

ARGUMENT UPON ARGUMENT.

All Brought About by the Workings of the New Railroad Law.

Washington dispatch: A telegram has been received by the interstate commerce commission, from the manager of the quicksilver mine at San Jose, Cal., regarding present transcontinental rates, shutting out their products from New York markets entirely, which will have a disastrous effect on this industry.

Charles H. Tweed, of New York, addressed the commission this morning in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, for suspension of the fourth section of the interstate commerce law.

C. M. Wicker, representing the board of trade and merchants of Chicago, telegraphed asking the commission to withhold its decision until argument can be submitted in favor of the long and short haul clause on the Pacific coast traffic.

A petition against the fourth section was presented in an address by the attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

George Gray, attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad, addressed the commission. He said that in an examination of the fourth section he had reached the conclusion that it should not be taken up.

J. E. Scaries, of New York, representing the sugar refiners of the East, including St. Louis refiners, entered a protest against the granting of the San Francisco refiners' petition.

Mr. Tull, representing the Clipper line of Sutton & Co., said that railway companies were now engaged in trying to have the law suspended.

Further hearing upon the Pacific lines' petitions was then postponed until tomorrow.

HERE AND THERE.

A New York dispatch reports the death of Alexander Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1818. He came to this country and settled in Milwaukee in 1839.

Mr. Parnell, from his seat in the house of commons, intends to deny that he wrote the letter charged to him in relation to the Phoenix park murders, which has created intense excitement throughout Great Britain.

The lower house of the Delaware legislature has passed a bill granting liquor license from \$40 to \$200, and limiting drug stores to sales by prescriptions only.

General Lucius Fairchild, commander of the G. A. R., has instructed posts not to comply with any request for their opinions as a post on any subject.

The machinists in all the tube works of Pennsylvania have made a united demand for 50 per cent. increase in wages for night work after May 1.

The strike against the St. Louis stock patterns in the third district has thrown 15,000 men out of work. They are now being sent to New York and New England.

General Master Workman Powderly has warned the Detroit shoe molders to remain at work for the present as he hopes for settlement of the present dispute.

ABSORBED IN HIS BOOKS. COLUMBUS (O.) dispatch: A dispatch from this city to a New York paper quoting Judge Thurman as saying that he would accept the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio if the convention made it unanimous, was shown the Old Roman this morning by a reporter.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a general row took place and twelve pistol shots were fired, rocks were thrown and knives used.

A FATAL CYCLONE. STYFOLK, VA., April 19.—Last night a cyclone visited this section with fatal and destructive effects. Its tract was about a hundred yards wide.

Several Soudan Arab tribes have revolted from the Mahdi's authority, and proclaimed one of their sheikhs sultan.

PACIFIC RAILROADS INVESTIGATION.

The Commission Soon to Meet and Map Out Their Plan of Action.

Chicago dispatch: The Hon. D. T. Lister, of Springfield, one of the members of the newly appointed commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific railroads, was in the city to-day and left for Washington this afternoon.

"When does your commission expect to begin investigation?" asked a reporter. "I hardly know yet. Tuesday I expect to meet Pattison and Anderson, the other members of the commission in Washington, when we will call on the president and map out our plan of action."

"Will you resume your legislative duties?" "If possible I will, but must be governed by the president's wishes and actions of the commission. The Sangamon county people are opposed to my resigning my legislative duties, and under the law it is unnecessary, and if I did so there would hardly be time for a new election before the adjournment. I took the oath of office as a member of the commission on Friday, and before doing so consulted myself by consultation with prominent lawyers that there was nothing to prevent me holding both offices."

"How long do you expect it to take the commission, to complete the investigation?" "The bill under which we are appointed directs an investigation on so many points that it hardly seems possible to complete it by December, yet the bill requires us to report by the time Congress meets. I presume we can get an extension of time, and it appears to me that we will have to make such a report. Congress certainly desires a thorough investigation; still, the democratic members of the commission will have to decide that point. The investigation ought certainly to be thorough. I am in favor of having every man before us that has ever pretended to know anything about the management of the Pacific railroad affairs. No one ought to be able to complain when we get through that he was not given an opportunity to be heard. Prominent Washington newspaper men that have investigated the Pacific railroad affairs ought to be examined first. They appear to have given the matter considerable thought. No one ought to be able to give us important clues. I think it will be necessary to employ an expert accountant to help us go through the books. A considerable clerical force will certainly be required. I suppose we will elect Governor Pattison chairman. He is the best known to the country at large. We will defer, of course, to the president's wishes in the matter."

