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THE HERALD.

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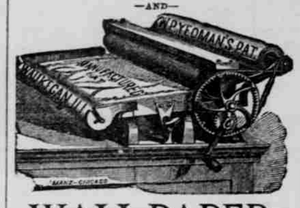

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

SIR HOUSTON STEWART, Vice-Admiral of the British navy, is dead.

GEO. S. BANGS has resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

THE Virginia Legislature has re-elected John W. Johnston (the Democratic nominee) as United States Senator from that State.

THERE are now 100 Granges in Massachusetts, an increase of thirty-five during the past year. The number of members is 4,000, an increase of 1,300.

JUDGE BANGS, of Lacon, Ill., is the successor of J. D. Ward, of Chicago, as United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

THE cabinet-shops of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Conn., were recently destroyed by fire. Loss $500,000; insurance $300,000.

AT the recent municipal election in Boston Mayor Cobb—the "Citizens'" candidate—was re-elected by a majority of between 2,000 and 3,000 over H. J. Boardman.

A DISPATCH from St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, states that Capt. Cameron's exploring expedition had reached there on the 19th of November, having traversed the African continent from Ujiji. The expedition had been a pronounced success.

IN a letter signed by him as Governor of Louisiana McEnery expresses his regret at the action of McMillan in withdrawing his credentials as Senator from that State, and states his opinion that McMillan has seriously erred in his conclusions to which he has arrived.

THE Republican National Committee is to meet in Washington on the 13th of January for the purpose of determining upon the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE Agricultural Department report for November shows that the corn crop of 1875 was one-fourth larger than that of 1874, and one of the heaviest ever grown in America. The same is true of potatoes, in quality as well as in quantity; while all the tobacco-growing States show a large increase of product.

THE following are the names of the Congressmen who voted against the anti-third-term resolution recently adopted in the United States House of Representatives: Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDougall, Nash, Page, Plaisted, Pratt, Smalls, Wallace (S. C.), Walls, Wells (Miss.), White, Whiting—18. The vote in favor of the resolution was 232.

ACCORDING to the recent annual report of Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the total membership of that organization is 2,490, an increase of 100 during the past year. Of this total number 1,575 are females and 915 are males. There were 2,844 pupils in the schools, and 255 teachers. The sum of $111,414 was raised during the past year, exclusive of the personal contributions. Of this sum $70,000 were from pew-rents.

THE Lima (Peru) *Opinion Nationale* of a recent date says that while repairs were lately being made on the San Andres Hospital, a wall, on being thrown down, was found to have been hollow, and filled with human remains. Between 4,000 and 5,000 skeletons had been taken out. They appeared to be from 150 to 200 years old, and all had fragments of clothing upon them. They were believed to have been the victims of the Inquisition.

AT a meeting of Methodist ministers in Boston a few days ago, under the lead of Bishop Haven, a resolution was adopted in favor of the renomination of President Grant "as a measure of public safety." A number of Methodist ministers of Salt Lake City, Utah, have, at a recent meeting, protested against this action on the part of their Boston brethren, and passed a resolution denouncing the President for his course toward that Territory.

THE bill introduced into the House recently for the regulation of postage on printed matter provides that "on and after the 1st day of June, 1876, postage shall be charged on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars and prospectuses, proof of sheets and corrected proof-sheets, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the postage on all other mailable matter of this third class shall be and remain as now provided by law."

How to Breakfast.

