

BROKE LOO E ACAIN.

Chicago Anarchists Issue Another Circular Calling For Money. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—An anarchist circular of the stilt made familiar by Parsons and Spies was well distributed yesterday through saloons of the west and northwest sections of the city.

Notwithstanding it (the law) has murdered a number of our brethren, this capitalistic beast thirsts for more blood and apparently will not be satisfied until it gets it. The workingmen of Chicago cannot tell nowadays what will happen.

A New Association.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—The range-men and butchers held a final conference today. The joint association will hereafter be known as the "National Beef Producers' and Butchers' association."

The Wonderful Thirteen.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 24.—There is one feature of the election returns in this state which is worth mentioning. On the face of the returns in the First district, Atkinson (rep.) has 13 majority for congress.

Sackville's Departure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Lord Sackville and his daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left for New York on the 11 o'clock train yesterday, and today sailed for France in the steamer La Bourgoigne.

The Vote of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 24.—Official returns from over the state are: Cleveland, 65,825; Harrison, 13,850. Democratic majority, 52,085. The total vote is 11,932 less than four years ago.

Bond Offerings and Acceptances.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Bond offerings at the treasury department yesterday aggregated \$190,000. Of this amount \$10,000 were 4 per cents, offered at 123 and 123 1/2, none of them being accepted.

Harrison's Plurality 14,372.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The electoral vote in New York state, as canvassed by the state board of canvassers, is as follows: Republican, 650,337; democratic, 635,965; prohibition, 30,281; socialist, 2,038; union labor 626; united labor electors at large, 2,668.

The Vote of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 24.—Official figures from the secretary of state yesterday show Harrison plurality over Cleveland 14 Kansas 80,176. Harrison's electors received 182,914 and Cleveland's 102,730.

Quay Calls a Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Chairman Quay has called a meeting of the republican national committee for Wednesday, December 5, in this city.

A WELL-KNOWN French caterer of New York paid his election the other night. It was a choice dinner for several persons. The bill of fare was as follows:

- Oysters, Four months more. Soup, Cleveland's. Fish, He's all right. Relève, Pilet de Boeuf a la Republican, King County Potatoes. Entrées, Grand Entrée, March 4, 1869, West Virginia Terrapin, Sorbet, Indiana, Rasts, Canvass is over, Salade 1888 dressing, Ice, Frozen out Democrats, Fruit, Bandanas, Liquors, In the dark, Cigars: Henry Clay, Tippecanoe whiskey, 1840.

They lie has been between Kentucky's favorite statesman and the democratic mogul of Colorado. Blackburn and Rucker, the one a senator and the other a judge in four states, cannot do otherwise in the present stress of popular feeling than to fight it out with shotguns and side arms. They both hail from "bad men's states."—Lincoln Journal.

STOLEN DIAMONDS

SOME CURIOSITIES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRAFFIC IN ILLICIT GEMS.

Schemes and Artifices of That Rascally Fraternity, the "I. D. B."—How Stolen Stones Reach Europe—Some Interesting Stories—The Dying Digger.

Dr. Matthews, an English practitioner who spent many years in the diamond field of South Africa, has just published in England a book on the subject. An interesting part of his book is that which deals with the development of the great diamond digging industry, and the schemes and artifices of that rascally fraternity, the I. D. B., or illicit diamond buyers. There is a saying that five years in South Africa is sufficient to corrupt the most immaculate, and that a man who has lived there for seven should not be believed upon his oath.

Diamonds, as most people will be aware, are sorted out of diamondiferous stuff by native "hands." Some of these hands are probably in the pay of the fraternity. A fine stone is turned up by one of them when nobody is looking. He seizes it, hides it in his hair, in his mouth, or in some other portion of his person. Or if a goat he landy he twists it in his wool, and tends the animal affectionately till an opportunity occurs of redeeming the stone. Or, perchance, he conceals it behind a rock, or forces it down the throat of a dog, or, Homeric device, he swallows it himself. The gem being restored to the light of day from his hiding place, whatever it may have been—and many a diamond now sparkling on a lady's neck has made acquaintance with the stomach of Kafir—the dusky thief in due course puts himself in communication with another native of a superior class. This man is a tout in the pay of a low white man—a "mean white," as he is called in the colonies.