FLASHES BY THE TELEGRAPH. Fifty West Virginia families lost their all in the cyclone.

Brigadier General Wilcox has been placed on the retired list.

A number of those implicated in the Pan Handle robbery cases made voluntary confessions.

General Bragg denies that the clerks of the interstate commerce commission are to be selected under the civil service rules.

Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

Charles F. Renne, the Chicago defaulter, confessed that he forged checks to the amount of \$3,000. He was held to the grand jury.

The English government ordered the customs officials to keep a strict watch over all vessels arriving from American and European ports for dynamites.

The governor of Colorado issued a quarantine proclamation against the importation of cattle of Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey and New York.

Generals Miles and Crook are both applicants for the position of commander of the department of the Missouri, made vacant by the retirement of General Wilcox.

The autopsy on the body of Chief Justice Carter, of the District of Columbia supreme court, was performed by Dr. Lamb. It showed that death was due to cancer of the stomach.

Captain Selbridge of the United States steamer Omaha, had an interview with Secretary Whitney to-day, regarding the disaster caused by the explosion of a shell fired from his vessel at the Japanese island of Ikesima. The matter has been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the navy department for examination and upon his report will depend the action of the secretary.

The long and vexatious war of steerage rates to and from continental points has been settled by the reorganization of the continental steamer conference. The low rates for steerage passengers, which have encouraged large immigration, have been advanced 25 per cent. All of the English lines are also to advance steerage and intermediate rates, while the Star line has taken the lead and advanced the rates \$5.

A DRUNKEN RIOT. MACON, MO., April 19.—Several hundred men at work at LaPlata, north of here, on the new Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe branch, were paid off yesterday, and there were many drunken rows among them, and the constable and his assistants could do nothing as the men prevented them from arresting any of their number, and shooting and cutting scrapes were quite frequent.

At length the largest citizen who could be found was deputized to arrest two laborers who had been making much trouble. With a big hickory club he marched into the crowd, but soon beat his retreat and was followed down the street by twenty or thirty of the crowd.

Three officers succeeded in securing the two parties who were wanted and locked them up in the calaboose, but they were released within an hour by their comrades, who broke down the door.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a general row took place and twelve pistol shots were fired, rocks were thrown and knives used. Several are thought to have been badly hurt and it is known that many sustained slight injuries. The authorities have no control whatever.

THE PARNELL LETTER.

The Times Claims to have Proof of Its genuineness.

London cablegram: In the lobby of the house of commons this morning prominent liberal members had an informal meeting on the affair of the Parnell forged letter. The government having reconsidered the intention to summon the editor of the Times to the bar of the house to substantiate the authenticity of the letter, it was resolved to invite Mr. Parnell to move the summons or have the entire matter submitted to a committee of the house as he might elect. Mr. Parnell being absent at the time leading members of the nationalistic party were consulted. After a brief discussion these rejected the proposal.

The Times repeats that it has procured specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature, dated about the time of the letter, in addition to those previously mentioned, and again challenges Mr. Parnell to an investigation in the law courts or elsewhere.

Lord Salisbury's speech delivered in Albert palace to-day has aroused the indignation of the Parnellites, some of whom are making a specialty of its publicity to the notice of the house of commons. It is reported that as a result of the reiteration of his charges by the Times, an effort will be made to bring the editor and publisher of the paper before the bar of the house of commons and require them to prove the truth of their accusations.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at East London this evening, confirmed the recent assertion of Earl Spencer that there existed no evidence that the Parnellites were ever associated with criminals or contemplated crime. In view of the fact, he said, that Mr. Parnell had denied another source of evidence, it was necessary to substantiate their charges.

Managers of the Press associations assert that they have seen signatures written by Parnell in 1873, and others in 1883, showing some of the characteristics noticeable in the Times, but all differing from one another so much that a reliable opinion cannot be formed from comparison of them.