The *Sanitary Record* (English) sanctions the American custom of a substantial meal soon after rising, as follows: Let a healthy man really "break" his "fast" with a substantial meal, and not break his breakfast with irritating little nips or slops beforehand. After the stomach has at its leisure emptied itself during sleep of its contents, and sent them to repair the worn tissues and exhausted nerve-form, and the blood has been ventilated and purified by washing and dressing with the window open, then is the time when the most perfect of all nutritive articles, farinaceous food, can be consumed in largest quantities with advantage. Butter also, and fat and sugar, troublesome customers to weak digestions, are then easily coped with and contribute their invaluable aid to performing the duties of the day. For example, many persons can drink milk to a fair and useful amount at breakfast, with whom it disagrees at other hours. And the widely-advertised "breakfast bacon" by its name warns the consumer against indulgence later on in the day. *Cafe au lait* and sweet, creamy tea are to many men poisonous in the afternoon, though in the prime of the morning they are a wholesome beverage to the same individuals. Let the vigor, good humor and refreshment then felt by a healthy man be utilized without delay in eating a hearty meal immediately after he is dressed, and not frittered away in the frivolties of other occupations. Let not reading, writing or business—muscular, political or economical—exhaust the nervous system. The newspaper and letters should not be opened, preferably not delivered, till the appetite is thoroughly appeased.

OF the 176 new members of the House 122 are lawyers.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A DYNAMITE explosion occurred on the docks at Bremer Haven on the 11th, which caused the death of sixty of the by-standers and four of the passengers of the steamer Mosel, which was about to leave for New York. The explosive was in a passenger's baggage.

A HENDAYE telegram of the 11th states that several Carlist soldiers had recently frozen to death. The Carlist forces in the field numbered 52,000 men, with 105 pieces of artillery.

ACCORDING to a Paris dispatch of the 12th all France was intensely excited over the pending Senatorial election. The Republicans had so far secured a majority, and their success was thought to mean a disturbance of the present conservative condition. The Bourse was also greatly excited, and the funds fell largely.

JOHN Q. SMITH, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, took charge of the Indian Bureau in Washington on the 11th.

THE three Moody and Sankey revival meetings in Philadelphia on the 12th were crowded. At the women's meeting in the afternoon 11,000 persons were present, and fully 300 passed into the inquiry-rooms.

THE jury in the case of Burbach and Reynolds, whisky-rectifiers, on trial in Milwaukee, brought in a verdict of guilty on the evening of the 11th.

GEN. BABCOCK gave bail at Chicago on the 11th in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance for trial before the United States District Court at St. Louis.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, a prominent Democratic lawyer of St. Louis, was appointed on the 10th to succeed Gen. Henderson as an assistant prosecuting-attorney in the whisky trials at St. Louis. He at once accepted the position.

INFORMATION was received at Vienna on the 13th that the Sultan of Turkey had ordered an extraordinary levy of 100,000 men to put down the troubles in Herzegovina. Egypt had also promised a contingent of 25,000 men and Tunis 8,000.

A CAUCUS, with closed doors, of the Democratic members of the House was held in Washington on the 13th, at which, it is stated, a committee of eleven was ordered, to be appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Lamar, to act jointly with a like Senate committee in shaping legislation during the session of Congress.

IT was reported on the 13th that the revenue officials had discovered an underground crooked-whisky distillery on the Arkansas River, about five miles from Pueblo, Col.

AN extensive land swindle has recently been brought to light in Southeastern Missouri. It appears that deeds to lands in North Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri have been forged for some years past, and agencies for this work were established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Manchester, England. It is estimated that deeds to over 12,000,000 acres of land have been forged and disposed of, the valuation being $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. The land operated upon is owned by non-residents, and, as the records were mostly destroyed during the civil war, the ring had every facility to carry out the enormous swindle, and the deeds have been sold all over the United States and in England. The Grand Jury of Shannon County, Mo., has indicted three men for complicity in the frauds.

A BREMEN telegram of the 14th states that a man named Thomasssn had been arrested in that city upon the charge of placing dynamite in his baggage with the intention of causing an explosion in mid-ocean and destroying the steamer Mosel. The rough handling of the packages on the docks had caused the late premature explosion and thus saved the vessel. It was understood that Thomassen had confessed the plot.

ACCORDING to a Constantinople dispatch of the 14th the Austrian Ambassador had again asked the Grand Vizier of Turkey to suspend hostilities and open negotiations with the insurgents.