HOW IT IS DONE. The tout buys the stone for, let us say, a hundredth part of its value, and the thief spends the money in the vile drink which it is the peculiar pride of civilization to supply to the unsophisticated savage, and so far as he is concerned, there is an end of the transaction. Then the tout carries the stone to the "mean white" and receives from him a sum of money, perhaps double what he has given to the actual thief. The "mean white" in his turn takes it to the licensed buyer of diamonds, who is possibly a person of glaring and even aggressive respectability—a church warden or a member of the municipality, or at least a merchant of good antecedents—and from him receives perhaps a tenth part of the worth of the gem. So far so good; but still there are slips between the cup and the lip, and it is sometimes found difficult to convey the stuff out of the country to the final receiver in London. To this end many artifices are resorted to. Innocent looking fowling pieces, on examination, have been found to be loaded with diamonds to within an inch of the muzzle, while such depositors as novels with holes cut in the leaves, the quills of ostrich feathers and boots with hollow heels are not uncommon.

Often the fair sex are found to be useful auxiliaries in these adventures, for there is a peculiar coquetry about a lady's underclothing that appeals to the mind of the customs officer. The man would be bold who merely ventured on her back hair. However this may be, by far the greater number of stones are procured safely in Europe. Most people will naturally think that the native rascal who takes the stone is responsible for this state of things, but it is not the case. The native never dreamed of stealing diamonds until he was taught to thieve by the white receiver of stolen goods.

SOME INTERESTING STORIES.

Dr. Matthews tells some interesting tales of the I. D. B. fraternity. In the dead of a certain night, in the year 1872, he was roused from sleep and confronted by a trembling and middle aged citizen of the fields, who informed him that he had swallowed a thirty carat diamond and two sovereigns—just to show his friends how the scoundrels did it, and was now anxious to be rid of these foreign substances, which had presumably begun to disagree. Ultimately they were recovered, and the happy citizen departed with the diamond, leaving the gold in payment. Of course, this man had disposed of the diamond under imminent fear of detection; but why he took the two sovereigns it is difficult to say, unless it was to get his hand in. Some people, by the way, appear to be able to swallow very large stones, for so lately as last year, a native dying under suspicious circumstances, his body was opened and a sixty carat stone found in his stomach.

Here is another tale. A white gentleman lived with a pretty Fingo woman, who also acted as his agent in the "trade." He fell ill of fever, and for weeks lay in a state of delirium, between life and death. She nursed him tenderly through it all, and, what is more, kept up his connection with the "boys"; so that when he came to himself she was enabled to present him with hundreds of carats of fine stones. And now, mark the sequel. No sooner was he strong enough than he departed for Europe, taking every gem and farthing she had collected with him, and leaving the unfortunate girl to starve on the streets. On a certain occasion Dr. Matthews was called in to attend a dying digger, who had once worked a claim for him. These were the words that greeted him when he told the man that there was no hope: "Doctor, I cannot die without telling you how, when I worked your claim in No. 8, I robbed you of nearly all your diamonds."

In the face of stories such as these and a mass of other evidence, it is sometimes difficult not to believe that civilization is a failure and that the educated Christian man, except under very exceptional circumstances and when restrained by the strictest pressure of law, is a lower animal at heart than the savage he despises and destroys with drink and rifle bullets.—The Argonaut.

The Near Future. Elderly Bride (to her husband)—Darling, when I begin to grow old and plain, will you worship me as passionately as you do now? Young Husband—Ah, dear, can you doubt me? Do you imagine for a moment that my love for you is so short lived?—Harper's Bazar.

MAKING A BOOK.

The Ordinary Novel—The Scientific Book—Manuscript, Electrotyping, etc.

How is a book made? Well, it depends upon what kind of a book it is. An ordinary, every day novel is made in this way: First the manuscript is received at the literary department of the publishing house to which it is sent, and is quickly consigned to the mercies, tender or otherwise, of a corps of readers, numbering in a large publishing house say, half a dozen. A favorable opinion of a majority of the readers will in most cases determine the value of a manuscript, and if it receives that then negotiations are entered into with the author. Often a royalty is paid, and as often, perhaps, the manuscript is bought outright. Of course this depends largely upon the author's reputation, if he has any, and upon the kind of books he has written. For instance, more risks could be legitimately taken by the publisher on an author who has previously written books which had sold well than upon a novice. As naturally, also, there is a larger sale for a book on a popular subject than for one on a scientific or abstruse subject.