IT IS DEAD AND BURIED.

The Red Flag a Thing of the Past in the Garden City.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 19.—The Daily News to-morrow will say: "An event which a year ago would have been considered of startling importance happened in Chicago a few days ago when the formidable organization which filled the history of Chicago for the year 1886 with terror and created its own breath and was buried—the anarchists group of the International working people's association disbanded. There was no particular excitement about this occurrence. None of the once influential and powerful leaders attended the funeral."

"The burial of the International working people's association took place at No. 63 Emma street in the presence of about fifty men who still remained in the various groups. They were members of the northwest, southwest and south side groups of the International working people's association of the general body of the Central body of the Internationalists and of the Lehr and Wehrverein."

"Jacob Grunberg, who was chosen chairman, in a lengthy speech announced the object of the meeting. 'It was called to consider the advisability of disbanding our organization,' he said. 'Many stories have been circulated, as we are told that spies were in our midst and that agents provocateurs had been instructed to incite us to mischievous deeds. Although I personally take no stock in these ghost stories I would suggest that we give our conservative friend an opportunity to speak.'

"The conservative friend to whom Mr. Grunberg alluded was the leader of the central labor union. His speech, which was much the same tenor as the chairman's, but more lengthy and impassioned, made quite an impression on the seated crowd. They were all suspicious of each other, as if trying to discover spies, and for a few moments nobody dared to open his mouth. The silence was finally broken by a man named Menzel, who moved that the organization be disbanded."

"Several speakers made a faint attempt to oppose the motion. The conservative friend again made an earnest appeal. 'You have no organ,' the speaker concluded. 'Your name is mentioned with honor and content even by workmen. If the lives of the eight consigned men now in the county jail are dear to you, disband, and let all experience be forgotten forever.'

"The motion was finally submitted to a vote and was carried without a dissenting voice."

DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

Indianapolis special: Michael Hammer and James Fox, late Kentucky desperadoes and counterfeiters, were captured by United States officers to-day. Yesterday Capt. Bower, of the secret service department, arrived in the city, and to-day, accompanied by a force of deputy marshals, the house at 129 Patterson street was surrounded and entered, both from the front and rear. Fox and Hammer were taken by surprise and captured after a desperate struggle. Hammer was taken by surprise and secretly held before he could use a couple of revolvers which he drew from his coat pockets. This afternoon they were both taken to a photograph gallery, where another struggle ensued. Hammer managed to kick over the camera and break it in pieces. The picture was finally taken with a deputy marshal on either side holding him in the chair. The picture of Fox was taken with an officer standing by holding a cocked revolver to his head. Both are of desperate characters, and are under indictment at Cleveland, O., for counterfeiting.

SELLERS ALL MAILED.

Washington dispatch: It is said at the interior department that the order of the secretary directing the commissioner of the general land office to approve of contract of one Green for the survey of a portion of the little mountain Indian reservation, found to be regular, and to order its performance, practically settle the question of the right of settlers to about 1,000,000 acres of valuable land, now claimed by the "hippewas." This land now numbers less than thirty, and is held in the opinion of the department that the claim of this land is too vague to warrant the ousting of the 20,000 settlers who have located thereon; that if they have a valid claim, congress should be called upon to settle it.

LEAVITT WANTS DAMAGES.

Chicago dispatch: Herman Levy, generally called Harry Leavitt, who turned informer at the Haddock murder trial at Sioux City, began a \$30,000 suit for libel in the superior court here to-day against Frank Hutton, Clinton A. Snowden, Jas. J. West and Jno. Flynn, publishers of the Chicago Mail, on account of an article Tuesday, and describing Levy as a disreputable person, blockhead, confidence man, loafer and thief. Leavitt claims that he is a reputable theatrical manager at Chicago.

A DEADLY COMBAT.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 20.—John Ray and William Carson, near neighbors, living in James county, were on very friendly terms until yesterday afternoon, when they quarreled about a piece of land, when both drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were instantly killed. Carson being shot in the temple and Ray receiving a bullet in his heart.

A DEATH-DEALING TORNADO.