THE annual report of the Attorney-General, which was sent to Congress on the 14th, is thus summarized in an Associated Press dispatch: He urges that District-Attorneys be paid by salaries only, to be graded according to place; that the District of Columbia be no exception to the law; giving the appointment of Assistant District-Attorneys to the Attorney-General; that a uniform mode of selecting jurors for United States Courts be provided by law; that a law be passed forbidding the payment of Deputy-Marshals by certificates or due-bills, and the advance of any money to Marshals whose accounts are unadjusted at the Treasury over six months. He refers to the case of Brigham Young, and asks further legislation. The labors of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims are alluded to, and it is suggested that such legislation be had as will enable the latter court, aided by the Attorney-General, to increase the safeguards against improper testimony by devising a different mode of taking it, and to force old cases to early trial or require them to be dismissed without power of restoration. To these ends he proposes, after consultation with the court, to draft a bill and submit it to the present Congress.

A BERLIN telegram of the 15th says Thomassen, the man arrested for complicity in the late dynamite explosion at Bremer Haven, had, after a full confession, made several ineffectual attempts at suicide. The total number of killed and wounded was estimated to reach 180.

REV. JOHN HENRY HOBART BROWN, Bishop-elect of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Diocese, was consecrated at Cohoes, N. Y., on the 15th. Several Bishops of the Episcopal Church and a large number of clergymen participated in the ceremonies. Bishop Welles preached the sermon.

THE National Cheap Transportation Convention met in Chicago on the 15th. A large delegation was present.

AN order was issued from the War Department on the 15th dissolving the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Babcock. This action was taken at the suggestion of the accused, on the ground that he would be afforded a chance of vindication in the United States Court at St. Louis.

A BREMEN dispatch of the 16th states that Thomassen, the originator of the Bremer Haven explosion, had died from the effect of his self-inflicted injuries. Before his death he made a full confession and indicated his accomplices. He stated that his true name was William King Thompson, and that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. He had purchased the material in the United States and had the machine constructed by a German mechanic, with clock-work so arranged as to cause the explosion when the vessel was about eight days out. The rough handling of the package had precipitated the catastrophe.

A FRIGHTFUL explosion occurred on the 16th in a coal mine at Framieres, near Mons, Belgium. It was reported by a telegram of that date that the bodies of 110 miners had already been recovered. The explosion was caused by fire-damp.

IN the United States Circuit Court at Covington, Ky., on the 15th, J. M. Schintker, F. R. Rineskamp, F. Macke and —— Steimiede, engaged in the rectifying business, pleaded guilty of violations of the Revenue laws.

A VERDICT of guilty was rendered in the United States Court at Indianapolis on the 15th in the case of Deputy-Collector Hill, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government.