Sometimes the author pays for the electrotyping plates from which the book is printed, but this is not done very often, for authors are not rich as a class. The manuscript having been accepted and carefully edited, and negotiations for its use having been successfully concluded, it is sent to the composing room and then divided into "takes," as they are called, among the compositors. After it is set up proofs are struck off and sent to the author for revision. Sometimes he gets three sets of proofs before everything is all right. From the galleys of type electrotyping plates, from which the book is to be printed, are made, and these are carried into the presses and the printing begun. If a large first edition is wanted a large number of presses are set to work, and vice versa if a small edition.

As the book comes from the presses it is sent in certain quantities to the drying room, where the paper and ink are thoroughly dried. From the drying room it goes to the bindery and is bound. The biggest expense connected with the making of a book is probably the cost of electrotyping plates. Few publishing houses issue but one book at a time, for by publishing several together expressage and other incidental items of expense are saved. Many publishers count the second edition of a book nearly clear profit, all the expenses having been reckoned as coming on the first edition. The illustrations on the covers of books are mostly made by artists whose sole business it is to do that kind of artistic work. To a publishing house like Harper's, for instance, a special corps of these artists is attached, and they are paid good salaries. If a scientific book is to be published, instead of sending the manuscript to the ordinary corps of readers it is sent to a scientific man whose reputation as an expert in the particular science in question is high.—New York Press.

Japanese Dinner Etiquette.

When the guests arrive, say for dinner, the politeness of paradise is turned loose. With great apparent hesitation they enter, bowing low with their hands on their knees if they are men, or dropping on their knees and touching their foreheads almost to the ground if they are ladies. The first Japanese salutation corresponds exactly to the Norwegian "Tak for sidst," "Thank you for the pleasure I had the last time I met you." This, however, is but the merest beginning of Japanese greeting. A conversation something after this style ensues: "I beg your pardon for my rudeness on the last occasion." "How can you say such a thing when it was I who failed to show you due courtesy?" "For the first time I received a lesson in good manners from you." "How can you condescend to come to such a poor house as this?" "How can you, indeed, be so kind as to receive such an unimportant person as myself under your distinguished roof?"

All this punctuated with low bows and the sound of teeth snapping rapidly in between the teeth, expressive of great embarrassment. At last, amid a loud chorus of arigatoes, the guests come to anchor upon the floor. Various objects are handed to them, to entertain them, a curio or two, a few photographs, anything, no matter what, for it is de rigueur in Japanese etiquette to meet a guest with the greatest and most admiring admiration on such occasions.—Boston Transcript.

A Jail Bird's Good Luck.

If Whittington's cat cannot be placed among well authenticated Felidae, many a man has attained the glory of lord majority in ways fully as romantic as those of Whittington in the nursery tale. Stephen Foster was a debtor confined in the jail of Ludgate, which once stood over the gate on the hill, a very little way west of St. Paul's. There was a gate at which every day a prisoner was allowed to sit to collect alms for his fellows, and here one day Foster sat. A wealthy widow passing by gave him money, inquired into his case, and took him into her service. He saved his wages, traded successfully, married the widow, and in due time became Sir Stephen Foster, lord mayor of London. In his prosperity he forgot not his days of adversity, and founded a charity for prisoners which was long kept up in the jail of Ludgate and commemorated in his epitaph.—The Century.

Why They Didn't Come Down.

"Miss Coolbroth," said the landlady to the ancient boarder at the Sunday dinner, "let me give you the wishbone of this chicken. Of course you know that if you put it over the door the first gentleman who passes under it is fated to be your husband." "Oh, thank you," said the blushing boarder, as she glanced coquettishly at the long rows of hungry clerks at the table. "I'll put it over the dining room door, and these gentlemen will have to beware." "Dear me," said the landlady the next morning, "the breakfast bell rang half an hour ago and not one of the young men has come to the table yet. I wonder what can be the matter?" "I'm sure I can't imagine," replied Miss Coolbroth, dolefully.—Chicago News.

Would Be a Sensation.

Mrs. Duquesne—I suppose you sing or play? Miss Newcomer—Oh, no; I'm not at all musical. Mrs. Duquesne—You recite probably? Miss Newcomer—Oh, no, indeed! Mrs. Duquesne—Well, then, I suppose you paint plaques? Miss Newcomer—Me paint! I couldn't paint a fence. Mrs. Duquesne (eagerly)—Oh, you dear girl, how lovely! You must promise to come and teach me every one of my recitations. You'll be such a sensation!—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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