Several Towns in Missouri and Kansas Suffer in Loss of Life and Property.

A dispatch from Nevada, Mo., says: A terrific cyclone swept over this (Vernon) county last night about 8 o'clock. The clouds were plainly visible here, passing only about eight miles from this city. The cyclone seemed to come down Magnolia river from the Kansas line, dealing death and destruction wherever it struck. So far as can be learned the first place it touched was in Metz township, passing through Metz, Osage and Blue Mound townships. Fences, houses, barns and everything in the line of the storm, which was about a half a mile wide, were picked up, rent into splinters and cast down hundreds of yards away. Trees were torn up by the roots. Over thirty houses were destroyed and about fifteen persons killed. Only a partial list of the dead has as yet been obtained as follows:

Mrs. E. Shroot, Miss Shroot, daughter of Mrs. Shroot, May Stover, J. C. Hawk, John Miller, Mrs. John Miller.

There were five members of the Miller family, four of whom were killed. A baby aged two years was playing in the yard, and was found unharmed this morning.

Parts of the Miller house and furniture were found strewn over the fields one mile from where the house formerly stood. Reliable news has only been received from Osage township, and it is thought the death roll will be swelled to over twenty-five. A heavy gale passed over this city, damaging the Methodist church and other buildings, but none were seriously injured.

IN KANSAS.

Pt. Scott dispatch: The Monitor's special from Prescott, this county, reports a terrible cyclone Thursday evening at about 6:30 o'clock. There were seventeen killed at different points throughout the county, and an incalculable damage was done to all kinds of property. Prescott was literally wiped out of existence, not a single building being left standing to mark the site of a once prosperous city.

The following list of the casualties from the cyclone are given: The killed as reported are fifteen, namely: Constable Jake Stephen, Will McCale, Mrs. Sarah Crane, P. Flynn and three children, Jacob Brodach and wife, Mrs. Richard Harkness, Mrs. Douglass Walter and infant, an unborn child, S. P. Hensley, son of the late Hensley's children and the 6-year-old child of Will McCale.

IN ARKANSAS.

Little Rock dispatch: About 3 o'clock this morning a tornado originating in the Indian territory and moving almost due east passed through the country four miles north and along the line of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith railroad. Further east, near Coal Hill and Clarksville, Johnson county, the damage was very serious and many persons were injured. Four miles from Clarksville this afternoon Turner, John Reed's child, G. D. Roby's daughter, and the child of Mr. Petty were killed. The loss to farmers in buildings, fences, stocks and growing crops is very heavy, but it cannot now be estimated.

FOUR YEARS OF WORK AND WORRY.

This is Enough for Cleveland and He Will Not Seek a Renomination. St. Louis (Mo.) dispatch: A special from Washington to the St. Louis Republican gives the startling information, based upon President Cleveland's declaration to a democratic senator from the west, that he neither wishes nor will accept a renomination. The senator in question is on terms of especial intimacy at the white house, and the president is represented as making this declaration with so much deliberate earnestness and studied emphasis that the senator is certain that there is no reason to question his perfect and entire sincerity.

The president said he had not given any intimation of his feelings to representatives of the press, for the simple reason that he does not wish to be troubled about not wishing to take a second term would be believed. The president said: "Everything I do, every appointment I make, they think it is to secure re-election. On the contrary I am counting the days that remain until my release from office just as a prisoner in confinement."

Apparently, to make it plain that he had taken no half-hearted resolution, the president proceeded to speak of the exacting and laborious duties which fall to the incumbent of the presidential office, when the functions of the president are so many and so arduous, and the responsibility so great, that no man, he said, could endure the severe strain of such labor at once physical and mental for a longer period than four years without risk of permanent injury to his health. For this reason he could not think of a continuance of his term beyond the first four years of his half completed. Nothing, he said to his senatorial visitor, would persuade him to alter his resolution, which he had deliberately formed. The senator, who has repeated this significant conversation to his friends, says that while the president was not talking for the purpose of getting his confidence re-elected before the public, there was no intimation that he desired his words to be regarded as confidential. The senator has spoken freely of the interview to personal friends, without any injunction to secrecy, and it is not unlikely this private discussion of the matter will eventually provoke some formal and public utterance by the president.