A BUSINESS meeting of Brooklyn Plymouth Church was held on the evening of the 16th, and Mr. Beecher submitted resolutions, which were adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee of seven "to convene an advising council of Congregational churches and ministers, to be held at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of advising this church whether there is anything in its order and discipline which requires correction, or which could constitute any just ground of complaint or remonstrance on the part of sister churches," such committee to take no steps which can supersede or interfere with the calling of the mutual council to which the church has assented.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 13.—Several memorials were presented to the Senate on the 13th. Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: To attach the Territory of Alaska to, and make it a part of, the Territory of Washington; to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad act.... House not in session.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14.—The Attorney-General's annual report was laid before the Senate. A bill was passed extending the duration of the court of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims six months. A resolution was passed—35 to 25—calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of unsettled accounts of Government officers and defaulters. After considerable debate the motion to allow Mr. McMillan to withdraw his papers claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 28.... Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Mr. Blaine, proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of the public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; and that no money or lands so donated shall be divided among religious sects or denominations. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, to repeal the act forbidding the payment of the accounts, claims and demands of Southern citizens for Quartermasters' stores, etc., and appropriating $500,000 to pay for the same. Other bills were introduced—to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments; against aid to railroads and grants of lands to railroads; to reduce postage; to establish a mint in St. Louis for the coinage of gold and silver; to remove political disabilities from all citizens of the United States; to provide for the admission of Utah as a State; to fund United States legal-tender notes and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable; to amend the Constitution relative to the Presidential term of office. The Senate bill extending the duration of the court of the Alabama Commission was passed. Resolutions were offered and laid over under the rule—requesting the President to transmit to the House all the correspondence touching the dismissal of ex-Senator John B. Henderson as one of the special counsel of the United States in the prosecution of the whisky-fraud cases before the United States Court at St. Louis; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the present movement against the whisky ring at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee; directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies, orders and instructions under which Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs is acting for the Government during his absence from the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.—A large number of memorials were presented in the Senate asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Morton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the frauds, violence and intimidation alleged to have been practiced at the late election in Mississippi. Mr. Morton also submitted concurrent resolutions declaring that the people of the United States are one people in the sense of national unity; that the National Government is not a compact between the States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by an outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution; that local domestic government by the States, within the limits of the Constitution, is an essential of our free republican system; that the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion. Considerable debate was had on a resolution offered by Mr. Stevenson calling for information relative to the prosecution of the parties accused of whisky frauds, and the resolution was withdrawn.... Several bills were introduced in the House, among which were: To amend the Postage law relating to p stage on third-class mailable matter; for the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; reducing the salary of the President after March 4, 1877. A resolution was offered and referred declaring in favor of prompt legislation to render effective the act of Jan. 14, 1875, providing for the return to specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879. A resolution declaring against the granting by Congress of subsidies to public or private associations or corporations was adopted—yeas 223, nays 33. A resolution was also adopted—232 to 18—declaring that any departure from the time-honored custom adopted by Washington and other Presidents in retiring from office after their second terms would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions. House adjourned to the 17th.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.—Bills were introduced in the Senate—to provide for the appointment of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; to authorize the appointment of special agents to investigate frauds under the Pension laws. A resolution adopted by the House to adjourn on the 20th of Jan. 4 was amended by inserting Jan. 5, and adopted. Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the manner of his election to the Senate, as to whether corrupt means had been used to secure his election, as had been alleged. Mr. Morton's resolution providing for a special committee of five to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi was debated at considerable length.... House not in session.

THE MARKETS.

DECEMBER 18, 1875.

NEW YORK.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.00@13.00. Hogs—Live, $7.25@7.62½. Sheep—Live, $5.00@7.00.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $5.55@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.75. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.22@1.23; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.22@1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.24@1.26. Rye—Western and State, 88@95c. Barley—$1.05@1.15. Corn—Mixed Western, 75@76c. Oats—Mixed Western, 44@47c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $21.12½@21.25. Lard—Prime Steam, 13@13½c. Cheese—6@12½c. WOOL.—Domestic Fleece, 38@62c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.25@5.00; good, $4.50@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.25; butchers' stock, $2.50@3.75; stock cattle, $2.75@3.75. Hogs—Live, $6.75@7.35. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.75@5.50.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 25@32c. Eggs—Fresh, 24@25c. Pork—Mess, $19.30@19.35. Lard—$12.35@12.37½.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter Extra, $5.25@7.75; spring extra, $4.25@5.50. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, 96½@96⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 49¾@50c. Oats—No. 2, 30@30½c. Rye—No. 2, 68@68½c. Barley—No. 2, 87@87½c.

LUMBER.—First and Second Clear, $40.00@42.00; Common Boards, $11.00@12.00; Fencing, $12.00@13.00; "A" Shingles, $2.75@3.00; Lath, $1.75@2.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Best, $6.00@6.50; medium, $5.00@5.25. Hogs—Yorkers, $7.00@7.20; Philadelphias, $7.35@7.60. Sheep—Best, $5.25@5.50; medium, $4.75@5.00.

Henderson's Alleged Reflections Upon the Administration.

