ordered engrossed. The following protest from the Republican side was sent up: "Mr. Speaker: We protest against the high-handed and summary action of the majority on this floor in applying the infamous gag law in the disposition of the minority reports of House apportionment bills Nos. 422 and 423, thereby absolutely throttling the minority in this House and suppressing free speech and debate in the Indiana House of Representatives on a subject of so much importance as re-districting the State for Congressional and Legislative apportionment." The Speaker, after striking out the word "infamous," allowed the protest to go on the record. The rest of the day the general appropriation bill was under consideration in committee of the whole.

THE deficiency appropriation bill, with a few amendments, passed the Senate Feb. 21. Mr. Wiers' bill requiring corporations and firms to pay their employes at least once a month was passed. The Senate bill for suspending imprisonment in cases of felonies and misdemeanors pending an appeal from the court convicting the defendant was called up and debated at great length and finally tabled. The consideration of Senator Foulke's bill for instruction in schools on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics and stimulants was made the order of the day. There was a majority and a minority report. The minority report said that the bill was useless, because "the baneful effects of alcohol were made visible in all reading of books and newspapers; also because it would give to a few teachers who are temperance fanatics or enthusiasts an opportunity to give their own interpretation of the law, and lead to disturbances and commotion in the public schools." A motion to lay the bill on the table resulted in a tie vote. Senator Magee, in the chair, gave the casting vote in the negative, so the bill was not laid on the table. After much discussion it was finally postponed indefinitely. In the House of Representatives a joint resolution was introduced proposing a change in the State Constitution fixing the limit of the regular session at fifty days. Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Frazier's bill to legalize wire fences was passed by a bare constitutional majority. The Supreme Court has held all such fences to be illegal, and the bill cures that defect. The Committee on Temperance recommended the indefinite postponement of all the measures in their hands, which includes Mr. Staley's proposed constitutional amendments, Mr. Best's bill for a local option law, and Mr. Akins' bill to prevent wagers of drink and the practice of treating in saloons. No minority reports were made. The Railroad Committee reported in favor of the passage of two bills in their hands and the indefinite postponement of six, among which was the bill providing for the appointment of a Railroad Commissioner. The Committee on Prisons submitted a lengthy report of the results of their observations at the two institutions, which is altogether favorable to both of them. The recommendations made are only for appropriations for suggested improvements and changes. The Senate bill providing for an additional loan of $600,000 was passed. The bonds can be placed at 3½ per cent.

A CONCURRENT resolution by Senator Foulke for an amendment to the constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to seven, was introduced in the Senate Feb. 21, and referred to the appropriate committee. The Judges of the Supreme Court sent in a communication requesting that the Legislature appropriate $500 per annum for the insurance of the law library in the sum of $20,000 for the period of three years. Senator Schloss introduced a substitute bill appropriating $75,000 per annum to the State Normal School. A fruitless effort was made to pass it under suspension of the rules, and it was sent to the Committee on Education. A concurrent resolution was introduced instructing Congressmen to vote against a restriction of the coinage of silver money. The House amendment of the bill for refunding the State debt was concurred in. The amendment relating only to the times of payment of interest. Senator Sellers' bill, to make valid the sale of real estate by councils of cities, was passed under a suspension of the rules. In the House a message from the Senate announced that that body had concurred in the House amendments to the $600,000 temporary loan bill, and that it had been sent to the Governor for his signature. The special order, the general appropriation bill, was postponed, and bills on second reading were taken up. The Best resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment giving to women the right of suffrage, was reported back by the Committee on Rights and Privileges, without recommendation, and was ordered engrossed by the House by a vote of 36 to 16. Mr. Engel's bill compelling all railroad companies to fence their roads wherever they run through improved lands, within six months, was taken up, with a majority report recommending its indefinite postponement and a minority report recommending its passage. The motion to lay the latter on the table was defeated—yeas 10, nays 59—and a lengthy discussion ensued. The majority report was ultimately adopted, and the bill thus amended was ordered engrossed. Mr. Ferworth introduced a bill to amend the liquor law providing that licenses to sell liquors should not be granted by County Boards to any person not a resident of the county. Speaker Jewett announced that during the remainder of the session members could not obtain leave of absence, unless by a majority vote.

Self-Depreciation.

When you meet a Scotch farmer riding a huge horse of seventeen hands and remark to him what a grand animal he has got: "Yes," is the humble reply, "it's a nice powny." We depreciate ourselves and our belongings, expecting to be appreciated. You remember the lady described by Hannah More, who frequently declared that her sins were grievous and innumerable. At length her husband, thinking to comfort her, said that she was vexing herself unduly. She was not so bad. No doubts he had her faults. Whereupon the penitent, with intense bitterness and self-assertion, burst forth in acrimonious tones: "And pray what are they, sir?" Indeed, she added much more, which may be found in the proper place. But this was the keynote.—*Longmans' Magazine.*

When a young man attempts to put his arm around a girl, she can repulse him politely by telling him to "wait not, want not."

IN the height of the peach season the daily receipts in New York City often run as high as 200,000 baskets.

LEFT-HANDED penmanship is now taught, it is said, in a number of American schools.

THE wine cup is the father of sin; and the whisky jug is the step-farther.