NOT SO EARLY.

PESTH, April 21.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day, Emperor Joseph presiding, it was resolved not to claim the unextended balance amounting to 25,000,000 florins of the extra military credits, amounting to 32,000,000 florins which the delegation voted last winter for the purpose of enabling the government to put the country in what was deemed a necessary state of defense. The resolution declares that the adoption of the extreme measure then thought advisable is no longer necessary, owing to the peaceful aspect affairs have assumed. The ministerial action is regarded as an important symptom provided that the international question has improved, as in February, during the discussion on the extra credit, Count Rindskopf-Dreyitz, the imperial minister of war, declared that the government contemplated expending the whole credit.

RITS!

Lancaster (Pa.) special: Ambrose Singleton and his brother keep a store at Mechanics Grove, and the building is infested with rats. They have heretofore been looked upon only as a disagreeable pest but now a war of extermination is being waged because one of the rodents attacked and nearly killed a two-months-old child. It forced its head into the child's mouth, thus preventing its crying, and eat away its flesh from the roof of the mouth and the lower jaw. The physicians have some hope of saving the child's life.

MRS. HOWE SAFE IN CANADA.

St. JOHN, N.-B., April 19.—Mrs. Sarah Howe who fled from Boston in the early part of last week after swindling her lady depositors out of \$50,000, had been living here for several days. On Saturday she engaged a fashionable residence, adjoining the house of President McLellan of the suspended Maritime bank, whose furniture and effects she proposed to purchase. Her identity being discovered, however, she was seized with fear, and took last night's train for Canada.

JOINED THE GANG IN CANADA.

Montreal special: The boodle colony here has been reinforced by the distinguished presence of ex-Alderman Sayles, of New York city, whose sudden flight to Europe after the Broadway surface railway steal was unearthened, will be remembered. Sayles arrived here a few days ago, and, unlike his brotherhooders, Keenan, Dempsey and Delacy, who luxuriate at the Windsor to the tune of \$5 a day, has taken up modest quarters at the Richelieu hotel, away among the French people in the north end. Sayles has come to Montreal to stay. He and Dempsey are now negotiating to purchase the "Niche," a famous restaurant and resort for crooks, gamblers and ward politicians. Sayles, since his advent here, has been drinking and gambling heavily, and it is an open secret that his health is almost exhausted. Dempsey has been borrowing money from brokers and shavers on the local Wall street here on notes indorsed by Keenan, and so has Maloney, who has been staying at the St. Lawrence, recently allowed his bill to run up to \$900. Hogan, the proprietor, and the other men must pay up or get. Maloney pleaded for time. Mine host was inexorable, and gave him three days to settle the bill. Ultimately a check from New York was received for the amount, signed, it is said, by a croupy of Jake Sharp. All the boodlers excepting Keenan are hard up, and unless some one turns up there is some to be troubled.

CORRIGAN'S WARNING.

New York dispatch: The Mail and Express says: "Archbishop Corrigan has launched another bolt at the friends and supporters of Dr. McGlynn. The Catholic Herald has been a staunch supporter of Dr. McGlynn and has directed some fierce assaults upon the archbishop and Monsignor Preston. Now the archbishop has struck back. He has addressed a letter to the editor of the Herald in which he calls attention to the fact that as the Herald assumes to be a Catholic paper it must obey the injunction which the third canon of the council of Trent places on all Catholic writers to refrain from attacking in public the manner in which any bishop may rule his diocese. He concludes his letter in the following significant clause: 'For some time past the utterances of the Catholic Herald have been shockingly scandalous. As this paper is published in this diocese I hereby warn you that if you continue in this course of conduct it will be at your peril.'"

If this warning is not obeyed the journal in question will be publicly denounced from every Catholic pulpit in the city. As this is the first time for many years that any American Catholic journal has been condemned this case will cause wide comment.

A REPENTANT REBEL.