THE following extracts are taken from ex-Senator Henderson's speech before the jury in the Avery case at St. Louis, and contain the language offensive to the President, and for which the latter, unanimously supported by the Cabinet, ordered his discharge as assistant in prosecuting the whisky cases at St. Louis:

What right had Babcock to go to Douglass to induce him to withdraw his agents? Douglass was placed in his position to see that the revenue laws of the Government were properly enforced. What business, then, had Douglass with him? When an official goes into office he should be free and independent of all influences except that of law, and if he recognizes any other master then this Government is tumbling down. What right has the President to interfere with Commissioner Douglass in the proper discharge of his duties, or with the Treasurer? None; and Douglass showed a lamentable weakness of character when he listened to Babcock's dictates. He should either have insisted that his orders, as they existed, be carried out, or should have resigned his office. Now why did Douglass bend the supple hinges of the knee and permit any interference by the President? This was Douglass' own business, and he stood responsible for it under his official oath. He was bound to listen to no dictation from the President, Babcock, or any other officer, and it was his duty to see that that order was carried out or to resign. Would that we had officials who possessed more of that sterner stuff of which the office-holders of olden times were made. Why do they not leave their office when they cannot remain there honorably? Is it to continue that because a man holds an office at the hands of another he is to be a bonded slave?

The Issue Between the United States and Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The present distinctive point at issue between the United States and Spain is stated in non-official, unusually well-informed, circles to be as follows:

The United States ask: 1. That in future all American citizens in Cuba accused of violation of law shall be tried by civil courts, and not by military tribunals, with all the rights in such cases as are secured by the seventh article of the treaty of 1795; and 2. That all sentences, where American citizens have heretofore been tried by military tribunals, shall be annulled. Spain in some degree concedes the claim of the United States to the first proposition, agreeing that in future American citizens accused of violation of law shall be tried by the ordinary tribunals, with the right to be heard by counsel, to summon witnesses and employ all other necessary safeguards to the accused, but with the reservation that all such trials shall be according to the law of 1821, which provides for more expeditious proceedings than those of civil courts for common crimes in time of peace. She also offers to revise all sentences passed by court-martial on American citizens, where it shall be satisfactorily shown that such sentences were in violation of established law. This reply is unsatisfactory to the United States, which takes the ground that American citizens accused of crime cannot be tried by court-martial, but are entitled to trial before the civil tribunals only, as secured by treaty stipulation, without such reservation as is proposed by Spain.

Gambling.

ONLY one thing is easier than to make money in stock speculations—and that is to lose it. Numbers of the stock-jobbers in Wall street are advertising all through the press of the country about the enormous fortunes that can be made in puts and calls. The inexperienced are plied with seductive promises of $25,000 profit from the investment of $100, and of a moderate competency out of the venture of $25, $10 or even $5. No sum is too small for the remorseless cupidity of these stock stool-pigeons. These men know, and are fond of saying to each other, that outsiders always lose money in Wall street. The secret of the present clamorous solicitation to outsiders to come in and make $25,000 or so from the investment of their spare nickles is that Wall street was never so bare as it is now of amateur operators. The experts are left to operate on one another and know the game too well for mutual advantage. They must have some simpler prey, and advertise in hopes of inducing that part of the gullible public which will gamble as far as Wall street and stop short of the faro table to give them a livelihood. The two great centers of this form of robbery are New York and London. The New York *Herald* of the 5th inst. says:

"It is an axiom in Wall street that outsiders always lose money. If there are exceptions, their existence simply proves the rule. Men with little money came into Wall street impressed with the hope and belief that they could make a fortune by one grand *coup*. They left it generally minus their money and not infrequently in debt. If no positive losses were made in stock transactions, the broker's commission was a cancer that gnawed uneasily at their substance."

The last London *Times* received alludes to the same topic in language equally strong:

"It is a serious thing to contemplate the Stock Exchange of London as this, not as a center where sound investing business is done, but a gambling arena where the foolish outsider is as certain to lose his money as if he trusted it to an advertising book-maker. While dealers and brokers, aided by adventurers, who were either their tools, their decoys, or the reason of their existence, have been making fortunes out of these miserable products of perverted ingenuity, the public have been losing, and the quiet, unpretentious broker has been pushed aside and almost threatened with extinction unless he will consent to embark in the same career of speculation. It has become impossible for an honest man to guide or advise his clients as heretofore amid the whirligig that this state of affairs has produced, when, the next hour, or the next day, his advice may be falsified by the course of the gambling. In the meantime, whatever the gamblers have lost between themselves has merely been some part of the general winnings from the public."