Chicago dispatch: Joseph Gruenlut, who established a wide notoriety by reason of his connection with socialism, tendered his resignation as tenement inspector to-day. He accompanied his resignation with a long statement to the effect that "the party who elects its ticket has a right to fill the offices." When the health inspector submitted Mr. Gruenlut's letter to Mayor Roche the latter remarked: "Tell Mr. Gruenlut that he can consider his resignation as going into effect from this day."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

KEST, O., April 20.—A small box was left in the hallway of the residence of Prof. Thomas Sandford of this place to-day. It was peculiarly constructed, with a knob at one end with which to open a small drawer. Being suspicious, he shook the box and a few grains of gunpowder fell out, and upon closer examination discovered several matches so arranged as to be ignited when the drawer was pulled out. He threw the box into the yard, when an explosion occurred which shattered the windows of an adjacent house. There is no known motive for the diabolical deed.

Fair's Narrow Escape.

A number of years ago, when Senator Fair was engaged in actively superintending one of his mining properties, he directed the boss in one of his mines to have a wrought-iron crank made at a certain angle. Mr. Fair then went into the works at the mouth of the mine, put on a workman's apron and cap, and began the work of making the crank himself. He was in that room, coming around, saw a workman, as he supposed, disobeying orders in wasting property in trying to make what had been ordered to be an iron crank. He picked up a piece of iron and knocked the untempered workman down just as he was completing the piece of work which his foreman had said was impossible. The blow fractured the skull. His life was saved only through trepanning. Mr. Fair to-day has a small silver plate in the top of his head. After he had recovered he felt very uncomfortable. He felt symptoms of a brain trouble. After a time he went to the surgeon and said: "I am certain that that job was not well done; there is a splinter left in that wound—I can feel the splinter of it." The surgeon at first would not listen to Mr. Fair, but he insisted upon having the matter again. The surgeon then discovered that there was a splinter, and if the senator himself had not discovered the cause of his trouble his brain would have been affected in a short time beyond the hope of recovery.—Cor. Detroit Tribune.

How Ingalls Won His Wife.

A Washington correspondent of The Providence Star writes: When Ingalls first went to Kansas he was supposed to be an unrequited bachelor. He paid no attention to the girls of the frontier, and the pretty maidens of the West cast their eyes at him in vain. He met, however, a New York merchant, who had just come to Atchison. Her name was Miss Anna Chesecrough and she was very fair to look upon. He talked to her and found her conversation as bright as her eyes, and he rode back to the land of possibilities with his son, and dreamed of heretofore. Shortly after this one of his friends was married and Ingalls was asked to be his best man. To his delight he found Miss Anna Chesecrough was one of the bridesmaids. After this the courtship went on rapidly and his marriage was the result. The Mrs. Ingalls of to-day is the Miss Anna Chesecrough of the past. She is one of the brightest women of Washington society as well as one of the best looking. She has a large family, but the cares of maternity do not weigh upon her, and she enters as fully into Senator Ingalls' political career as though she had no domestic matters to bother her.

President Harrison and the Farmer.

Gen. Harrison, during his month's sojourn at the white house, made himself very popular. He arose every morning with the sun, took a long walk, often returning through the market. On one of these occasions he purchased a new milk cow from a neighboring farmer and requested him to drive it to the president's house. The general was there to attend to the animal, and invited the farmer in to take some refreshment, procured a bowl of hot coffee, ham and eggs and continued conversation with him about farming.

The farmer, having finished his breakfast, remarked to the general: "You have bought my cow and given me \$2 more than I asked, and a good breakfast besides; but if it would be too much trouble I would like to have a look of the president before I go." "I am the president," replied the general. The farmer at first looked incredulous, having seen but a hospitable friend for the steward; but convinced of his mistake, with much frankness observed: "Well, general, I voted against you at the election, but I didn't know you then."—See Parley Poore.

Nine Socialists of Posen, Germany, have been convicted of belonging to illegal secret societies.

A TURKISH PALACE.

Charming and Elegant Decorations—A Beautiful Bath Room.

Our American minister kindly obtained a "firman" from the government to allow a party of us to visit the palaces treasury, etc., writes a Constantinople correspondent of The San Francisco Chronicle. He also gave us the use of his steam launch, and sent his cavass and aid-de-camp of the sultan's to guide and guard us properly. We met in the early morning in front of the largest palace on the Bosphorus, "Dolma Batche," and entered by the water gate. It opens into a garden, not very large, and consisting mostly of shrubbery. But we had seen gardens before, and not palaces, so we hurried on to ascend the marble steps. After a little vestibule, we found ourselves at once in a large reception-room. The highly polished floors of different woods were as smooth as glass, and strips of Turkish carpets were laid for us to walk upon. Many apparently strong marble pillars supported the lofty ceiling. Marble, we thought, but upon examination, we found them to be only the best of imitation. The walls, too, had designs in the same material. Each corner was ornamented with candlesticks of about thirty candles, with cut-glass reflectors that showed forth brilliant lights. All the rest of the room seemed grand in its emptiness. Off it are small reception-rooms, whose walls are hung with fine paintings and tapestry work. One wall is entirely taken up with a picture of a pilgrimage to Mecca. Each detail is wonderfully brought out and we can imagine ourselves in the country there represented, riding one of those large camels, or in the train of worshippers following some notable's carriage. Beautiful tables of inlaid wood and mosaics are in these rooms; indeed everything is the perfection of elegance. From the large central hall laid those renowned stairs whose balustrades are of glass, and whose flights wind around each other in so graceful a manner. Looking up, as we near the top, we see a room brilliant again with the reflectors of numerous candles. This is very similar to the large room below it, but off from it the rooms are larger and furnished as parlors or drawing rooms.

We were surprised to find no bed-rooms, but it seems that the Turks believe in getting along without all that furniture, and so they simply have their bedding brought in and placed upon a divan for the night. The more intelligent people are getting now to use bedsteads, and probably when the sultan occupied this palace they were used; but now, since it is shown to the public, the effect is supposed to be better without them. Of course, these rooms appear much alike, yet all differ in the richness of the silken hangings, heavy curtains, and handsomely upholstered chairs and divans. Many of the fireplaces are of the most exquisite marble, and some are even of glass. Yet more wonderful in workmanship are the mosaics, flowers matched so perfectly as to look like natural ones, and figures as to appear like natural ones, and figures so plain as to appear like line paintings. We passed through a long corridor containing over one hundred oil paintings, most of them representing battle scenes, landscapes, and animals, and some of them are quite fine. This long hall leads into the harem, but that we were not permitted to enter, and were guided up a short flight of stairs into the sultan's room. This is richer than any other in its furnishings and opens into what was once a conservatory that overlooked the whole garden. It is now entirely uncare for and looks desolate enough. From here was visited the thorne-room, that must be the entire width of the building and the whole height as well. The dome seems so far, far up; and how the figures in the paintings stood out as they looked down upon us. From every part of that large room it looked the same. At one end is a space for the throne, that is placed there only when needed. The room is seldom used except on certain festive days or to receive some noted visitor. What wealth is displayed in the heavy silver candlesticks that stand fully ten feet from the floor. They are solid, and their peculiar tinge shows the purity of the material.

Not far from this room is the gem of all bathrooms for it is of pure Egyptian alabaster. The walls and ceiling are beautifully carved, while the floor and basins seem the purer for their simplicity. As the sun shone through the skylight and showed the pink transparency of the stone, it seemed like a precious stone indeed. We visited more drawing rooms, and might have continued to do so for hours, but our guide hurried us on.

The Dear, Innocent Creature.

"Sullivan made a great deal of money by his slugging match," remarked Mr. Syndicate, as he had down the morning paper which he had been reading at the breakfast table.

"How is that?" inquired Mrs. Syndicate, who is not well posted about sporting matters.

"I was reading about Sullivan's slugging match."

"Who is Match?"

"Pshaw! I mean his boxing matches." replied the impetuous Mr. Syndicate.

"Boxing matches, is he? Well, I am glad to hear that he has at last gone into some respectable business."—Cor. as Siftings.

About Salt.

A morning hand bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating. Warm salt water inhaled through the nostrils will cure catarrh.

A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop a cough or throat irritation.

A glass of salt water, warm or cold, taken on rising in the morning will cure constipation.

Bathing the eyes when tired or weak in warm salt water will soothe and strengthen them.

Salt, plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.—Good Housekeeping.