It is given to few men to understand as much as their own business. Still more restricted is the supply of those who can attend to more than that. Better leave Wall street to Wall street.—*Chicago Tribune*

—The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions reports a deficit on Nov. 1 of $226,000. The deficit on Oct. 1 was $195,000. During October the receipts fell $4,000 short of the contributions of the same month last year.

FARO is licensed at Elko, Cal., for $400 a quarter.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

TWEED is an off'un.

"GREEN turtles," says the Boston *Traveller*, "have been successfully canned." They *must* have been green.

THE Italian expedition for exploring the interior of Africa is to set out in January, to be absent three years.

WESTON has sailed for England. Now if he would only get to walking some night in his sleep!—*Cincinnati Times.*

THERE were four nuns among the lost passengers of the recently-wrecked German steamship Deutschland, on the English coast.

JOAQUIN MILLER was once a member of the bar. Now who knows but Joaquin, if he had let scribbling alone, might by this time have been Judge of a Police Court?—*Cincinnati Times.*

IT IS, perhaps, not irreverent to remark that the Creator never sees a cruel master maltreating his horse or dog without feeling sorry that He didn't skip the man and confer His immortality on the brute.—*Globe-Democrat.*

A BIG black bear, fresh from the mountains, walked into Milford, Pa., lately, and, coolly trotting down Water street, crossed Sawkill Creek on the ice and disappeared. There were plenty of folks around, but they all gave bruin a wide berth.

THERE was a kind Sheriff named Connor,
Who said: "Among thieves there is honor;
Get a livery hoss
And coupe for the Boss."
In an hour Wm. M. was a goner.
—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE two nephews of an old colored man named Jones, at Portland, had some difficulty with him the other night, and forced him to sit on a hot stove—so the old gentleman claims—holding him there until he was pretty well fried.

THE oldest lady in California, probably, is Dona Lulalie Guillen, who is now supposed to be 140 years of age, who recently moved to San Jose Valley, near Pomona, for her health. It is thought that the Pomona climate will enable her to live to a good old age.

THE citizens of Oswego, N. Y., can have fish for breakfast by simply turning the water-faucets. A collection of over fifty young perch, averaging two inches in length, which came through the water-pipes of the water works was recently on exhibition in one of the stores of that city.

THE other day a new Funeral Reform Company in London got up a mock funeral, hearse, sables, mourning-coaches, mutes and all the other trappings of woe, and paraded the streets, while men on the footway distributed handbills calling attention to the superior way in which you might be buried.

A SCHOOL-BOY twelve years of age attempted to commit suicide at London, recently, but was found by his mother in time to save his life. On recovering consciousness he could give no reason for what he had done. The police magistrate before whom she was taken remanded him, refusing to take bail.

LITTLE Johnnie Singley, of Moulton, Iowa, got tired of living alone, and so he besought little Alice McLaughlin to take pity on his single-wretchedness and marry him, which she did. The youthful bridegroom had seen 104 years of vanity, and the blushing bride had walked in this earthly pilgrimage eighty years.

THE Paris *Figaro* says that an American lawyer who had been retained to defend a desperate character on a charge of murder has just taken out an insurance policy on the life of his client; and that this showed such confidence on the part of the company in the ability of the lawyer to secure an acquittal that the office of the latter has ever since been over-crowded with clients.

FROM San Francisco comes the story of a young woman who, becoming displeased with a professional gentleman living there, visited her wrath upon him by a systematic espionage upon his actions, which she, by frequent letters, reported to an intimate friend of his. For three years she eluded detection, and it was only by mere accident that the victim recently discovered his remorseless persecutor.

A MARRIED woman in Decatur, Ill., whose husband spent his time loafing at saloons, became tired of supporting the family, dressed her child in its best garments, took it to the saloon where its father was, and said: "I want you to take care of this little child;" and so saying she sat the little one down upon the floor and left. The dumb-founded benedict sat a few moments, when he got up and left the saloon and has not been seen since.

BEHIND the bars of Auburn (N. Y.) Prison there pines a veritable genius. His name is Mitchell, and during his term of imprisonment he has busied himself in cutting out of wood various fancy articles. The entire collection is said to be beautiful, and the workmanship is such as to excite the wonder and admiration of all who see it. Skillful mechanics have placed the value of the collection at $1,000. Mitchell's sentence was for ten years; but for good behavior his term has been shortened and he will be free in the spring of 1877.

A WHITEHALL (N. Y.) minister lately married a couple, and the happy bridegroom, in the generosity of his heart, on his departure, crushed into the delighted parson's hand a crisp hundred-dollar bill. The circumstance fairly took the good man's breath away, and in the joyfulness of an honest heart he straightway went forth and settled with the greenback a long-standing and troublesome debt to that amount. But the sleep of peace which the just man slept that night was his last, for the next day he received a telegram from the bridegroom, and it read: "Mistake. Meant to have given you fee ten dollars. Please forward the ninety dollars."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE enrolled militia of California numbers 118,325.

THE following statistics respecting the traffic of the Paris omnibuses have been published: In 1855 the omnibuses carried 40,000,000 passengers; in 1860, 72,000,000; in 1867, Exhibition year, 121,000,000; in 1869, 119,000,000; in 1871, 78,000,000; in 1872, 111,000,000, and in 1874, over 115,000,000.

THE statistics of the "Free Methodist Church" are as follows: Nine conferences, 255 preachers, 10,000 members, 225 Sunday-schools, 8,000 scholars, church property to the amount of $500,000, and 2 seminaries. The church was formed in 1860.

THE returns of British imports for October show that of 5,144,000 centals of wheat imported during the month the United States furnished only 1,714,000, as against 2,058,000 last year, while Russia furnished 1,006,000, as against 611,000, an increase of 70 per cent.

THE Winchester Arms Company are to have a novel rifle range in New Haven. A deer has been made of boiler-iron, hung upon pivots, and mounted upon wheels, to run upon a track seventy-five feet long, which is to be placed upon an inclined plane. The deer, being started from one end of the track, will travel rapidly, with a loping motion, which will be sustained by a simple arrangement of springs. The marksman, standing at a distance, will fire at the deer while it is in motion, and passing between trees and blinds arranged to make the hunting of it more difficult.

THE anthracite trade during the year now virtually ended has been of an encouraging character notwithstanding the great depression in the iron trade, its principal customer. The total production of anthracite for the year will foot up over 23,000,000 tons, and show an increase of from 250,000 to 300,000 tons, all of which, except the small amount now lying in the storage yards, found a market, and where it went is shown by the steady demand and remunerative prices for domestic sizes, and the slow sales and low prices for the large sizes used in the iron business. This shows that the anthracite market is constantly extending.

A CURIOUS story of unjust justice comes from Florence. An English resident of that city was visited by a fellow-member of his club, an Italian, who asked him to pay him "that 5,000 lire." The Englishman owed him nothing, and told him so. He promptly brought suit for the fictitious debt. The defendant, thunderstruck, consulted a friend, who told him to leave the whole matter in the hands of a certain lawyer. He did so. When the trial came off three witnesses swore that they had seen the money lent to the defendant. The latter was appalled to hear his counsel say: "We admit the debt," and was pleasantly stunned when six witnesses promptly swore that they had seen the money repaid. Verdict for the defendant. This peculiar case throws a strong light on the Italian judicial system, though false swearing is, unfortunately, by no means confined to transatlantic courts.

A Banquet in a Temple.

SPEAKING of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Temple of Elephanta, a correspondent writes from Bombay:

The sculptures of the gods and the other mythical personages, which occupy three sides of the square temple—the chief opening by which the guests entered being on the fourth side—are of colossal size and, for the most part, extend